

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT.
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
KANSAS.
1907-1908.

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1906/08



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SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

For the Biennial Period July 1, 1906,
to June 30, 1908.

INCLUDING PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETINGS,
HELD DECEMBER 6, 1907, AND DECEMBER 1, 1908.

ALSO

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIAL TABLETS IN KANSAS. THE
EARLY HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
AND LIST OF KANSAS NEWSPAPERS TO APRIL 1, 1909.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE,
TOPEKA, 1909.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>page</i>
Officers and active members.....	v, vi
Life members and past presidents.....	vii
List of board of directors.....	viii
Text of memorial hall act.....	ix
Thirty-second annual meeting.	1
Report of secretary, December, 1907.....	2
Table of accessions.....	2, 52
Public documents.	3, 66
Clearing-house and documentary exchange.....	5, 66
Library of Congress depository cards.....	6
Archives department accessions.....	6
Kansas Territorial legislature of 1857.....	7
Pawnee capitol building.....	10, 37
Archæological research.	11, 38
Conference of historical societies, Lincoln, Neb.....	12
Portrait gallery.	12
Marking the Santa Fe Trail.....	14, 58
Kansas City, Mo., markers.....	27
Arkansas river branch of Santa Fe Trail.....	28
Special contributions.	31
Membership fee fund.	33, 68
Deaths.	33, 67
Needs of the Society.....	34
Meeting of the board of directors.....	40
Standing committees.	41
Evening meeting of the Society.....	41
Financial report, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	43
Thirty-third annual meeting of the board of directors, December, 1908.	51
Secretary's report.	52
Funds of the Society.....	53
Increasing demands.	54
Our soldier record.....	55
Volume Ten.	55
Oregon trail.	58
Capitol at Fort Riley.....	61
Important accessions.	63
First white children.....	66
Depository cards.	66
Legislative hand-book.	67
Building for Society.....	69

Table of Contents.

	page
Thirty-third annual meeting of the Society, 1908.....	72
Evening meeting of the board of directors.....	73
Standing committees.	74
Financial report, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	76
Memorial monuments and tablets in Kansas, paper by secretary, Lawrence, December 4, 1908.....	83
List of important monuments and markers in Kansas.....	85
Lawrence markers.	97
• Early history of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, by S. M. Fox.....	107
Donors of books and pamphlets.....	123
Donors of manuscripts.	137
Donors of portraits and views.....	151
Donors of coins, scrip and currency.....	156
Donors of newspapers and magazines.....	157
Donors of miscellaneous contributions and relics.....	163
Donors of maps, atlases and charts.....	168
List of Kansas newspapers, April 1, 1909.....	170
Bound volumes of foreign newspapers.....	206

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Santa Fe Trail marker at Council Grove.....	18,	19
Santa Fe Trail marker at Lost Springs.....		21
Ezra Meeker and his ox team in front of capitol.....		59

Officers for 1909.

GEO. W. GLICK, Atchison..... *President.*
A. B. WHITING, Topeka..... *First Vice-President.*
E. C. MANNING, Winfield *Second Vice-president.*
GEO. W. MARTIN, Topeka..... *Secretary.*
LUCY S. GREENE, Topeka..... *Treasurer.*

List of Active Members, June 30, 1909.

All newspaper editors and publishers are active members by virtue of the contribution of their publications.

- Abilene: Lewis Geaugue.
 Alma: Fred Crafts, S. H. Fairfield, Hattie Fairfield Kerans, Willis G. Weaver, Joseph Little, John A. Bisbey, Gardner J. McCrum, C. C. Stotler.
 Ashland: F. M. Arnold, C. W. Carson.
 Atchison: W. S. Cain, J. W. Fisher, Geo. W. Glick, Mrs. John J. Ingalls, Sheffield Ingalls.
 Atwood: Fred Robertson.
 Baggs, Wyo.: Ray Yarnall.
 Baldwin: Chas. E. Beeks, O. G. Markham.
 Baxter Springs: S. J. Crawford.
 Blakeman: Cyrus Anderson, Oren V. Henderson.
 Boulder, Col.: Clyde L. King.
 Burlingame: Chas. V. King.
 Burlington: Chas. N. Converse.
 Chanute: S. W. Brewster.
 Colby: R. M. McGonigal.
 Colony: John Francis.
 Cottonwood Falls: Archibald Miller, John Miller, William A. Morgan.
 Council Grove: John T. Jacobs.
 De Soto: J. M. Hadley.
 Dodge City: R. M. Wright.
 Elmdale: Robert Brash.
 Emporia: L. T. Heritage, Joseph H. Hill, D. W. Morris.
 Enterprise: James Frey.
 Erie: L. Stillwell.
 Eureka: John A. Edwards.
 Fort Scott: Chas. E. Cory, Dr. Wm. S. McDonald.
 Geneva, Minn.: Rev. J. J. Lutz.
 Goodland: Mrs. Eva M. Murphy.
 Hallet: Frank I. Burt.
 Hartford, Conn.: Wm. J. Chapman.
 Hays City: J. H. Beach, C. A. Shively.
 Hennessey, Okla.: Charles Harker Rhodes.
 Hiawatha: Henry J. Aten, Mrs. Julia A. Chase, Raymond G. Taylor, G. E. Congdon.
 Hoyt: Stephen Tripp.
 Iola: A. H. Campbell, Oscar Foust, J. E. Chastain, Edward W. Stanfield.
 Jetmore: W. A. Morgan.
 Jewell City: J. C. Postlethwaite.
 Junction City: Robert D. Henderson, James V. Humphrey, A. C. Pierce, S. W. Pierce.
 Kansas City: C. L. Brokaw, Lillian Walker Hale, John A. Hale, R. J. McFarland, E. F. Ware, W. I. Martin, Winfield Freeman.
 Kansas City, Mo.: John Conover, Willard R. Douglass, F. A. Faxon.
 Lawrence: Paul R. Brooks, Ed Bumgardner, W. H. Carruth, G. Grovenor, Frank H. Hodder, Horace L. Moore, Frank Strong, Holland Wheeler, Alex. Martin Wilcox, Henry Elmer Don Carlos.
 Leavenworth: Alex. Caldwell, Dr. J. L. Everhardy, J. H. Gillpatrick, H. C. F. Hackbusch, John Hannon, E. T. Carr.
 Lecompton: E. P. Harris.
 Lenexa: E. H. Haskin.
 Madison: H. F. Martindale.
 McPherson: John D. Milliken, A. C. Spilman.
 Manhattan: Mrs. Anna E. Blackman, John Booth, Mrs. A. E. Coleman, John V. Cortel-you, Wm. J. Griffing, Mrs. J. A. Koller, Harriet A. Parkerson, J. W. Paul.
 Marion: Ferd J. Funk.
 Marysville: Wm. A. Calderhead, E. R. Fulton, J. Earll Miller, David V. Riesen, W. H. Smith.
 Meade: C. K. Sourbeer, Ezra D. Smith.
 Medicine Lodge: Chester I. Long.
 Middletown, Conn.: Josiah Meigs Hubbard.
 Minneapolis: John L. King.
 National Military Home, Kansas: Joseph S. Phebus.
 Ness City: L. B. Wolf.
 Newkirk, Okla.: J. C. Columbia.
 Newton: R. B. Lynch, John C. Nicholson.
 New York City: Judd Stewart.
 North Topeka: S. J. Reader.
 Oberlin: Harry Peters, W. A. Smith.
 Olathe: J. B. Bruner, John T. Burris, Isaac Fenn, Charles R. Green, S. B. Haskin, D. P. Hougland, D. Hubbard, August E. Moll, John P. St. John.
 Omaha, Neb.: Henry E. Palmer.
 Ottawa: Mrs. John A. Martin.
 Pleasanton: John A. Hall.
 Plevna: J. W. Campbell.
 Randolph: W. F. Peters.
 Russell: F. J. Smith.
 Salina: J. W. Blundon, Mrs. Christina Campbell, T. D. Fitzpatrick, Luke F. Parsons, Fred H. Quincy.
 Smith Center: S. R. Boggs.
 Sparks: Pryor Plank, A. Herring.
 Syracuse: Caroline E. Barber, Evelin P. Barber.
 Tecumseh: Dr. J. A. Reed.
 Topeka: Zu Adams, Ward Burlingame,* F. L. Clark, F. D. Coburn, P. H. Coney, Wm. E. Connelley, Geo. W. Crane, John P. Davis, Chas. P. Drew, Lucy S. Greene, Clad Hamilton, Geo. A. Huron, A. M. Hyde, Wm. A. Johnston, Howell Jones, George M. Kellam, H. B. Kelly, Lucy D. Kingman, Margaret Hill McCarter, L. M. Penwell, Mrs. Caroline Prentis, Frank K. Sanders, J. G. Slonecker, Dr. Samuel J. Stewart, Dr. A. H. Thompson, H. E. Valentine, Geo. W. Veale, Geo. W. Weed, L. D. Whittemore, O. W. Bronson.
 Wabaunsee: A. A. Cottrell, Geo. S. Burt, sr.
 WaKeeney: A. S. Peacock.
 Walnut Grove, Ariz.: T. B. Carter, A. A. Moore.
 Washington, D. C.: E. J. Dallas, Joseph Stewart.
 Wichita: Kos Harris, Mrs. W. H. Isely, J. H. Stewart, Samuel F. Woolard.
 Wilder: Woodson McCoy.
 Winfield: E. C. Manning.
 Yates Center: Mrs. Mary W. Campbell.
 York, Pa.: Dr. Israel H. Betz.

Total, 194.

Life-members of the Society.

Adams, J. B.....	El Dorado.	Lininger, W. H.....	Topeka.
Anthony, Col. Daniel R....	Leavenworth.*	Locknane, Charles S.....	Topeka.
Anthony, Daniel R., jr.....	Leavenworth.	Loomis, N. H.....	Omaha, Neb.
Ballard, D. E.....	Washington.	Low, Marcus A.....	Topeka.
Benton, Otis L.....	Oberlin.	Lowe, P. G.....	Leavenworth.*
Berryman, J. W.....	Ashland.	McGonigle, James A.....	Leavenworth.
Bernhardt, C.....	Lincoln.	Martin, Geo. W.....	Topeka.
Bigger, L. A.....	Hutchinson.	Mead, J. R.....	Wichita.
Bockemohle, W. Leo.....	Ellinwood.*	Metcalf, Wilder S.....	Lawrence.
Burge, N. B.....	Topeka.	Morehouse, Geo. P.....	Topeka.
Burkholder, E. R.....	McPherson.	Morrill, Edmund N.....	Hiawatha.*
Clark, Elon S.	Topeka.	Mulvane, David W.....	Topeka.
Cole, Geo. E.....	Topeka.	Mulvane, John R.....	Topeka.
Curtis, Charles	Topeka.	Myers, Frank E.....	Whiting.
Davidson, C. L.....	Wichita.	Nellis, Luther McAfee....	Topeka.
Fike, J. N.....	Colby.	Norton, Jonathan D.....	Topeka.
Frizell, E. E.....	Larned.	Peterson, C. A.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Frost, John E.....	Topeka.	Pierce, Francis L.....	Lakin.
Gardner, Theodore.....	Lawrence.	Plumb, A. H.....	Emporia.
Gleed, Chas. S.....	Topeka.	Plumb, George.....	Emporia.
Gray, John M.....	Kirwin.	Plumb, Mrs. P. B.....	Emporia.
Greene, Albert R.....	Sulphur, Okla.	Radges, Sam.....	Topeka.
Halderman, John A.....	Washing'n, D. C.*	Ridenour, Peter D.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Hanna, D. J.....	Hill City.	Robinson, A. A.....	Topeka.
Haskell, John G.....	Lawrence.*	Rockwell, Bertrand.....	Junction City.
Haskell, Wm. W.....	Kansas City, Kan.	Roenigk, A.....	Lincoln.
Holliday, C. K.....	Topeka.*	Ruppenthal, J. C.....	Russell.
Hornaday, Grant	Fort Scott.	Simpson, Samuel N.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Humphrey, Mary Vance...	Junction City.	Stone, Eliza May	Galena.
Jacobs, John T.....	Council Grove.	Stone, William B.....	Galena.
Jewett, Edward B.....	Wichita.	Stubbs, Walter R.....	Lawrence.
Johnson, Elizabeth A.....	Courtland.	Thacher, Solon O.....	Lawrence.*
Johnson, Geo.....	Courtland.	Waggener, Bailie P.....	Atchison.
Jones, Lawrence M.....	Kansas City, Mo.	Whiting, A. B.....	Topeka.
Kimball, F. M.....	Topeka.		

* Deceased.

Past Presidents of the Society.

* Samuel A. Kingman, Topeka.....	1876	* Solon O. Thacher, Lawrence	1895
* George A. Crawford, Fort Scott.....	1877	* Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha.....	1896
* John A. Martin, Atchison.....	1878	* Harrison Kelley, Burlington	1897
* Chas. Robinson, Lawrence.....	1879, 1880	* John Speer, Lawrence	1898
* T. Dwight Thacher, Lawrence	1881, 1882	Eugene F. Ware, Kansas City, Kan....	1899
Floyd P. Baker, Topeka.....	1883, 1884	* John G. Haskell, Lawrence	1900
* Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth..	1885, 1886	John Francis, Colony.....	1901
Daniel W. Wilder, Hiawatha.....	1887	William H. Smith, Marysville.....	1902
* Edward Russell, Lawrence.....	1888	William B. Stone, Galena.....	1903
* William A. Phillips, Salina.....	1889	John Martin, Topeka.....	1904
* Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka.....	1890	Robert M. Wright, Dodge City.....	1905
* James S. Emery, Lawrence.....	1891	Horace L. Moore, Lawrence.....	1906
* Thomas A. Osborn, Topeka.....	1892	James R. Mead, Wichita	1907
* Percival G. Lowe, Leavenworth.....	1893	George W. Veale, Topeka.....	1908
Vincent J. Lane, Kansas City.....	1894		

* Deceased.

Board of Directors.

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER, 1909.

Adams, Zu.....	Topeka.	Johnson, Elizabeth A.....	Courtland.
Blackmar, Frank W.....	Lawrence.	Lane, Vincent J.	Kansas City, Kan.
Chase, Julia A.....	Hiawatha.	Lowe, P. G.*.....	Leavenworth.
Connelley, Wm. E.....	Topeka.	Martin, Geo. W.....	Topeka.
Crawford, Samuel J.....	Baxter Springs.	Mead, J. R.....	Wichita.
Davidson, C. L.....	Wichita.	Milliken, John D.....	McPherson.
Fisher, J. W.....	Atchison.	Mitchell, Alex C.	Lawrence.
Frost, John E.....	Topeka.	Moore, Horace L.....	Lawrence.
Fulton, E. R.	Marysville.	Morrill, E. N.*.....	Hiawatha.
Gleed, Chas. S.....	Topeka.	MacDonald, John.....	Topeka.
Glick, Geo. W.....	Atchison.	Plumb, George.....	Emporia.
Griffing, W. J.....	Manhattan.	Ruppenthal, J. C.....	Russell.
Haskell, John G.*.....	Lawrence.	Smith, W. H.....	Marysville.
Hill, Joseph H.	Emporia.	Spilman, A. C.....	McPherson.
Hornaday, Grant	Fort Scott.	Stubbs, W. R.....	Lawrence.
Huffman, Chas. S.....	Columbus.	Vandegrift, Fred L.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Ingalls, Sheffield.....	Atchison.		

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 1910.

Anderson, Cyrus	Blakeman.	Pierce, A. C.	Junction City.
Boggs, S. R.....	Smith Center.	Pierce, Francis L.....	Lakin.
Brooks, Paul R.....	Lawrence.	Postlethwaite, J. C.....	Jewell City.
Carson, C. W.....	Ashland.	Quincy, Fred H.....	Salina.
Cowgill, E. B.....	Topeka.	Richey, Wm. E.....	Harveyville.
Davies, Gomer T.....	Concordia.	Rockwell, Bertrand.....	Junction City.
Dawson, John S.....	Hill City.	Roenigk, A.....	Lincoln.
Fairfield, S. H.	Alma.	Royce, Olive L.....	Topeka.
Francis, John.....	Colony.	Simmons, J. S.	Hutchinson.
Harris, Kos.....	Wichita.	Smith, F. Dumont.....	Hutchinson.
Hoch, E. W.....	Marion.	Stone, W. B.	Galena.
Humphrey, L. U.....	Independence.	Valentine, D. A.	Topeka.
McCarter, Margaret Hill ..	Topeka.	Whiting, A. B.....	Topeka.
Manning, E. C.....	Winfield.	Waggener, B. P.....	Atchison.
Miller, J. Earll	Marysville.	Wright, R. M.....	Dodge City.
Morgan, W. A.....	Jetmore.	Woolard, Samuel F.....	Wichita.
Prentis, Mrs. Caroline.....	Topeka.		

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER, 1911.

Anderson, T. J.....	Topeka.	Ingalls, Mrs. John J.....	Atchison.
Anthony, D. R., jr.....	Leavenworth.	Johnston, W. A.....	Minneapolis.
Barber, Caroline E.....	Syracuse.	Kingman, Lucy D.....	Topeka.
Benton, Otis L.....	Oberlin.	Lewis, Cora G.....	Kinsley.
Brewster, S. W.....	Chanute.	McGonigal, R. M.....	Colby.
Capper, Arthur.....	Topeka.	Markham, O. G.....	Baldwin.
Carruth, W. H.....	Lawrence.	Morehouse, Geo. P.....	Topeka.
Coburn, F. D.....	Topeka.	Parsons, Luke F.....	Salina.
Cole, Geo. E.....	Topeka.	Peacock, A. S.....	Wa Keeney.
Cory, Charles E.....	Fort Scott.	Peters, Amelia C.....	Newton.
Gillpatrick, J. H.....	Leavenworth.	Plank, Pryor.....	Sparks.
Greene, A. R.....	Sulphur, Okla.	Plumb, Mrs. P. B.....	Emporia.
Hanna, D. J.....	Hill City.	Sanders, Frank K.....	Topeka.
Harris, Edward P.....	Lecompton.	Veale, Geo. W.....	Topeka.
Hamilton, Clad	Topeka.	Ware, E. F.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Hodder, F. H.....	Lawrence.	Wilder, D. W.....	Hiawatha.
Huron, George A.....	Topeka.		

* Deceased.

A MEMORIAL HALL.

SENATE BILL No. 669.

AN ACT creating a Commission to purchase or condemn a site and providing for the construction of a Memorial Hall thereon and making appropriation therefor.

WHEREAS, By act of Congress approved May 29, 1908, the United States appropriated to the state of Kansas \$97,466.02 to reimburse the state for expenses incurred by the state of Kansas in equipping its soldiers to suppress the War of the Rebellion; and

WHEREAS, By act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, the United States appropriated to the state of Kansas the sum of \$425,065.43 to reimburse the state for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; and

WHEREAS, Kansas furnished more soldiers to the Union army in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union, and was more largely settled by Union soldiers than any other state, and is to this day a distinctly Union soldier state; and

WHEREAS, The Kansas State Historical Society is the custodian of one of the largest and most valuable collections of original historical material in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The present quarters of this Society are inadequate and unsatisfactory and without fire protection and is thereby in great danger of being lost, and is a menace to the state capitol, and should be provided a fire-proof building accessible to the general public; and

WHEREAS, The quarters now occupied by the Kansas State Historical Society and by the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, are needed by the state for other purposes in the conduct of its business; and

WHEREAS, Kansas is desirous of erecting a suitable memorial to the Union soldiers and sailors of the war of the Rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Kansas State Editorial Association and many other organizations have petitioned for a Memorial Hall for the use of the Kansas State Historical Society and the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby constituted a board to be known as the Memorial Hall Building Commission, to be composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the house of representatives, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, and one commissioner to be elected by the state senate and one commissioner to be elected by the house of representatives. The governor shall be the chairman of said Commission and the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society shall be secretary of said Commission. Said commissioners shall act without compensation except for actual expenses and without liability except for misconduct, and any vacancy may be filled by the remaining commissioners.

SEC. 2. Said Commission is hereby vested with full power to select a site near the state capitol for a Memorial Hall and to acquire title thereto

by gift, purchase or condemnation. If such Commission shall be unable to obtain a suitable site at a price deemed by it reasonable and proper, it is hereby authorized and directed to condemn a site as provided for by section 6710 of the General Statutes of 1901. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of the person or persons from whom said site may be acquired, upon the filing with him an abstract of title, together with a good and sufficient deed to the state of Kansas, duly approved by the attorney-general, which approval shall be set forth in a certificate filed therewith. For the purpose of purchasing said site, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which amount shall become immediately available.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall call to their assistance the state architect, who shall prepare plans and specifications for a Memorial Hall, which building shall be substantial and as nearly fire-proof as practicable, and suitable for the uses of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and the Kansas State Historical Society and kindred uses, and shall be a memorial to commemorate the devotion of the Union soldiers and sailors for the cause of liberty and the preservation of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, or in the Spanish-American war, and said Commission shall cause suitable inscriptions thereon to be made. The plans and specifications shall be approved by the Building Commission in writing, and said architect shall supervise the construction of said Memorial Hall, under the direction of said commissioners, but the Commission shall have general control and supervision of the erection of said building, and shall have power to employ a competent person to superintend the same and to employ such assistants as may be necessary. In the construction of said Memorial Hall said Commission shall, so far as practicable, use material native to this state, and it is hereby authorized to make requisition upon the warden of the State Penitentiary for brick or other material available for state buildings. The said Commission may provide for said Memorial Hall being furnished with heat and light from the state heat and light plant.

SEC. 4. Said Memorial Hall shall be constructed for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Kansas State Historical Society, and such other collections and libraries as the Executive Council may hereafter see fit to place therein.

SEC. 5. Before commencing the construction of said Memorial Hall, the Commission shall cause an advertisement to be published in the official state paper, stating that on a day stated therein it will receive sealed bids for the furnishing of material and the construction of said Memorial Hall according to the plans and specifications to be found on file in the office of the state architect. All bids shall be sealed and directed to the Memorial Hall Building Commission and filed in the office of the state architect. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check on a responsible bank in a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of such bid, payable to the state of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the state should the successful bid or bidders fail to enter into a written contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a good and sufficient bond in an amount to be fixed by the Commission, which bond shall be prepared by the attorney-general and executed and approved by the Commission, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state; certified checks deposited by the unsuccessful bidders to be at once

returned to them, and to the successful bid or bidders when contract is executed and bond filed. The bids herein provided for shall be opened at the time stated in the advertisement by the Commission, and the contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder; the said meeting shall be in public, and all bids shall be given out for publication, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 6. Payment for the material and work shall be made on monthly estimates made by the state architect for material and labor, which said estimate shall be duly approved by the Commission, and the auditor of the state is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the state treasurer in the name of the contractor or contractors or parties furnishing material for the amount or amounts specified in such estimates. In making such estimates, however, the state architect shall deduct ten per cent. until the work is completed and finally accepted by the state.

SEC. 7. Said Building Commission shall cease to exist on the formal turning over of Memorial Hall for occupancy to the Executive Council and on the filing of a final report in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 8. Upon the completion of said Memorial Hall and the formal turning over of the same to the Executive Council, the Executive Council shall assume and be vested with the same custody, control and management of said Memorial Hall it exercises over the state capitol. It shall provide heat, light and janitor service, and shall cause the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and the Kansas State Historical Society, to be permanently located therein, and may adopt such reasonable rules and regulations for the use and custody of said Memorial Hall as it may see fit. Said Executive Council is hereby authorized to transfer to said Memorial Hall the Academy of Science, the Goss collection, and such other libraries, museums, portraits, statuaries and collections as it may see fit. The Executive Council shall provide for the furniture and furnishings of said Memorial Hall.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of acquiring a suitable site and for the purpose of erecting a Memorial Hall thereon, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the total sum of \$200,000; \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as provided in section 2 of this act; \$135,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, however, that no contract shall be let for the construction of said building until said \$425,065.43 has been paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Published in the official state paper March 30, 1909.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

DECEMBER 6, 1907.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society was held in the hall of the house of representatives, Friday, December 6, beginning at 1:30 p. m. The following members of the Society were present:

Floyd P. Baker, Geo. W. Weed, H. F. Sheldon, Mrs. George Johnson, J. C. Ruppenthal, Frank H. Hodder, E. N. Morrill, William E. Richey, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, E. B. Cowgill, Wm. E. Connelley, Lucy S. Greene, George W. Glick, H. Miles Moore, A. Roenigk, A. G. Carruth, L. D. Whittemore, J. T. Treadway, O. G. Markham, Charles W. Beeks, Lucy D. Kingman, Mrs. Ruth B. Spellman, John E. Frost, James R. Mead, George W. Martin, George A. Huron, Mrs. Mary Vance Humphrey, William A. Johnston, A. B. Whiting, F. D. Coburn, John MacDonald, Clad Hamilton, Gov. E. W. Hoch, John S. Dawson, and Miss Zu Adams.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. James R. Mead, president.

Secretary Martin then read letters of regret from the following persons: Chancellor Frank Strong, Lawrence; Charles L. Davidson, Wichita; Hon. William A. Pepper, 1729 Riggs Place, Washington, D. C.; Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; C. E. Cory, Fort Scott; J. W. Fisher, Baldwin; William J. Griffing, Manhattan; Horace E. McFarland, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. P. G. Lowe, Leavenworth (American hotel, San Antonio, Tex.); D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha; Senator Charles Curtis, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Stewart, 1644 Newton street N. W., Washington, D. C.; Samuel F. Tappan, 1015 H street N. W., Washington, D. C.; Gov. W. J. Bailey, Atchison; Grace McGrew Torrance, for her father, James McGrew, 530 Quindaro boulevard, Kansas City, Kan.; M. P. Gould, 99 Nassau street, New York; Senator Chester I. Long, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 29 Buckingham street, Cambridge, Mass.; Pryor Plank, Sparks; C. B. McClelland, Oskaloosa; William B. Stone, Galena; Mrs. Emma K.

Lea, Blue Rapids; L. B. Wolf, Ness City; George W. Toothaker, Argentine.

The report of the secretary having been printed and distributed among the members, Mr. Martin dispensed with reading, and called attention only to a few important matters contained therein. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

The proper date for this meeting is Tuesday, the 3d day of December, but the Executive Committee concluded to unite with the neighbors at Lawrence in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first free-state territorial legislature, which met December 7, 1857, at Lecompton, and so set the date for Friday the 6th. We are to celebrate the day and the event when Kansas emerged from chaos—that is, the people got together at one ballot-box, and not only settled an issue, but determined the character of the future state.

The statistics in this paper always close with June 30 of each year, but the written portion covers the business of the year closing with the annual meeting. The following is a complete statement of the property and accessions held in trust for the state by the Society:

TABLE No. 1.

YEARS.	Volumes of books.	Volumes newspapers and magazines.	Pamphlets.	Total yearly accessions.	Yearly total of the library.
1876-1900	23,051	23,907	67,418	114,376	114,376
1901	743	1,412	2,590	4,745	119,121
1902.....	630	607	2,781	4,018	123,139
1903.....	2,947	1,467	6,516	10,930	134,069
1904.....	1,199	1,624	7,398	10,221	144,290
1905.....	823	1,371	3,504	5,698	149,298
1906.....	958	1,638	3,959	6,555	156,543
1907.....	1,259	1,624	4,239	7,222	163,765
Totals.....	31,610	33,650	98,405	163,765	.....

TABLE No. 2.

YEARS.	Department of archives.	Manuscripts.	Pictures.	Maps, atlases, and charts.	Relics, coin, scrip, etc.
1876-1900 .....	.....	23,508	5,326	5,120	6,952
1901.....	.....	191	324	115	47
1902.....	.....	2,278	73	13	130
1903.....	.....	358	92	19	736
1904.....	.....	717	474	8	251
1905.....	.....	908	124	218	386
1906.....	5,581	608	109	232	61
1907.....	91,076	199	172	290	407
Totals	96,657	28,767	6,694	6,015	8,970

Total yearly accessions (table No. 1).....	163,765
Total of department of archives, manuscripts, pictures, maps, charts, relics, scrip, coin, etc. (table No. 2) ..	146,129
Grand total of the Historical Society collections....	309,894

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation to June 30, 1907.....	\$7,620 00
Increase in salaries from May 27 to June 30, 1907.....	101 44
Balance in hands of treasurer of Society—fees.....	98 40
Receipts from membership fees.....	321 00
Total.....	\$8,140 84

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and clerk hire.....	\$6,221 44
Purchase of books.....	700 00
Postage, freight, extra clerk and contingent.....	800 00
Treasurer's account, membership fees.....	239 48
Total.....	7,960 92
Balance June 30, 1907.....	\$179 92

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The public document does not receive proper attention in Kansas. The constitution of the state directs that all the transactions of her public officials shall be printed for the information of the taxpayers, the citizens, and the official. A great printing establishment is maintained by the state, and thousands of dollars are expended annually in carrying out this mandate of the constitution. Seventy-five per cent. of this printing is not needed for the routine work of public administration. My contention is that the general public does not get the use of these documents, though the money is expended largely for this purpose. To make them accessible, it strikes me, should be the very beginning of library work in Kansas—to show the people what they themselves, or their agents, are doing, and how it is being done.

The government of the United States, and each state for itself, is publishing volume upon volume concerning public affairs. These are not accessible for all nor possible for all to possess, but they are of exceeding value to every citizen, and when placed in a public library and their use directed by a public custodian the volumes are worth dollars and dollars to the taxpayer, the citizen, and the official; but as at present treated they are so much waste plunder. The Kansas documents are all right as printed. They cover the points required by the constitution. But first, they are not issued promptly; second, there is no adequate plan for their distribution; and third, no proper consideration is given to their contents. A member of the legislature should not attend a session without having first examined these books and familiarized himself with the work of the various departments of state. A number of years ago the end of the fiscal year of the state was changed from November until June 30, to give ample time to prepare and publish the condition of the state's business before the sitting of the legislature. The change has not proven as satisfactory as was hoped, for there is too much politics and not enough statesmanship. Even now the legislature is half through with its session before some of the reports are issued, and others are never seen until after the members have gone home. The last legislature ordered an expenditure amounting to about \$6,000,000, and it is doubtless safe to say that three-fourths of the members came to the capital

without the slightest knowledge of the details of this enormous business. Who is to blame if they make mistakes? I believe the public library should assume its share of the responsibility, and the librarian is not doing his or her duty who is not up in caring for public documents and directing attention to their contents, so that the stockholders in this great state may know their own business as the stockholders in a corporation know theirs.

There is a general complaint that public libraries are too much given to that which is trifling in the realm of reading—to the time-killing novel—an aid to people who have not much to do, while the busy man, who wants to know a fact in the least possible time, complains that the public library is not as useful as it might be. I find, however, that in many libraries, in different sections of the country, there is a tendency to press down the per cent. of fiction, good, bad and indifferent, and to make the library an important instrument of public education rather than merely a source of entertainment.

The duties imposed upon the Historical Society, from a library standpoint are practically all along the line of reference work and the development of the use of public documents. I verily believe that if the purpose of the fathers, who provided in the state constitution for this extensive publication of the state's activities, was carried out in good faith, and if the people at large knew all that it was intended they should know about their own governmental affairs, there would be an improvement not dreamed of by the agitator or spasmodic reformer. It is a wonder things are not worse, because, as it seems to me, we simply drift. It is reported that in the great Newberry library, Chicago, public documents have been found of the utmost use in nearly every line of reference work, and if the public does not appreciate their direct commercial and scientific value it must be due in large measure to popular ignorance of their contents and lack of appreciation of their importance on the part of the average librarian.

Says William Stetson Merrill, of the Newberry: "It is the function of the public library to possess and furnish this information, nay, to force it upon the attention of the people who would be benefited by it"; and further, "their function in the future is destined to embrace commerce, statesmanship and applied science to a far greater degree than they have heretofore done, and in performing this service they cannot afford to overlook the official publications of our country and other countries."

In 1902 the Executive Council provided the State Historical Society with a large room in the sub-basement of the capitol for the accommodation of all the surplus documents and overflow of books from the various departmental libraries about the building, and this, in connection with the Society's exchange or clearing-house for public documents, state and federal, gives the Society over 100,000 books and pamphlets of this character for exchange with our local libraries and other institutions of the state. Besides the state documents, we have received and distributed thousands of miscellaneous publications. For instance, when Hon. John Martin broke up housekeeping he placed with the Society about 4000 books and pamphlets. Of these many were duplicates, and were scattered all over the country. The Library of Congress has taken from us in the past two or three years about 1000 volumes of state documents. During this time we have placed in libraries from Maine to California 22,478 Kansas state publications—adding the Society's own publications, the number will reach fully 50,000.

This is all very good as far as it goes, but it is not the point I desire to make. The fact that there is yet left a car-load, perhaps two, of these duplicates, dating as far back as 1870, very irregular as to the quantities of each, emphasizes the lack of system in the production of these books, or in their proper distribution. After their time of service has passed by I suppose they would be called good history; but it is the prompt and timely use of them which gives them their true value. It is also shown by these remaining duplicates that not much thought at the time of printing was given to the quantity of each to be ordered.

A CLEARING-HOUSE AND DOCUMENTARY EXCHANGE.

There has been much demand that a clearing-house be established in the state-house for magazines, to facilitate the exchange of duplicates among the libraries throughout the state and consequent completion of their magazine files. This also permits sets of little value in the smaller libraries to be passed on where they will be of benefit. We have found this work to be but a trifle added to the exchange system the Society has had in vogue for years, and will endeavor to continue this accommodation. So far many of the magazines thus received have gone to complete our own sets. Besides 209 volumes and 1521 single numbers sent out, we still have between 8000 and 9000 duplicate numbers on hand.

The past month the Historical Society learned that the U and I Club of Topeka was gathering a car-load of magazines to be sold and shipped as waste paper. On examination the lot proved to be largely what the Society needed to complete its sets. Eliminating the newspapers and weekles, the remainder of the pile was purchased by the Society for \$75, which is surely a bargain.

We believe that some day the Historical Society will be provided with a commodious building commensurate with the glory of our history, and an essential to such a memorial will be a great reference library.

The Society has lately been profiting by the exchange of duplicates offered by the Library of Congress, and has secured thereby over 1000 volumes, samples of which are the original first edition of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, London, 1755; a partial set of the Historical Register, published at London, consisting of twenty-one volumes, from 1716 to 1736; a quarterly book containing an impartial relation of all transactions, foreign and domestic, and in which the affairs of the American colonies receive occasional mention; six volumes of Churchill's Collections of Voyages and Travels, London, 1732, profusely illustrated; the Biographical Britannica, or the Lives of the Most Eminent Persons Who Have Flourished in Great Britain and Ireland, five volumes, London, 1778.

This exchange has also aided towards the completion of our sets of documents issued by other states.

From the beginning the Historical Society has endeavored to complete its sets of Kansas state documents, the documents issued by the government in all its departments, and finally those of the other states and territories of the Union. For some time past our set of Kansas documents has been complete. Of the congressional set we have thirty-five volumes, covering the first to the fourteenth Congress. From the fifteenth Congress, 1817, to date we lack less than 204 volumes. We hope now to give more attention to the remaining class, the documents of other states, a gigantic undertaking when

we consider that few of the fifty commonwealths possess complete sets of their own documents.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DEPOSITORY CARDS.

For several years past the Library of Congress has been publishing in duplicate the catalogue cards prepared for its own accessions. These cards are offered for sale at reasonable prices and are steadily growing in favor wherever purchased. In addition to this enterprise complete sets of these cards have been placed, free of cost, in certain prominent libraries in the United States, and are known as the Library of Congress Depository Catalogues. The libraries securing these depository cards, promise to provide catalogue cases, to file additional cards as published, and to keep the set convenient for the use of the public. It is hoped by this exhibit of the methods of cataloguing by the Library of Congress to induce uniformity in card cataloguing throughout the country, and to encourage the purchase of the cards.

Four years ago, feeling the importance of securing the use of this set for Kansas libraries, and learning that the cards had already been placed in Colorado and Nebraska, the Historical Society made application for a set. Shortly after, finding that another state institution was already in the field, the Society withdrew in its favor. Some nine weeks ago, learning that Kansas was still without the cards, our application was renewed. Governor Hoch, other state officers and our Senators and members of Congress, gave strong endorsement to the Society's application, and as we go to press, dispatch and letter from Hon. Charles Curtis and Hon. Chester I. Long, inform me that Doctor Putnam has decided in the Historical Society's favor. It is hoped that within a few weeks the depository catalogue will be installed.

ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT.

This department has had additions during the past year from the secretary of state, State Board of Agriculture, the state auditor, and the supreme court. The books and manuscripts of the State Court of Visitation have also been placed in our care. For the first time a county has contributed to this department. Hon. B. O. Hagen, clerk of Harvey county, has turned over the assessment rolls of that county from the beginning of its civil organization, 1872, to 1899, numbering 508 volumes, besides 198 statistical rolls, 1884, 1892, 1900-'04.

The census rolls, coming from the secretary of state and the State Board of Agriculture, are of peculiar value. The first, 1855, gives the names of the voters, and numbers the women, children, and slaves. Those for 1860 and 1870 were taken by federal authority and contain the name of each individual inhabitant of the state, with age, place of birth, date of coming to Kansas, property, and other facts usually gathered by the government. Beginning with 1875 are the returns of the four decennial censuses, 1885, 1895, and 1905. When Kansas prints these lists, as Pennsylvania is now doing, she will have a much fuller record of her first citizens.

The following table shows approximately the accessions in this department and their character since its beginning in 1905:

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Correspondence and papers relating to the civil war and Price raid, 1861-1865	3,694
Miscellaneous correspondence	269
Correspondence relating to Indian troubles and organization of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas	1,420
Executive correspondence	198

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Legislative and executive documents, election returns, etc., 1854 to 1877	11,775
Legislative journals of the territory, legislative investigations, military poll-books, lists of county officers, etc	154
Manuscript letters	16,280
Notary public commissions	9,350
Miscellaneous commissions	6,000
Pardon applications and papers relative thereto	2,700
Census returns, 1855, 1859, 1860, 1865, 1870, bound volumes	59

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Census returns, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, bound volumes	5,408
Letters and record-books of the State Agricultural Society and State Board of Agriculture relating to state fairs, bound volumes	193
Manuscripts relating to state fairs, grasshopper relief, etc	3,500

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Letter books, bound volumes	57
Manuscript letters	4,000

SUPREME COURT.

Records of cases	6,000
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COURT OF VISITATION.

Letter files, correspondence, etc., reports made to Board of Railroad Commissioners and Court of Visitation by Kansas railroads	14,500
Total	96,657

THE KANSAS TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF 1857.

The average citizen versed in the territorial history of Kansas will understand the importance attaching to the free-state legislature of 1857. The regular legislative session of that year met in January, being the second territorial session, and, like the first, pro-slavery in character. In October, 1857, a free-state legislature was elected, which held a special session beginning December 7. Up to October, 1857, the free-state people would not recognize the pro-slavery territorial organization effected at Pawnee in July, 1855, and the two opposing parties had held separate elections. It was impossible to reach any conclusion in this way, and Robert J. Walker, governor, and Frederick P. Stanton, secretary, endeavored to induce the free-state people to participate in the territorial election of October, 1857, and thus secure control of the legislative organization recognized by the governor and the federal government. The free-state party met at Grasshopper Falls August 26 to consider this question. Encouraged by the strongest promises of fair play from Walker and Stanton, the free-soilers unanimously resolved to vote in the same ballot-box with the other party. Charles Robinson, James H. Lane and C. K. Holliday supported the proposition to vote. The

territory had been apportioned by the pro-slavery legislature so that every council district abutted on Missouri.

The legislative election was held October 4 and 5. The returns showed that the grossest frauds had been perpetrated by the pro-slavery party, resulting in the election of its candidates for both houses. The importance of the work done at Oxford, in Johnson county, was apparent on the face of the returns, which gave a council of seven pro-slavery and six free-state, and a house of twenty-two pro-slavery and nineteen free-state; while a rejection of these returns from Oxford gave a council of nine free-state and four pro-slavery, a house of twenty-seven free-state and fourteen pro-slavery. Thus the members from the two counties of Johnson and Douglas controlled both branches of the legislature. It was up to Walker and Stanton. I was present in Lecompton when these two officials concluded to go behind the returns. Accordingly they started with a government ambulance and a dozen soldiers to see the great city of Oxford, which polled 1628 votes, all for one ticket. Walker and Stanton said: "The disposition to be made of the supposed vote is rendered all-important by the fact that the political character of the legislative assembly will be controlled by the addition of three councilmen and eight representatives to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adoption or rejection of the returns in question." Again they said: "The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself secure a deadly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere form and technicalities. We cannot consent in any manner to give the sanction of our respective positions to such a transaction." And so the returns were thrown out and certificates of election given to the free-state candidates, who had a majority of the unquestioned votes. The legislature was thus made free-state and the policy of voting was vindicated.

The legislature, at its regular session in January, 1858, ordered an investigation of the election fraud. A census taken of Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo showed that there were but 42 legal voters at Oxford, in Johnson county, 14 of whom were free-state men, while there had been 1628 votes polled. Kickapoo had polled 920 votes, and McGee 1202. At the election on the adoption or rejection of the slavery clause in the Lecompton constitution, held December 21, Oxford had polled 1266, and January 4, 1858, on the subject of the entire constitution, 738 votes had been cast.

The farther away we get from those days, the more of a question will it be whether those fellows were really trying to commit a fraud or whether they were joking. At the election at Kickapoo, December 21, 1859, on the Lecompton constitution, James Buchanan, President of the United States, appears on the poll-book as a resident of Kickapoo, and was the 270th voter. William H. Seward, senator from New York, was the 176th voter. Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was the 323d voter; Geo. W. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was the 714th, and John C. Fremont was the 859th person to vote. James W. Denver, the governor of the territory, was the 876th, and Thos. H. Benton the 916th. Horace Greeley deposited the 980th ballot, and Edwin Forrest was the 1056th. Adam Bible and John P. Hale were also distinguished voters at Kickapoo. Salmon P. Chase voted at Oxford. Horace Greeley went to the trouble to make an affidavit that he was not a resident of Kickapoo, that he had never been in Kansas, and that he never voted anywhere else than in New York. Henry

Ward Beecher also voted at some one of the pro-slavery election precincts that year.

Oxford was twelve miles southwest of Westport. It contained six houses and no tavern. On election day, twenty minutes before the polls closed, 88 votes had been cast, and when the polls closed this number had reached 91. Over 1500 of the votes were reported to have been cast on the second day. It was a *viva voce* vote, with twenty-one candidates, and it was deemed a physical impossibility for 1500 persons to vote such a ballot in one day. The pro-slavery people had messengers at every voting precinct in Douglas county on October 4, who after learning the totals in the evening rode all night for Westport. Of course there are no records to show what happened to the returns after they left Oxford, but tradition tells us that at Westport they were added to from the Cincinnati directory. It is said that the people of Oxford were astounded at the magnitude of the returns.

In the meantime the Lecompton constitutional convention was at work. On Monday, the 19th of October, a great free-state mass meeting was held in Lecompton, and under the windows of the convention rousing and bitter resolutions were adopted denouncing the body as usurpers, and demanding that they quit or adjourn. But this was giving up too easy; they concluded their job, and instead of submitting their constitution to a vote of the people, they submitted the slavery clause only. In February Governor Geary had vetoed the bill authorizing the Lecompton constitutional convention because it failed to make provision for submitting the constitution to the people. By the adjournment of the convention, November 3, 1857, Walker had gone east, and Stanton was left alone as acting governor. Although a Southern man, Stanton squarely met the issue, and on December 1 issued a call for an extra session of the territorial legislature, now free-state, just elected, to provide for a proper submission of the constitution to a vote of the people. For this he was ten days later removed. The legislature met at Lecompton December 7, 1857, and submitted the Lecompton constitution in its entirety to a vote of the people, January 4, 1858. Simultaneously with the meeting of the special session a great mass meeting of free-state men was again held in Lecompton for the purpose, as huge posters announced "to witness the inauguration of the first legal legislature ever assembled on the soil of Kansas." And this is the legislature whose fiftieth anniversary it is our purpose to celebrate. The session lasted ten days. In January, 1858, the regular session was held at Lawrence.

It would only muddle things at this time to tell of all that happened in the last quarter of the year 1857; of the confusion attempted to be made by the officers of the Lecompton convention, of the hidden returns, their recovery and the story of the candle-box, the false swearing and the fleeing of L. A. McLean. It was one of the many critical periods of Kansas in her march to the stars.

But all this did not stop the effort at Washington to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave state. December 21, 1857, the free-state men not voting, 6226 votes were polled for the Lecompton constitution with slavery, and 569 for the constitution without slavery, including 2720 fraudulent votes returned from Oxford, Kickapoo, Shawnee and Delaware City. The vote on the 4th of January, 1858, the election ordered by the new free-state legislature—now the *de facto* and *de jure* body—was 10,226 against the Lecompton constitution, 138 for the constitution with slavery, and 23 without slavery.

Oxford did tolerably well this time, polling 738 votes. On the 2d of February, President Buchanan sent the Lecompton constitution to the Senate asking its acceptance. After a thorough consideration of the matter on April 30, a compromise known as the English bill, or "Lecompton Junior," was adopted, ordering another vote of the people. This vote was taken August 2, and resulted as follows: Against the English bill or the Lecompton constitution, 11,300; for, 1788; majority against, 9512. By this time the pro-slavery people had quit the fight.

The usefulness of the members of this first free-state legislature did not end with submitting the Lecompton constitution. In after-life, besides many minor services of a public nature, its membership furnished one United States senator; one governor; one member of Congress; one consul-general to Bangkok; one minister to Siam; one minister to Chili; one governor of New Mexico; two brigadier-generals; one chief justice; the president of the convention that organized the Republican party in the state; one member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; two members of the Leavenworth constitutional convention; two United States district attorneys; one attorney-general of the state; three district judges; eight state senators; six members of the house of representatives; one lieutenant-colonel; one major in the civil war; the founder of the American School of Osteopathy; originator of the Santa Fe railroad; the originator and promoter of the Central Branch, and of the Atchison & St. Joseph; one lieutenant-governor; one regent of the State University; one United States collector; one Indian agent; one surveyor-general; one county clerk; and two presidents of the State Historical Society. It is to be regretted that there are any unknown, and I hope this publication may reach some or all of them, or their friends.

THE PAWNEE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Col. Samuel F. Woolard has headed a movement to raise by private subscription \$1000 toward restoring to its original condition the stone building on the Fort Riley military reservation in which the first legislative body met in Kansas. There was much talk about this in the year 1900, which culminated in a joint resolution asking Congress to cede the building and an acre of ground to the state. This resolution was adopted by the legislature of 1901, and is published in the Session Laws of that year as chapter 422. It is as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3.

"Request for the building occupied by the first legislative assembly of Kansas.

"*Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

"That the Congress of the United States be requested to grant unto the state of Kansas a certain stone building, standing and situated on the Fort Riley military reservation in said state, which was built and used for the first legislative assembly of the territory of Kansas, and so much of the grounds upon which said building stands, not exceeding one acre in extent, exclusive of the right of way heretofore granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company for its railway, for the purpose of enabling the state of Kansas to preserve said building from decay and as an historical relic of said state.

"Approved February 26, 1901."

There was some doubt as to the expediency of asking for full title or control of the site because of difficulties arising from questions of legal jurisdiction. Hon. W. A. Calderhead had the matter in charge at that time,

and found it a serious objection. However, pending action by Congress, the secretary of war granted the following:

“REVOCABLE LICENSE.—The State Historic Society of the state of Kansas is hereby granted a license, revocable at will by the secretary of war, to take possession of the ruins of the old station building, which was the first Kansas capitol, at Pawnee, situated on the United States military reservation of Fort Riley, Kansas, and to do whatever may be necessary to restore and preserve it as a monumental building.

“This license is given with the understanding that application shall be made to Congress for the grant of the said building to the state of Kansas, together with not to exceed one acre of ground on which said building stands, in conformity with the request of the legislature of said state.

“Witness my hand this eighteenth day of March, 1901.

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*”

Large labels have been placed on the east and west ends of the building by military authorities at Fort Riley, announcing its historic interest. The building stands within twenty-five feet of the tracks of the Union Pacific railway, and these signs are large enough to be noticeable to the passengers on every daylight train. In 1903 an estimate of the cost of restoring the building was obtained from Mr. H. H. Dinsmore, a builder, of Junction City. He thinks \$1600 would cover the cost of roofing, flooring, plastering, and putting in doors and windows. If certain partitions and a stairway were placed inside, it might raise the cost to \$2000. We have a very clear statement of the appearance of the building in 1855 from Mr. George W. Knapp.

The passions resulting from the territorial fight have long since passed, and while the movement at Pawnee in 1855 was reversed in 1857, at the same ballot-box in which Pawnee was born, yet great history was created there, and its effects spread not only over the territory but over the entire country. Here the first legislative assembly met on Kansas soil; here the first governor's message was delivered; here the first attempt at legislation was made. The bogus code—the first we had—nearly identical with the statutes of Missouri, passed the house at Pawnee. A member moved to substitute the code of Tennessee, but our neighbors over the line would not stand for that. The code was finally adopted at Shawnee Mission, August 29, 1855. If the settlement of Kansas had been normal, and there had been no slavery interest to draw the contest closer to the Missouri border, Pawnee might have been the capital of the state to-day. There was a strong military and territorial combine in the Pawnee movement. Fourteen officers of the army and five territorial officials were interested in the town site. While it has since been proved that it is not the head of navigation, yet it was geographically all right.

I know that the money expended by the legislature from time to time in sentimental or patriotic enterprises of this sort has paid tenfold. It is to be hoped that Colonel Woolard will reach his desires in this matter, and that the work of reconstruction may soon begin, trusting to the next legislature to complete it.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

May 1, 1907, the following letter was received from Allen Jesse Reynolds, of Council Grove:

“I think I have discovered a locality rich in archeological material, both prehistoric and modern. But before I commence investigating the graves I would like to know if there is a state law against the opening of Indian graves when it is done for scientific purposes only. Please let me know.”

The inquiry was immediately referred to the attorney-general, with the following result:

"In answer to your inquiry enclosing letter from one Allen Jesse Reynolds, relative to the opening of Indian graves in the interest of archeological research, and asking if there is any law preventing such investigation, I have to say:

"Chapter 63, page 887, Revised Statutes of 1905, provides that dead bodies under certain circumstances may be delivered to medical societies to be used 'only for the promotion of medical and surgical science within the state of Kansas.' Paragraph 4221 of said chapter makes it a misdemeanor to deliver up a dead body for any other purpose. (State v. Lowe, 6 Kan. App. 110.) The law nowhere permits the opening of graves for archeological and scientific research.

"It may be stated as the universal rule of law in civilized countries that it is an indictable offense to disinter and remove dead bodies wantonly or for the sake of gain.' (13 Cyc. page 276, and cases cited in note 41.)

"By the old common law, even the fact that the motive of the person removing the body is laudable is no defense.' (13 Cyc. 276, and cases cited in note 42.)

"In most states of the Union the violation of sepulture is made a specific offense by statute.' (13 Cyc. 276.)

"I know of no reason why an Indian grave should be despoiled any more than another. The rights of the red man should be respected as much as those of whites or blacks. All the natural instincts and feelings of humanity cry out against the violation of sepulture. Except in the interest of justice or prompted by motives of love and duty, the sanctity of each deceased person's 'six feet of earth,' should not be disturbed.

Very truly yours,

F. S. JACKSON, *Attorney-general.*"

A CONFERENCE AT LINCOLN, NEB.

October 17 and 18 I attended a conference of historical societies at Lincoln, Neb. There was considerable interchange of practice and sentiment. While there are always local conditions which must to a great extent govern each society, yet there is much to be learned by seeing and hearing others. I find Nebraska to be away ahead of Kansas in archeological and ethnological matters. There has always been a great indifference to archeology in Kansas. Great quantities of specimens have been shipped out of the state to enrich some of the first collections in the country, while our people sneered. There are a few choice private collections in the state, but it has been impossible to awaken any general interest.

The conference at Lincoln resulted in preliminary steps for the organization of a Mississippi Valley branch of the American Historical Association. F. A. Sampson, of Missouri, was made president, Warren Upham, of Minnesota, vice-president, and C. S. Paine, of Nebraska, secretary. These three officers, with the addition of Reuben Gold Thwaites, of Wisconsin, and George W. Martin, of Kansas, were constituted an executive committee to perfect organization at Madison, Wis., during the holidays, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. The last legislature of Nebraska gave the society at Lincoln \$25,000 with which to commence the erection of an historical building.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

In the month of October Governor Hoch concluded to remove the pictures of the ex-governors from his rooms and place them with the portraits of the Historical Society. We had previously twelve of the state governors, and the cleverness of Governor Hoch added the pictures of Thomas Carney, Nehemiah Green, George T. Anthony, and Lyman U. Humphrey. This

transfer also enabled us to place on our walls the pictures of the territorial governors, those of Andrew H. Reeder and John W. Geary being the only ones thus previously displayed. We now have portraits of all acting governors excepting Secretaries Daniel Woodson and George M. Beebe. As hung, those of the state governors are in one row, and in a separate place on the wall are those of the territorial governors. It is interesting to note the addition to our gallery of Wilson Shannon, Frederick P. Stanton, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver, Samuel Medary, and Hugh S. Walsh. Governor Stanley at one time considered the removal of these portraits to the historical collection. They may not all be works of art, but they are good average likenesses of the men represented. We will look with interest for the addition of the likeness of the seventeenth governor who made this collection complete and available to all the people. The bronze bust of Senator P. B. Plumb was also turned over to the Historical Society by Governor Hoch. In return he selected pictures of Washington, Lincoln and John Brown as being sufficient decoration for the executive suite. The two collections combined give the Society thirteen duplicates, which have been placed in the newspaper room.

During the year there has been added to the picture gallery a very fine painting of the Reverend Father Paul M. Ponziglione, the famous Catholic missionary among the Osages at Osage Mission, in Neosho county; quaint paintings of Fry W. Giles and wife, made in 1844; a full-sized photo of Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon of the Twenty-first Kansas, who died in the Philippines; a perfect photographic likeness of James R. Mead, from a son, Mr. James L. Mead, of Chicago; a fine photographic likeness of Samuel Orr, a pioneer of 1856 in Geary county, who did much to establish order and good government in central Kansas; a photo of A. B. Wade, member of the territorial legislature of 1855; a copy of a photo of Gen. George W. Deitzler, and very handsome copies of daguerrotypes made in 1848 of Major John Dougherty and his wife. Major Dougherty was an Indian agent in Kansas and Nebraska away back in 1820-'30, and these portraits represent the father and mother of the second white child born in Kansas, Col. Lewis B. Dougherty, of Liberty, Mo. We learned of the existence of the pictures in Philadelphia, and obtaining the loan of them had these copies made.

When we consider the intense activity of Kansas people during the past seventy-five years, and the fact that we have, all told, about 400 of all grades of pictures hanging on our walls, there being thousands of card and cabinet sizes in our cases, it strikes me that our portrait gallery is not up to date. As these portraits are nearly all gifts we certainly cannot be charged with extravagance. We constantly solicit and have many promises, but these materialize only to a limited per cent. Many think we ought to have a larger representation of our prominent citizens. Kansas has reached a remarkable stage of success and wealth, and we certainly have had scores of men justly distinguished as state builders. I have in mind at least ten five-hundred-dollar paintings of men who figured largely and creditably in the history of Kansas, and who left ample fortunes to pay for them, that ought to be in the collection of this Historical Society. We have a great deal of state pride and enthusiasm among our people in a general way, and in a public sense we have done much to cultivate patriotic and historical sentiment, but we seem to be lamentably short in the direction of portraiture. Iowa and Missouri, for Western states, lead in grand paintings.

MARKING THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

The legislature of 1905, chapter 65, page 98, of the Session Laws, made an appropriation of \$1000 to the Daughters of the American Revolution with which to mark the Santa Fe trail. On Kansas day, 1906, the Daughters invited the school children to participate with them in this enterprise by a penny collection. This netted the Daughters \$584.40, which, with the appropriation, gave a total to expend of \$1584.40. The Daughters selected the material, a red-granite rock from Oklahoma, and contracted for the markers, appropriately lettered, for sixteen dollars each. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company offered to deliver the markers, free of cost, to all accessible points on its line. The secretary of the State Historical Society was made by the law jointly responsible for the expenditure of the money, and so the duty of distribution was left with this office. The contract was made with Mr. C. W. Guild, of Topeka, who faithfully and most cleverly did his part.

It was thought at first that seventy markers would be the maximum number that could be distributed with the money at hand. But the enterprise was received in every county with the utmost interest and enthusiasm, and, with slight exception, the county commissioners or local friends in each county assumed the expense of setting, thus making the money at hand furnish eighty-nine markers. The legislature named the counties entitled to these markers, and all but three—Franklin, Dickinson and Hodgeman, neither of these touching the trail—received four to six markers each. The state appropriation of \$1000 was expended as follows:

1906.		
Oct. 13.....	To ten granite boulders.....	\$160 00
Dec. 18.....	To thirty-five granite boulders.....	560 00
" 18.....	To prepaid freight on Rock Island to Marion.....	4 11
" 18.....	To setting markers in Rice county.....	16 00
1907.		
June 11.....	To freight on marker to Council Grove.....	2 53
" 11.....	To freight on marker to Comisky.....	2 50
" 11.....	To setting markers in Lyon county.....	13 50
" 11.....	To B. F. Dole, hauling marker, Waldeck.....	4 00
" 11.....	To fourteen markers, at \$16 each.....	224 00
" 11.....	To postage.....	13 36
Total.....		\$1,000 00

The money contributed to the Daughters by the school children was expended as follows:

1907.		
Aug. 14.....	To thirty markers for Santa Fe trail, at \$16 each.....	\$480 00
" 14.....	To price of three extras for Council Grove marker....	48 00
" 14.....	To freight prepaid as follows: Missouri Pacific to Admire, \$5.04; Council Grove, \$5.75; Cow Creek, \$2.50,	13 29
" 14.....	To expense setting extra marker in McPherson county,	5 00
Total.....		\$546 29
Leaving balance with the Daughters.....		38 11
Total.....		\$584 40

These statements show that the funds raised by the Daughters paid for eighty-nine markers. There are at different points on the trail six special markers paid for by individual chapters of Daughters or other local interests, making a total of ninety-five markers from the east to the west line of the state. But the following location of each maker in detail shows

a total of ninety markers furnished by the Daughters, and receipted for, or a total of ninety-six along the whole line. This discrepancy has caused hours and hours of arithmetic and of searching, and much exhaustion of temper, without avail. If I had lost one marker it could easily be settled by getting another, or going down in my pocket, but the state is one marker ahead. Such a condition of public business may excite a little curiosity, but not enough to warrant further annoyance from it.

The location of each individual marker, from the east to the west line of the state, is as follows:

JOHNSON COUNTY.

This county has seven markers, five furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and two by the citizens of the county. The latter cost \$300 each, one being located in the court-house yard at Olathe, and the second at Gardner. Those furnished by the Daughters are located as follows:

At Overland Park, on the new electric line from Kansas City, northeast quarter section 30, township 12, range 25 east.

One and a quarter miles south of Lenexa, eighty rods south of the northeast corner of northeast quarter section 9, township 13 south, range 24 east.

Lone Elm crossroads and Grange Hall and schoolhouse, northwest corner of northwest quarter section 23, township 14 south, range 23 east.

Midway between Olathe and Gardner, at crossroads and schoolhouse, northwest corner of northwest quarter section 9, township 14, range 23 east.

Lanesfield, two and a half miles northeast of Edgerton, on schoolhouse ground, at northwest corner of southeast quarter of section 32, township 14, range 22 east, in McCamish township, about 500 yards from the crossing of Bull creek on the old trail.

D. Hubbard, at Olathe, and V. R. Ellis, of Gardner, gave their attention to the matter, and the work of setting was paid for by the Old Settlers' Association of Johnson county. At Olathe, Gardner and Lenexa there were enthusiastic ceremonies.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Five markers were set in Douglas county, and the expenses were met by the county commissioners. The committee in charge was: Mrs. C. C. See-wir, Mrs. C. S. Hall, and Mrs. Paul R. Brooks. The markers are located as follows:

At Black Jack, section 7, township 15, range 21 east; set by H. H. Hays.

Near Baldwin, on the northwest quarter of section 2, township 14, range 20 east.

At Brooklyn, section 24, township 14, range 19 east; set by W. A. Pardee.

At Willow Springs, section 22, township 14, range 19 east; set by E. H. Van Hoesen.

One mile north of Globe, section 34, township 14, range 18 east; set by August Hock and Wm. Featherstone.

A sixth marker has been placed at Baldwin by the joint efforts of the Lawrence and Ottawa chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This marker was placed on the northeast quarter of section 33, township 14, range 20 east, with very impressive ceremonies, October 11, 1907, all the school children in Baldwin participating. An old settlers' reunion was held in connection with the affair, Miss Grace Meeker and the secretary of the Historical Society making addresses.

OSAGE COUNTY.

Five markers were shipped to this county, one each to Carbondale, Scranton and Burlingame, and two to Overbrook. The Old Settlers' Association paid the expenses, and A. J. Wilbur, S. L. Heberling, E. M. Gardner, P. W. Robison, Mrs. J. T. Pringle, Thomas Black and T. L. Marshall were interested and active.

Overbrook, on the section-line between the northeast quarter of section 5 and northwest quarter of section 6, about fifty rods north of the center of section, township 15, range 17 east. This stone was set with ceremony and speech-making, Geo. P. Morehouse being the orator of the day.

Northeast quarter of section 2, township 15, range 17 east. This stone is one mile in Douglas county. The trail crosses the line in the middle of the section, and the road is not traveled much. Its location is at a cross-roads, and is a conspicuous place, dividing the distance equally between the marker at Overbrook and the one at Globe in Douglas county.

The one at Scranton, on the west line of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 15, range 15 east, or at the end of Seventh street, dedicated with a gathering and picnic.

The marker at Carbondale is located at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 15, range 16 east, on the Topeka, Carbondale and Lyndon road.

The marker shipped to Burlingame is located 300 feet west of the southeast corner of southwest quarter of section 12, township 15, range 13 east, near the west county line and four and a half miles west of Burlingame.

In addition the Topeka chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution placed a marker at the old well at the crossing of Santa Fe avenue and Topeka avenue, Burlingame, in honor of Fannie Geiger Thompson, making six in the county. The street-crossing in Burlingame is at the intersection of sections 10, 11, 14, 15, township 15, range 14 east. This marker was placed with very impressive ceremonies, addresses being made by Mrs. M. M. Miller, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Mrs. C. F. Oliver, Mrs. Fred Bonebrake, Mrs. Fred Slater, and Mrs. Miner.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

The trail touches this county but slightly in the southeast corner, but at a point, however, of great consequence in the days of trail-travel. Wilmington is one of the old landmarks. The Leavenworth and Kansas City roads united a little east of the town. The marker was set about the middle of June, 1907, on a foundation of stone and cement, upon which was also a large limestone rock. It is located in the middle of the trail, where it crossed section 16, township 15, range 13 east, about seventy-five rods due east of the old stone hotel, built in 1858, six rods southwest of schoolhouse built in 1870, and about sixty-five rods southeast of Wilmington cemetery. F. I. Hinshaw, superintendent of public instruction, had charge of the marker, and the county commissioners paid all expenses.

LYON COUNTY.

C. D. Hornbeck, of Admire, received and cared for three markers for Lyon county. He located them as follows:

At the crossing of Elm creek, forty rods north of the southwest corner of section 29, township 15, range 12 east.

One at the crossing of 142 creek, twenty rods east of the northwest corner of section 1, township 16, range 11 east.

One at Agnes City, two rods north of the southwest corner of west half of northwest quarter of section 2, township 16, range 10 east.

Mr. Hornbeck planted an evergreen by the side of each marker. The trail through Lyon parallels very closely the north line of the county, hence there was but little interest, and Mr. Hornbeck was compelled to write as follows: "As our people here show no disposition toward placing the markers, I ask you if you will allow the necessary expense for setting them?" This was done, and the item appears in the statement of the expenditure of the state appropriation. The points at Elm creek and 142 creek were of much importance on the trail, and Mr. Hornbeck promises a narrative of historic interest.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Six markers were placed in this county under the direction generally of George P. Morehouse, with the assistance of many local friends. The individual locations are as follows:

Santa Fe school-grounds, near Rock creek, on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 16, range 9 east. This is school district No. 49, and is directly on the old trail, which enters Morris county a mile east and a few rods north of this marker. It is near by the house and trading-post of A. L. Baker, who was killed by the Bill Anderson gang July 3, 1862. At the time the post-office was called Agnes City. Big John creek and springs, two miles east of Council Grove, was a famous camping-place, because of the springs and a fine grove of timber near by. John C. Fremont camped here in the '40's, and for many years after a stone existed with his name and date inscribed thereon.

Council Grove and the Council Oak, on Main street, East Council Grove. Here is where the commissioners met the Osage Indians, August 10, 1825, and made a treaty for the right of way for the trail. An additional inscription was placed on this marker, as follows: "On this spot, August 10, 1825, the treaty was made with the Osage Indians for the right of way of trail." This marker was set August 10, 1907, on the eighty-second anniversary of the treaty, in connection with an old settlers' reunion, [attended by thousands of people. A box was placed in this stone, filled with interesting local historical material. Addresses were made by George P. Morehouse and George W. Martin.

The site of the third marker is on the high divide five miles west of Council Grove where the east and west section-lines between sections 18 and 19, township 16, range 8 east, crosses the old trail.

On the public highway, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the railway station at Wilsey, on the section-line between sections 28 and 29, township 16 south, range 7 east.

Diamond Springs, the "Diamond of the Plains," near the head of Diamond creek, on the stock ranch of Charles Whiting, the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 34, township 16, range 6 east. This marker was set with the first public formal dedication in the state. Speeches were made by P. J. Potts, Reverend Garretson, and Reverend Henry; music by the Wilsey band and glee club, and a poem, entitled "The Diamond of the Plains," by George P. Morehouse.



The marker at Council Grove—east side.

The Council Oak is in a private yard fifty or sixty feet distant.



The marker at Council Grove—west side.

The sixth marker is placed six miles west of Diamond Springs, and about four miles east of where the trail enters Marion county. It is situated on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 17 south, range 5 east. Here was a large stone stage station, about three miles north of the present town of Burdick, which was torn down only recently. This marker was not formally dedicated until Friday, October 9, 1908, when the neighbors had an all-day meeting. The forenoon was political, and the address was made by Gov. E. W. Hoch. The afternoon was given to the marker and the story of the trail. George P. Morehouse, of Topeka, made the principal address. The dedication was attended by Thomas Atkinson, aged 84, and his son Charles Atkinson, the first settlers on the trail in that neighborhood.

These markers happen to be about five miles apart, and they all have their tales and traditions, legends and lore—embracing humorous, pathetic and tragical events that should not be forgotten.

MARION COUNTY.

George G. Shirk cared for the marker at Lost Springs. It is located in a park near the Santa Fe and Rock Island depots, close to the old trail, on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 17 south, range 4 east. In November, 1908, this marker was removed two miles to another location, the west line of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 17 south, range 4 east.

The location in the park at Lost Springs was given to the Wichita chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, who desired to place a special marker of their own. The Daughters secured a beautiful and imposing marker, with a bronze medallion similar to the Johnson county and Kansas City markers. It was placed with much ceremony, November 14, 1908. A coach-load of ladies from Wichita attended the services. George P. Morehouse made the address. Its location is the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 17 south, range 4 east.

Not satisfied with the original location of the marker at Lost Springs, Marion county, the old settlers of that county concluded, February 20, 1908, to set another marker closer to this most historic point on the trail. The money was raised by subscription, the stone promptly ordered, and July 4, 1908, it was placed on a base of cement concrete about twenty rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 17, range 4 east. A large gathering of people attended the ceremonies. J. W. Moore, of Marion, delivered the address of the day. A. D. Blanchett also talked of the great caravans of from 80 to 100 wagons, with from six to eight yoke of oxen to the wagon, and from 300 to 400 people in the party, frequently seen by him on the trail. The cattle tramped the spring so much that the water was unfit for use, and Mr. Blanchett, in the dry summer of 1860, dug the first well. A receptacle in the stone contained a parchment with names of contributors, an account of the trail and of the first school district in Marion county, then comprising one-third of the state, and a photograph of the first teacher, now Mrs. Ed Baxter, of Marion. Inscription on west side: "Marked by the old settlers of Marion county, July 4, 1908"; on the east side: "Lost Springs Station, Santa Fe trail, operated from 1822 to 1872." A. Terry and J. B. Shields were the managers of the affair.



Northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 17 south, range 4 east.

In the spring of 1908, A. A. Peterson and Robert Telfer interested the principal of the public schools in district No. 90, Mr. B. A. Finkle, in Marion county. The result was the school children secured a handsome marker, which was placed on a concrete base, July 31, 1908, near the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 17, range 3 east, two and a half miles south of Ramona. October 9 following, the afternoon was a holiday given to the school children. Conveyed by hay-racks and other vehicles, the children proceeded to the location of the marker, where a patriotic and interesting program was rendered. A. A. Peterson, J. B. Shields, O. M. Shirk and W. W. Musick gave interesting talks to the children about the old days of the trail. The enrolment of district No. 90 was 125, and each child contributed ten cents, the remainder being made up by the citizens.

W. D. Armstrong placed a marker on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 18, range 2 east, on the site of the first post-office and trading-post in Marion county on the trail. In the early days this location was known as Moore's ranch. The post-office was discontinued about 1870.

M. L. Clark, of the State Bank of Canton, placed a marker for Marion county on the southwest quarter of section 24, township 19, range 1 west, in McPherson county, the land belonging to M. M. Jones. The marker is on a cement base at the head of the grave of George Miller, who was killed at this point by Cheyenne Indians in 1865. His grave is on the top of a small knoll by the side of the trail. The grave has been kept in good shape, and was the starting-point of a small country cemetery, the neighbors taking a good deal of pride in keeping it in elegant condition.

B. F. Dole, at Dole's Park, placed a marker on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 19, range 1 east, where the main road coming into Waldeck from the east crosses the old trail.

Each locality paid the expenses of its own marker.

MC PHERSON COUNTY.

Five markers were sent to McPherson county. The expense of setting them was assumed by the Woman's Relief Corps, of McPherson, and other neighboring interests. Mr. T. O. Coons received and cared for four of them.

One marker was placed directly on the trail, one mile north of Canton, on the west side of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 19, range 1 west. It is on the main traveled road between Canton and Newton, and was cared for by A. E. Duvall, editor of the *Canton Pilot*.

One on the southwest quarter of section 9, township 20 south, range 3 west.

One on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 20 south, range 3 west.

A special marker, inscribed on both sides, was set on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 20 south, range 3 west. The additional inscription reads as follows: "Sora Kansas creek. Near this spot a council was held with the Kaw Indians and a treaty made for the right of way of the Santa Fe trail." This marker was set with special service, Friday, August 23, in connection with the annual reunion of the old settlers of McPherson county. Addresses were made by A. C. Spilman, A. W. Smith, and Geo. W. Martin. From the maps and distances of the field-notes of the survey made in 1826, it is easy to locate the place of treaty as being three miles south of the old crossing of the trail over Dry Turkey creek, or about six miles south of the present town of McPherson, or about four miles north of the junction of Dry and Running Turkey creeks. Sora Kansas creek had been lost to history, having become Dry Turkey creek.

The people of Windom, on the west side of the county, set a marker on the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 20, range 5 west.

RICE COUNTY.

The markers in this county were set in the fall of 1906, as follows:

Northeast quarter of section 23, township 20, range 6 west.

Northwest quarter of section 17, township 20, range 7 west.

Northeast quarter of section 9, township 20, range 8 west.

Southeast quarter of section 2, township 20, range 9 west.

Northwest quarter of section 32, township 19, range 10 west.

These sites are prominent points on the old trail, known as Cow Creek, Jarvis Creek, Plum Buttes, and Stone Corral.

The citizens of Chase asked for an additional marker, which was set on the southwest quarter of section 5, township 20 south, range 9 west, Center township. This marker was cared for by William Kenton, and the citizens of Chase paid the expenses of setting. Three miles west of Chase, or Plum Butte, on some date unknown, a train was burned and a number of people killed or carried away. The wreckage was strewn along the trail for some distance, and relics, such as watches, door-locks and pieces of wagons were picked up in the early days, but no evidence now remains.

Five of these markers were furnished out of the state appropriation, and the Sterling chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution furnished one, which is located one mile south of Lyons where the trail crosses the road from Lyons to Sterling. The amount of sixteen dollars was allowed for the expense, the county commissioners of Rice county paying all above this sum, or about sixteen dollars more.

BARTON COUNTY.

The trail in Barton has been marked by four stones, and an old Spanish cannon. The locations of the markers are as follows:

One on lot 7, block 4, city of Ellinwood.

One at northwest corner of section 35, township 19 south, range 13 west, about a half mile east of the city of Great Bend.

One at the Santa Fe depot in the city of Great Bend.

One at the northwest corner of block 25, in the city of Pawnee Rock.

The fund raised by the school children of this county for marking the trail was expended in placing a cannon on the site of old Fort Zara, near the west side of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 19 south, range 13 west, or two and a half miles east of Great Bend. The cannon is a howitzer, weighs 3500 pounds, and is mounted on a masonry pedestal seven feet high. The freight on the gun from Fort Barrancas, Florida, and the cost of mounting, came to over \$200. The schools raised about half of this sum and the citizens of Great Bend the balance. Local friends also paid the expenses of setting the markers sent them. Senator G. L. Chapman and C. R. Aldrich gave attention to the business in this county.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

In Pawnee county, E. E. Frizell, A. A. Thorp and J. D. McConnaughay looked after the distribution of the markers, and the county commissioners paid the expenses. The markers were set as follows:

The northwest quarter of section 13, township 21, range 16 west, between the old trail and the Santa Fe railroad.

The northeast quarter of section 5, township 22, range 16 west, in what is now the Larned city park.

The northeast quarter of section 36, township 21, range 17 west, where the trail passes through the cemetery.

On section 32, township 21 south, range 17 west, in the center of the broad grounds of old Fort Larned.

One in the southeast quarter of section 1, township 23 south, range 18 west, now the Garfield town park.

Each of these markers has been placed where it will be preserved and protected.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

There are five markers in Edwards county. Two distinct trails cross the county—one along the valley, and another on the hilltops probably three miles north, known as the "wet weather trail," made by soldiers going from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge. Three markers are on the trail on the river bottom and two on the hill trail. Those on the wet weather trail are located as follows:

The southwest quarter of section 27, township 23, range 19 west.

One on the southwest quarter of section 3, township 25, range 20 west.

Those on the valley route are located as follows:

One on the northwest quarter of section 5, township 24 south, range 18 west.

One on the southeast quarter of section 34, township 24 south, range 19 west, adjoining the town site of Kinsley.

One on the southeast quarter of section 35, township 25 south, range 20 west.

The county commissioners paid the expense of setting the markers, and D. D. Baxter and J. M. Lewis looked after the business.

The one adjoining the city of Kinsley was set with enthusiastic ceremonies, September 3, 1907, the schools and business houses closing at the time. Col. W. H. Rossington, of Topeka, unveiled the marker, and the secretary of the Historical Society made an address. James H. Birch, of Plattsburg, Mo., writes the *Kinsley Graphic* that "on the 18th of June, 1848, at this point 800 Comanche Indians attacked seventy-six Missouri volunteers on their way to Mexico, the latter armed with breech-loading carbines. The fight lasted two hours, and the Indians made three desperate charges. Several Indians were killed and buried in the sand." See volume 10, page 409, Kansas Historical Collections.

FORD COUNTY.

Chalk M. Beeson, A. J. Anthony, Andy Johnson and Robert M. Wright located the markers in Ford county, as follows:

Northwest quarter of section 26, township 25, range 21 west.

Southeast quarter of section 17, township 26, range 22 west.

Southwest quarter of section 2, township 27, range 24 west.

North half of northwest quarter, section 25, township 26, range 26 west.

One in the center of Dodge City.

Of these locations Robert M. Wright says: "We found very suitable places—they all came in nicely. The west stone we placed on the very highest point of a high rock. The trail hugged this point of rock closely; you can almost jump from the point of the rock and strike the trail. The point overlooks the whole country around. One we placed in front of our city hall, right in the center of the old trail. One on a beautiful high point one mile east of the Soldiers' Home, where the river route and the dry route intersected. One on the main road from Spearville—a conspicuous place; and the last on a high hill two miles west of our east county line. This is the only hill in this part of the country—it overlooks the great sand-hills in the big bend of the Arkansas river, and of a clear day you can see from its top to Fort Larned, over thirty-five miles in the distance. We had no trouble in following the trail, even through plowed lands and wheat-fields—in many places it was very distinct. Many times did I think, the two days we were out, that here my foot-prints had been forty-eight years ago, because the first time I crossed the plains I walked and drove a bull-team every step of the way. A. J. Anthony was a messenger on the Barlow, Sanderson & Co. stage-line from 1863 to 1869. C. M. Beeson first struck the trail in 1868, and Andy Johnson in 1870; so you see we were all old-timers."

GRAY COUNTY.

The first marker in Gray county was set on the southeast quarter of section 8, township 26, range 27 west, north of the railroad track, and about four miles east of Cimarron.

One at the corner of Avenue A and Main street, in the city of Cimarron. This marker is near the site of a favorite camping-ground of the trail traveled.

The northeast quarter of section 2, township 26, range 29 west.

The southwest quarter of section 23, township 25, range 29 west.

Charley C. Isely, of Cimarron, and D. W. Barton, of Ingalls, kindly looked after the markers in Gray county.

FINNEY COUNTY.

The Santa Fe trail markers for Finney county, five in number, were cared for in excellent style by H. P. Nichols, county superintendent of public instruction. They were placed as follows, beginning on the east line of the county and going westward:

Schoolhouse grounds, Pierceville, district No. 7, northeast quarter of section 13, township 25, range 31 west.

Harmony school-grounds, district No. 60, the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 24, range 32 west.

Garden City, district No. 1, on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 24, range 32 west.

In district No. 51, about half way on the north line of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 14 south, range 32 west.

Sherlock, district No. 2, on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 24, range 33 west.

All are on the public highway of to-day, on school or public grounds, and can be seen by travelers and school children for all time. A committee of old settlers located the sites. The trail divided in Gray county east of Finney. The original trail was north of the Arkansas river, but in 1829 a shorter route was discovered, leaving the valley and crossing the river a short distance west of Dodge, or in Gray county. The people in Finney think some of cutting another line on the markers indicating the fact that there were two routes, and that that north of the river was the original.

The marker set at Harmony school-grounds was placed with some ceremony. Addresses were made by George W. Martin, Capt. E. J. Pyle, and C. J. Jones.

KEARNY COUNTY.

Five markers were placed in Kearny county. The county commissioners paid the expense of setting them, and F. L. Pierce, county clerk, gave prompt and efficient attention to the task.

Two markers are in the city of Lakin, one on schoolhouse grounds, block 50, and one in the court-house grounds, corner of Main street and Waterman avenue.

One is about one block east of the church-house grounds, city of Deerfield, northwest quarter of section 11, township 24 south, range 35 west.

One in the schoolhouse grounds, section 17, township 24, range 35 west, through which the trail passed.

One directly on the trail in the town of Hartland, section 15, township 25, range 37 west.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Five markers for this county were shipped to Henry Block, at Syracuse. They were located as follows:

One in Kendall, at the intersection of Avenue A and Main street, on the southeast quarter of section 25, township 24, range 39 west.

One at the southeast corner of Main street and Logan avenue, Syracuse, being exactly on the old trail, the ruts of which are still to be seen at that point. It is understood that this marker is to be moved to the center of the park established in connection with the new Santa Fe depot.

One marker at Coolidge, near the Santa Fe depot.

One marker near the center of section 23, township 24, range 40 west.

The fifth marker in Hamilton county was set on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 26, range 40 west, on the old Fort Aubrey trail, at a point where the ruts of the old trail are still distinct. This location was selected by C. R. Dollings, chairman of the board of county commissioners, who has resided in that vicinity for twenty-two years.

Local friends paid the expenses of setting. The one at Syracuse was placed in position on concrete foundation three feet aboveground, July 4.

HASKELL COUNTY.

The third county from the west line of the state, south of the Arkansas river, received four markers. They were received and looked after by A. J. Hedger, county superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Hedger is the gentleman who recently received a gold medal and \$3600 from the Carnegie fund for rescuing a man from a caved-in well. One marker was placed on the east line of the county, on the southeast quarter of section 12, township 27, range 31 west.

Two markers were placed in the center of the county, one on the southwest quarter of section 6, township 28, range 32 west, and one on the southeast quarter of section 1, township 28, range 33 west.

One marker was placed at the west line of the county, on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 29, range 34 west.

The two set in the center of the county were set with appropriate ceremonies, May 11, 1907. A history of the trail and of Haskell county was placed in a tin box and set in the cement base of the stones. The county commissioners paid for hauling the markers from the railroad and the expense of setting the same.

GRANT COUNTY.

Three markers were shipped to Grant county in care of Mr. E. F. Towler, at Ulysses. One of them was specially inscribed for "Wagon Bed Springs," a famous point on the trail. The locations of the markers are as follows:

One marker on the southeast quarter of section 9, township 29 south, range 35 west, about midway on east side.

One on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 30 south, range 36 west, near northeast corner of the quarter.

The stone inscribed for "Wagon Bed Springs" is located on northeast quarter of section 33, township 30 south, range 37 west, about fifty yards from the springs.

Ulysses is about twenty-five miles from the railroad, and the friends out there are entitled to admiration for the extra trouble and expense they assumed. The county commissioners of Grant county pay the bills.

STEVENS COUNTY.

The trail follows the Cimarron river but a few miles across the northwest corner of this county, and hence there is but one marker placed there. R. T. Beatty, one of the county commissioners, assumed the expense of hauling this marker from the railroad at Lakin and setting the same. It has been placed on the southwest quarter of section 10, township 31, range 38 west.

MORTON COUNTY.

Five markers were sent to Morton county. The county commissioners assumed the expense of transporting the stones from the railroad and setting the same. Fred G. Glenn, county clerk, gave prompt and efficient care to the business. The markers were very appropriately distributed as follows:

Northeast quarter of section 16, township 32, range 39 west.

Southwest quarter of section 33, township 32, range 40 west.

Northwest quarter of section 16, township 33, range 41 west.

Northeast quarter of section 12, township 34, range 43 west.

Southwest quarter of section 18, township 34, range 43 west, or the west line of the state.

Mr. Glenn says: "The markers are located, one on the east county line and one on the west line, or where the trail leaves the state. There is one located very near the center of the county, and the other two at places between these where they will most likely be seen. The trail for the first twelve miles in this county is all together, except for a short distance about five miles from the east line, where there is a short branch to the Cimarron river for water. For the remainder of the distance across the country there are practically two trails, one following the river-bottom, or close to it, and the other branch keeping parallel with the river at a distance of two miles, or about that. There are connecting roads every few miles, and appearances indicate the main trail for the last one-third of the way across the county to be on the river-bottom."

I know that the public generally interested in this delightful task will appreciate the interest and effort of the people in Morton county when they remember that those friends are distant from the railroad and had about sixty-five miles of wagon hauling to do to obtain the markers.

The monuments or markers in Kansas City, Mo., at the date of this publication (March, 1909), have not yet been placed. Mr. Gus Pearson, comptroller of Kansas City, Mo., writes this Society as follows:

"Enclosed you will please find a list of places where the Committee suggested that a marker be placed within our city limits. The record we find shows that the trail started from the Missouri river at two places; that is, at Grand avenue, as well as at Delaware street. It also forked, apparently, and came together near the corner of Westport and Shawnee. I am of the opinion that we will be able to complete the marking of this route some time next summer (1909), the sticking point having been about the monuments. A bronze tablet such as we have, placed on a building, would not call the necessary attention, though if we had a good-sized monument at prominent places, such as the junction of Main and Delaware, Twenty-third and Main, Thirty-third and Hunter avenue, Armour and Broadway, including those at Shawnee and Wornall road, and the city limits, to call attention to the small markers, we would obtain the desired effect."

He further says the board of park commissioners have recommended three monuments to be placed at permanent points of interest, which would more clearly point out the trail as well as the markers. The following shows the established line of the trail through the city and places for marking the same:

A slab at the Levee and Delaware.

A slab at the Levee and Grand avenue, on the Metropolitan pumping station, southeast corner.

A slab on the building at No. 121 East Third street, between Grand avenue and Walnut street.

A slab on the building at No. 417, east side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A slab on the southeast corner of Market square.

A slab on Hon. James Pendergast's building, west side of Main street, between Fifth street and Missouri avenue.

A slab on the corner of Sixth and Main (T. M. James' building).

A monument at Ninth and Junction of Main and Delaware.

A monument near Twenty-third and Main (to be deferred until new Union depot is completed).

A slab on the building at northeast corner Twenty-ninth and Baltimore.

A slab on building at Thirtieth and Main streets.

A slab on building on Spring street, near Main.

A monument at Main street and Hunter avenue.

A monument at the Junction of Armour boulevard and Broadway.

A slab at the northeast corner of Westport and Broadway.

A slab on hotel at northwest corner of Westport and Shawnee.

A small monument at the corner of Shawnee and Wornall road.

A monument at Wornall road and city limits.

It will be observed that in Kansas both trails are marked, the original or main trail along the north bank of the Arkansas river, and the cut-off from Cimarron southwest and through Morton county. The Daughters in Colorado secured from the legislature of that state \$2000 to mark the trail, and they have continued our line of markers along the north side of the Arkansas connecting with Hamilton county. The contention is made in that state that there was practically no trail north of the Arkansas west of Cimarron, and that the trail proper was over the Cimarron route, crossing the river in Gray county. To justify the action of Kansas in marking the route north of the river, I deemed it necessary to examine two witnesses, and with all Kansans they will be sufficient.

Robert M. Wright, in response to an inquiry of October 15, says: "The biggest trail and by far the most travel, long before 1859, was west of the Cimarron crossing on the north side of the Arkansas river. After 1863, when the Indians broke out, more than three-fourths of all travel took this route as far as Bent's Fort, which was forty miles west of Fort Lyon. I used to know every watering-place along the whole route from Fort Larned to Pueblo, because I freighted vegetables from above Pueblo to Forts Larned and Lyon in the early '60's, and I built all the little stations in between the forts for Barlow, Sanderson & Co., and furnished them with hay and handled all their grain from Fort Larned west to supply these stations. I was continually on the route, and very often drove the stage myself when they were short of drivers or any of them sick. I tell you more than three-fourths of the freight went west of the Cimarron crossing on the north side of the river to Bent's old fort, and there they crossed and went over to Iron Springs. None but Mexican trains crossed at Cimarron crossing after 1863, and the government issued orders that all government freight should keep the north side of the Arkansas river until they reached Bent's old fort, and they refused to pay any damage sustained from Indians if this order was disobeyed. I am speaking, of course, of the New Mexico freight to Fort Union and Santa Fe; the Fort Garland freight all went up the Arkansas river on the north side. I do not know anything about where the markers are placed that Mr. Jerome C. Smiley had reference to, but he is away off his base, and does not know what he is talking about, when he says there was no trail west of Cimarron on the north side of the Arkansas river. I tell you again, there was much greater travel on the north side of the river

than there was that crossed the river at Cimarron. Long before my time, 1859, and after 1863, more than three-fourths followed the north bank of the Arkansas river up to Bent's old fort."

Patrick H. Sherman, depot-master for the Santa Fe in Topeka, was a teamster and wagon-master on the Santa Fe trail from 1858 to 1866. Mr. Sherman has been a resident of Kansas since 1856, and of Topeka for about thirty-five years. He served for a while as chief of police of Topeka. While on the trail he was in the employ of the government, and Russell Majors and Waddell, the famous freighters. He also had experience on the Platte, and with the government at Fort Harker under Major Henry Inman.

Mr. Sherman fully indorses what Robert M. Wright says as to the extent of travel and freight on the route west of Cimarron and north of the Arkansas river. It is true, he says, that the government ordered all its freight up the north bank of the Arkansas. He gives a little incident in his experience on the plains which everlastingly impressed on his mind the difference between the Cimarron route and the route along the north bank to Bent's old fort. It proved no reflection that he was fired from his job when he was reinstated in five days—this being a gentle rebuke for taking the wrong road. He started on a trip once with a government train without specific orders as to route, and he thought he would try the cut-off or Cimarron route. He had good luck, met a nice rain or two in that then very dry region, and the less travel and more time enabled him to get back with his cattle in fine shape. He was complimented on the condition of his cattle, but relieved from duty for the selection of route. Five days later he was again given charge of his train, but told not to take such a risk again. The trouble with the cut-off was lack of water and danger from Texas rangers. The Cimarron route was used by Mexicans only. The government would never permit its freight to go that way, but always ordered it along the north bank of the Arkansas to old Bent's Fort, or the present town of La Junta, thence southwest to Trinidad and Raton. The travel for Fort Garland and Pueblo continued along the north side of the Arkansas river. At Trinidad Charles McCray built two log houses in 1857 to care for his cattle and goods in a great storm, where he was stopped for several weeks. Near Trinidad Dick Wootton kept a toll-gate for use of a piece of macadam road the travel was compelled to use, and which he built because of the condition of the stream and bottom-land for a few miles. He charged \$2.50 per wagon. In 1866 Mr. Sherman piloted General Sykes and the Fifth infantry up the north side of the river.

The Topeka *Daily Capital* of August 21 also contained a dispatch from a citizen of Gray county, to the effect that the Santa Fe trail did not run on the north side of the Arkansas river above the Cimarron crossing. This led me to examine the authorities upon this point.

Josiah Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," published in 1845, tells of a trip made by him in 1831 to Santa Fe. He struck the Arkansas at the Great Bend, and, on account of the June rise which threatened, crossed that stream at some point below the Caches, and continued up the river at least as far west as the Caches, which were situated on the north side, about five miles west of the present Dodge City. Here I quote from his journal:

"Our route had already led us up the course of the Arkansas river for over a hundred miles (to the Caches), yet the earlier caravans often passed

from 50 to 100 miles further up before crossing the river (probably Hartland); therefore nothing like a regular ford had ever been established. Nor was there a road, not even a trail, anywhere across the famous plain (in 1831) extending between the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers, a distance of over fifty miles."—Vol. 1, page 70.

Gregg made several round trips to Santa Fe over the trail, and I here quote from his account of a return journey from Santa Fe made in the spring of 1838, to show how the way was made plain across to the Cimarron:

"On our passage this time across the 'prairie ocean' which lay before us, we ran no risk of getting bewildered or lost, for there was now a plain wagon trail across the entire stretch of our route, from the Cimarron to the Arkansas river.

"This track, which has since remained permanent, was made in the year 1834. Owing to continuous rains during the passage of the caravans of that year, a plain trail was then cut in the softened turf, on the most direct route across this arid desert, leaving the Arkansas about twenty miles above the Caches. This has ever since been the regular route of the caravans."—Vol. 1, p. 311.

Returning to that branch of the trail running north of the Arkansas river, I quote also from Chittenden's "History of the American Fur Trade," vol. 2, p. 543:

"The principal point on the mountain branch of the Santa Fe trail was Bent's Fort, 530 miles west [of Fort Osage, Mo., or about eighty miles beyond the west line of Kansas, or near La Junta, Colo.]. This was in every respect one of the most important situations in the West. It was the great cross-roads station of the Southwest. The north-and-south route between the Platte river country and Santa Fe and the east-and-west route up the Arkansas and into the mountains found this their most natural trading point.

"This branch of the trail crossed the river very nearly where La Junta now stands, and thence ran south, crossing Raton Pass, and joined the main trail at Santa Clara spring, near Mora river. The mountain branch of the Santa Fe trail has been closely followed by the Santa Fe route of the present day."

In regard to the various places where the trail crossed the Arkansas in Kansas, Chittenden writes as follows:

"*The Ford of the Arkansas*, 392 miles. This was the regular crossing after 1829, and was known as the Cimarron crossing. Its location is twenty miles above Dodge City.

"There was another, or *Lower Crossing*, seventeen miles below Dodge City. It was near the mouth of Mulberry creek, at the extreme point of the large southern bend of the river.

"*The Upper Ford* of the Arkansas, which was in use as late as 1829, was located at *Chouteau island*, just above where the town of Hartland, Kan., now stands."—Chittenden, vol. 2, pp. 539-540.

Col. A. W. Doniphan's command of two regiments of Missouri Volunteers for the Mexican war followed the trail along the north side of the river to Bent's fort, about eighty miles west of the Kansas state line. On the 2d day of July, 1846, the command started from Fort Leavenworth. On page 171 of Mr. Connelley's book, Col. John T. Hughes, the historian of the expedition, says: "Early on the morning of the 21st we continued our march, winding along the north margin of the river, leaving the main Santa Fe road by the Cimarron at the crossing." On the 29th they crossed the Arkansas eight miles below Bent's fort and camped in Mexican territory. Page 181, he says: "August 1st, we moved up the river and encamped near Fort Bent."

Page 635, Mr. Connelley says: "From Great Bend to Santa Fe the old trail was followed almost exactly by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad."

Robert M. Peck, of Los Angeles, Cal., having raised the question as to which route was the original, we concluded that it was the valley road up to La Junta and on to Raton. Prior to 1822 the travel was up the valley. We give a few authorities:

"When expeditions first began to be made from Missouri to Santa Fe they ascended the Arkansas to the vicinity of where La Junta, Colo., now stands, and then, turning south, went first to Taos and then to Santa Fe. Even after the shorter trail was established across the desert, the route by the upper Arkansas continued to be used; for there was always a large amount of trade from that section. Bent's fort was the great stopping-place on this branch of the trail."—Hiram M. Chittenden, *American Fur Trade*, vol. 2, p. 532.

William Becknell was the first trader to cross the Arkansas to the Cimarron river, and thence up that stream to Santa Fe. This he did in the year 1822, with three wagons.—Chittenden, vol. 2, pp. 501, 504.

"On the 23d [of October, 1846], we came to the 'Cimarone' crossing of the Arkansas river, the shortest of the two routes to Santa Fe, which here diverge—one over the sand desert, void of water, and, in the severe *jornadas*, the oxen often drop with thirst; the other, following the river back to Bent's fort, crosses a spur of the Rocky Mountains—a longer but safer and easier road."—Lewis H. Garrard, *Wah-to-yah and the Taos Trail*, p. 29.

The task has been a most inspiring one. The markers have excited an historical interest never before reached. It is said that in some neighborhoods people drive miles out of their way to see the markers. They have prompted study of local history. The best money the legislature expends is that given to the purpose of perpetuating heroic incident, inculcating patriotism and local and state pride, resulting in an interested and enthusiastic citizenship.

While reading the proof on this article my attention is called to a new accession received from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, "State Papers [15 Cong., 1st Sess.], volume 8, containing a message from President Monroe, dated April [15, 1818, 'relative to the arrest and imprisonment of certain American citizens at Santa Fe by the authority of the government of Spain.]" The two parties mentioned in the message were led by Robert McKnight, James Baird, and Samuel Chambers in 1812, and Auguste P. Choteau and Julius De Munn in 1815. This document is one of the earliest sources of the history of the trail. The route taken by the parties is not given, but the arrest of the first party was made at Santa Fe and of the second on the headwaters of the Arkansas. The reports of these men on their return to St. Louis led William Becknell during the year 1822 to open the trail with wagons along the route now marked by these stone monuments. This last lot of documents increases our Congressional set to 5102, leaving 208 yet to be obtained.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Society's collection of pictures has been added to by G. A. R. Department Commander R. A. Campbell, by the gift of a revolving case containing twenty-four life-size portraits of distinguished officers in the war of the rebellion. James H. Lowell, of Holton, has donated a pyramid of mili-

tary relics gathered from the battle-field of Antietam, of which he carries a conscious souvenir in the shape of a serious wound. Dr. James W. Gay, of Winfield, has given a double-barreled gun used by a Sioux subchief in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and found the day after by the side of the Indian. L. A. McLoughlin has added the gun he used on B  cher island, when the Kansas scouts, under Col. George A. Forsyth, were surrounded for nine days. We have received from Mrs. Rosamond Burt, of Leavenworth, and Mrs. E. H. Pratt, of Piper, daughter and daughter-in-law of the Rev. J. G. Pratt, many articles of rare interest touching his early labors among the Delawares. Among these are a pewter communion set used by the Delawares at the mission in Wyandotte county away back in the '30's; three globes used in the mission school; a bookcase made of native cherry for the Reverend Pratt in the '40's; two books, Indian translations of the Gospels, one printed in Kansas and the other in England; besides a copy of a treaty made with the Delaware Indians by George W. Manypenny, May 6, 1854, beautifully inscribed on parchment about three feet square, and signed by the following Indians: Sarcoxey-Ne-con-he-cond; Kock-ka-to-wha; Quacor-now-ha, or James Segondyne; Ne-she-pa-na-cumin, or Charles Journeycake; Que-sha-to-wha, or John Ketchem; Pondoxy, or George Bullet; Kock-kock-quas, or James Ketchum; Ah-lah-a-chick, or James Connor.

Rev. J. G. Pratt filled several positions of trust among the immigrant Indian tribes, and the gift includes a large mass of correspondence, record-books, reports, etc., pertaining to his services as printer succeeding Rev. Jotham Meeker at the Shawnee Baptist Indian mission in Johnson county, as early as 1837; as superintendent of the Delaware Baptist mission, 1848-'63; United States agent of the Wyandots and Delawares, 1864-'69; besides a large number of manuscript books and papers relating to the transfer of Indian lands; maps of Delaware lands, issued by the Pawnee, Leavenworth & Western railroad; manuscript sermons and notes; files of the *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, *Lippincott's Magazine* and the *Continental Monthly*; Indian office reports, collections of sacred music, and a large number of books and pamphlets relating to Kansas affairs and missionary work of the Baptist church.

Hon. H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, recently had boxed and shipped to the Society a mass of manuscripts accumulated by him during the past fifty-five years, and though we have not had time to sort and arrange them by subjects, they include a record-book of the Northwestern Missouri Agricultural and Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Weston, Platte county, Missouri, 1853; letter files and correspondence of the Leavenworth Board of Trade; several thousand manuscript letters of a business and political nature; early political posters and circulars; a large number of books and pamphlets relating to Kansas and the West; spur used by Mr. Moore when an officer in the territorial militia; inkstand and sand-box used by Mr. Moore, and gavel formerly belonging to the Leavenworth Board of Trade; large leather wallet containing papers of a personal character.

EARLY-DAY NEWSPAPERS.

Last spring our newspaper friends favored us with the publication of a notice calling on people who had copies of early-day newspapers to favor the Society with their contribution. The response has been interesting and valuable. Mr. John Maloy has given us five bound volumes of the Council

Grove *Democrat*, which carries our Morris county files backward five years, or until 1871. Judge L. Stillwell, of Erie, sent in practically two years of the New Chicago *Transcript*, 1870-'72, more than a year of the Tioga *Herald*, 1871-'72, and several numbers of the Thayer *Criterion* during 1871. These all belonged to Neosho county, and are to-day extinct. Mrs. H. P. Stebbins, of Atchison, contributed two years of the *Union Sentinel*, published at Hiawatha, from August 20, 1864, to August 10, 1866. There are also in the results of our advertisement 146 single newspapers, ranging from 1855 to 1888, and from the east line of the state to Sherman county. We also learned of other files and single papers that may be obtained later.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND.

This is the only portion of the finances of the Society of which it has absolute control. The appropriations of the state are all passed on and subject to the action of the auditor of state. The constitution of the Society says this membership fund must be expended for special historical work. A resolution was adopted two years ago directing that those in charge of the work should attend historical conferences and library associations. We have found this to be of great advantage. The balance of this fund at the beginning of the current year, July 1, 1907, was \$179.92. Up to the 1st of December, just passed, there has been received for the annual dues \$138, and for life membership \$60, making a total of \$377.92. From this balance we have drawn \$105.05, leaving on hand \$272.87. The expenditures were as follows: Sending Miss Clara Francis to the Historical Society, Madison, Wis., where she spent ten days in examining the library methods of that state, \$39; delegates to the Kansas State Library Association, Newton, \$15.05; expenses of secretary to Lincoln, Neb., \$15; trip of Geo. A. Root to Newton and boxing of material for the archives department, \$15; also, expenses of Mr. Root to Leavenworth and Piper, including boxing, \$10.

We find that the surest way of obtaining historical material is to send some one connected with the Society to make a personal appeal for it, and to pack it for shipment.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

The legislature of 1907 was very liberal with the Society, raising salaries so that they compare quite favorably with those paid in other state departments. One \$600 salary was raised to \$900; one \$720 to \$900; one \$900 raised to \$1200, and one \$1800 to \$2000. We were also given \$350 to shelve a room in the subbasement for archives, and \$90 for a special glass case in which to store an Indian war bonnet and other valuable Indian souvenirs, collected by Dr. Hugh D. Fisher and his son, Mr. J. W. Fisher.

DEATHS.

The loss to this Society, as well as to the state and the individual communities interested, during the past year, has been quite marked. A higher average of useful citizens could not be found in any other equal collection of men and women.

John Speer, president of the State Historical Society in 1898, and one of the noblest of the free-soil characters in the territorial days, having borne sacrifices greater than any other one, passed away at Denver in December, 1906, at about the end of his eighty-ninth year.

Helen Fairfield Naylor, born in Alma, the daughter of S. H. Fairfield, a

pioneer of 1856, was at the time of her death the wife of a distinguished educator in Wisconsin, Rev. S. W. Naylor, also a graduate of Washburn, and born in Kansas.

Geo. W. McKnight was a citizen of Junction City for thirty-five years, a banker, a state senator, and a member of the school board of that city for twenty years.

James C. Horton, fifty years ago a pioneer, and since a state senator and a member of the house of representatives, a useful man in many other respects, an ardent friend and contributor to this Society, and for the last few years of his life one of the leading business men of Kansas City, Mo. Almost the last thing he did was to furnish for our records a remarkable story giving the misfortunes and successes of the firm of Ridenour & Baker.

Charles W. Smith, of Lawrence, gave a continuous service of goodness and usefulness, in private and in public life, since the days of 1854.

August Bondi started in 1848 as a lad in Austria to help the weak with their burdens, which necessitated flight to this country. He was an agitator in early life for that which was good, and was with John Brown in Kansas.

A. M. Campbell was one of the pioneers of the territory, and of Salina especially. He has left his mark on the development of the central portion of the state—a man of good judgment in public affairs and of constant helpfulness to settlers less fortunate than he.

R. M. Wimsatt, of Solomon, I knew very well in Lecompton fifty years ago, and he has since been loyal and useful to his state and neighbors.

W. H. Isely was a professor at Fairmount College, Wichita, and an interested and active friend to historical work in Kansas. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., but began his Kansas life in childhood in Brown county in the early days of statehood. He has contributed to the history of the state a most valuable article on the Sharps rifle and its importance at one time.

James Humphrey, a pioneer of 1857, chairman of the Tax Commission, railroad commissioner, and for many years a district judge, although not a member of this Society, was a frequent and valued contributor to our publications.

Dr. Harry O'Donnell, of Ellsworth, a member of the house of representatives, was a most efficient man in all lines of usefulness.

William Sims, a resident of Kansas since 1872, served as a state senator, state treasurer, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and was a faithful friend to this Society.

John G. Haskell, president of the State Historical Society in 1900, died at his home in Lawrence, Monday morning, November 25, 1907. Mr. Haskell was an architect of great reputation, who has built monuments for himself, such as the state-house, asylum buildings at Topeka and Osawatomie, the first building at the University, and countless court-houses, school-houses, and public and private buildings all over the West. He came to Kansas in 1857. In all lines of good citizenship he has for fifty years been active and at the front, and has always been an interested and faithful friend of this Society.

THE NEEDS OF THE WORK.

I regard the work of this Society to be of the utmost importance to the state, its past and its future. Each year brings its special demands upon the work accomplished, the material stored away. Some most significant benefits accrue constantly to the property owner, the public service, and to

the student. The newspaper collection is increasing in value, and the number of those who avail themselves of its usefulness and who appreciate its service grows with the passing months. The enormous quantity of matter placed in our hands in the establishment of the archives department has caused much extra work, has been of gratifying use in many instances, and, when placed in order, will be of incalculable value. We doubtless have much that may never be of service, but every day we experience the fact that it is the unexpected that is called for. We are but servants performing an important public work—a great necessity to people living after we are all gone.

In the course of time and owing to the ceaseless activity of our people the capitol building is now full to the limit. It is not a matter of regret that to-day the capitol building, so large and commodious, no longer furnishes room sufficient for all demands upon it. Everything is reasonably comfortable just now, but there is no space available for committee rooms for the senate and house, and the needs of this historical work will always be calling for more. The first ten years of Kansas gave no promise for a building like this. Years like 1860 and 1874 would never build a schoolhouse, a church, or a capitol building of the most meager pretensions; but now, after fifty-three years, there is no evidence that we have reached a limit and that all things will quit.

Considerable sentiment has developed during the past year in favor of the state erecting a suitable building for this collection, a monument to the history our forefathers made, and which is being continued on as high a grade by the people to-day. There is no sentiment or theory about it—just a plain practical demand for more room, if not for this work, then for the growing uses of the state. It may seem to some that the various departments that have been established from time to time would cover all phases of the state's activities, but those to come after us may think differently. To place the historical collection elsewhere would restore nine large rooms to other use, while the Society's work would be made more serviceable in quarters adapted to its purpose. We need, when the time comes, a museum, an art gallery, stack rooms for our books and archives, library quarters and conveniences. Special buildings for this class of public service are being erected in many of the states. State-supported historical work is now almost the universal rule.

The state of Kansas has been most liberal with the work assigned to this Society. The space given us on the fourth floor will soon be as crowded as our quarters were before the completion of the building. We have in the past year built additional shelving at the top of a portion of our wooden stacks, besides putting in an entire new stack, but without keeping up to the demand for shelf room. We have added largely to our collection by exchange during the past, confident that some day there will be ample room provided for one of the first reference libraries in this country—an ambition which guides the working force of the Society.

We ought to have another employee—a skilled librarian; we could use two. The addition of the archives department has given now upwards of 300,000 books, papers and objects to care for. We are doing this work thoroughly, but it is a slow job to get all in perfect order. To be intelligently placed, the 80,000 manuscripts recently added from the various de-

partments must be opened, classified, listed and catalogued, necessitating handling many times.

The time required in waiting on the public in our genealogical department has increased materially. We have added work and usefulness through our exchange, or clearing-house. The cataloguing of Kansas material is always behind, because the demands of the public prevent continuous work. We enjoyed, last winter, several months of volunteer work in cataloguing by Mrs. Frank Montgomery and Miss Mary Crowther, which was very satisfactory and helpful.

GEO. W. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

The annual address was then read by the President, Hon. James R. Mead, of Wichita, on "The Little Arkansas River."

The treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1907, was submitted to the Society by Miss Lucy Greene, as follows, and accepted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....	\$98.40
Receipts from membership fees.....	321.00
Total.....	<u>\$419.40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

October 23, 1906, Zu Adams, expenses to Kansas City for interviewing pioneers, etc	\$10.00
December 19, 1906, postage on ninth volume and fifteenth report; enlarging pictures of Major John Dougherty and wife, Major Ruff and wife.....	34.25
December 20, 1906, Zu Adams, expenses to American Historical Association, Providence, R. I.....	77.30
January 23, 1907, postage on fifteenth report, Wilcox scrap-books	65.00
June 11, 1907, advertising in <i>Kansas City Star and Journal</i> , for books printed on the Meeker press, special work tracing military records of members of first Kansas legislature, postage.....	<u>52.93</u>
Total.....	<u>\$239.48</u>
Balance.....	\$179.92

The following persons were then elected members of the board of directors for the three years ending December, 1910:

Cyrus Anderson, Blakeman; S. R. Boggs, Smith Center; Paul R. Brooks, Lawrence; C. W. Carson, Ashland; E. B. Cowgill, Topeka; Gomer T. Davies, Concordia; John S. Dawson, Hill City; S. H. Fairfield, Alma; John Francis, Colony; Kos Harris, Wichita; E. W. Hoch, Marion; L. U. Humphrey, Independence; Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka; E. C. Manning, Winfield; J. Earll Miller, Marysville; W. A. Morgan, Jetmore; Mrs. Caroline Prentis, Topeka; A. C. Pierce, Junction City; Francis L. Pierce, Lakin; J. C. Postlethwaite, Jewell City; Fred H. Quincy, Salina; W. E. Richey, Harveyville; Bertrand Rockwell, Junction City; A. Roenigk, Lincoln; Olive I. Royce, Topeka; J. S. Simmons, Hutchinson; F. Dumont Smith, Kinsley; W. B. Stone, Galena; D. A. Valentine, Clay Center; A. B. Whiting, Topeka; B. P. Waggener, Atchison; Robert M. Wright, Dodge City; Samuel F. Woolard, Wichita; J. W. Berryman, of Ashland, for the two years ending in 1909, to fill vacancy by the death of John G. Haskell; R. M. McGonigal, of

Colby, to fill vacancy for the term ending December, 1908, caused by resignation of F. P. Baker, Topeka.

The committee on nominations reported the following persons for membership:

Active members: G. O. Dakin, Ashland; F. M. Arnold, Ashland; David V. Riesen, Marysville; W. A. Morgan, Jetmore; S. B. Haskin, Olathe; E. H. Haskins, Lenexa; J. C. Columbia, Newkirk, Okla.; A. A. Cottrell, Wabaunsee; Charles N. Converse, Burlington; J. S. Simmons, Dighton; John A. Edwards, Eureka; S. R. Boggs, Smith Center; R. J. McFarland, Kansas City; John B. Anderson, Manhattan; James L. Mead, Chicago; John Miller, Cottonwood Falls; Fred Crafts, Alma; J. E. Chastain, Iola; Mrs. Christina Campbell, Salina; Raymond G. Taylor, Hiawatha; James Montgomery Slavens, Kansas City, Mo.; John C. Nicholson, Newton; Chas. E. Beeks, Baldwin; O. G. Markham, Baldwin; R. M. McGonigal, Colby; H. F. Sheldon, Ottawa; Mrs. Carolina A. Smith, Manhattan; J. T. Tredway, La Harpe; Hattie Fairfield Kerans, Alma; Wilson S. Naylor, Appleton, Wis.; J. W. Paul, Manhattan; W. F. Peters, Randolph; John P. Davis, Topeka.

Life members: Luther McAfee Nellis, Topeka; P. G. Lowe, Leavenworth; George Plumb, Emporia; F. M. Kimball, Topeka; N. B. Burge, Topeka; J. W. Berryman, Ashland; E. E. Frizell, Larned; Francis L. Pierce, Lakin; Mrs. James Humphrey, Junction City; Elizabeth A. Johnson, Courtland; George Johnson, Courtland; Mrs. P. B. Plumb, Emporia; A. H. Plumb, Emporia; David E. Ballard, Washington; Elon S. Clark, Topeka; W. H. Lininger, Topeka; George W. Martin, Topeka.

Corresponding members: James A. Hadley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward A. K. Kilian, Manhattan.

Honorary members: Mrs. Rosamond O. Burt, Leavenworth; Mrs. E. H. Pratt, Piper; Hon. P. P. Elder of Ottawa; Henry C. Flower, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Thomas Sears Huffaker, Council Grove; Samuel Dale Irwin, Tionesta, Pa.; William Johnson, Rosedale; Calvin Smith, Kansas City, Mo.

The report of the committee was approved for submission to the annual meeting of the board of directors for action.

A letter was read by the secretary from Mr. Samuel F. Woolard, of Wichita, relative to the fund being collected by him for the purpose of restoring the territorial capitol building at Pawnee, on the Fort Riley military reservation, from which the following extract is made:

"I would ask the Society at this meeting to place the entire matter in the hands of a committee of three or five who will be empowered with authority to go ahead and make such repairs to this building as they deem wise, taking into consideration the amounts of money collected and collectible.

"I beg to suggest further that in my opinion the first work that should be done is the repair of the walls, as they will not stand another severe winter; then, if we have sufficient funds, put on the roof, and possibly then the building can be left until the legislature meets and we get them to

make an appropriation, which I am very sure can be done. But to leave these walls without repair until after the next legislature, they would be in such condition that an appropriation would be unnecessary."

The following extract from a letter of Hon. W. B. Stone, of Galena, on the same subject, was also read by the secretary :

"I feel quite an interest in the preservation of that property. As we look back on the records, or rather lack of records, of our forefathers in colonial times, I am impressed with the desirability of maintaining these landmarks, and believe that the generations following us will continually be thankful to us and to those who preserved these landmarks of the early struggles in establishing the free institutions in the central commonwealth of the nation."

Upon motion of William E. Connelley, the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to take charge of the restoration of the capitol at Pawnee, as suggested by Mr. Woolard.

The following resolution was adopted, upon motion of Mr. Connelley :

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Historical Society, and of the patriotic people of Kansas generally, are due Col. Samuel F. Woolard, of Wichita, for his indefatigable and successful efforts in behalf of the restoration of the first capitol building at Pawnee on the Fort Riley military reservation, having at the date of this meeting raised by five-dollar subscriptions the sum of \$374 toward a fund of \$1,000 for such purpose.

Resolved, That the secretary is directed to learn from the war department at Washington the conditions under which the state may enter upon said reserve and restore the building in question.

Resolved, That the next legislature is hereby urgently requested to contribute the additional means, approximating \$1,000 or \$1,200, to complete the task thus started and aided by patriotic citizens.

The following committee was appointed to meet the suggestion of Colonel Woolard on the restoration of the Pawnee capitol: Bertrand Rockwell, W. H. Mackey, jr., Geo. W. Martin, and S. M. Fox.

W. J. Griffing made the following report from the committee on explorations :

Monday September 23, 1907, in company with Mr. J. S. Cunningham, I started up the valley of the Big Blue river. The object of our trip was to locate ancient Indian village sites and burial mounds and to collect Indian relics, if any were to be found. Our course northward from Manhattan, Kan., was along the west bank of the stream. Our tent was first pitched on the farm of A. Nudson, about one mile above Garrison crossing, in Riley county. Two important village sites were located in this vicinity—one on the farm of Mr. Jacobs, at the mouth of Baldwin creek; the other on the farm of N. A. Peterson, about one-half mile north of the Nudson farm. Mr. Jacobs' dwelling stands upon one of the most interesting locations to be found anywhere. Hundreds of flint utensils of various kinds have been

gathered up in his dooryard and kitchen garden. A collection from this locality was donated to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Nudson, in the name of their son, Marquis Nudson (deceased), who had found them. At the Peterson farm we gathered up an assortment of flint implements, rubbing-stones, fragments of pottery, etc. There were indications that Indians had camped at the mouth of Fancy creek, but we were unable to locate any village site there. A fair-sized burial mound is situated on the south side of the stream, on the top of a bluff.

Further up the river we found two burial mounds on the bluff overlooking the river, on the Christensen farm. We made diligent inquiries and careful examinations at such points as seemed likely to have been used by Indians for camp-grounds, but nothing further of consequence was found. In fact, the territory along the Big Blue above the Riley county line does not seem to have been permanently occupied by Indians at any time; certainly not to such an extent as the lower Blue and the Kansas river as far west as the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers.

As we drove north the mounds on the hills disappeared. This might be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the bluffs are no longer capped by a ledge of limestone rock that might be conveniently used to construct the mounds. We camped one night at "Alcove Springs," on C. C. McNew's farm, one mile below the village of Schroyer. This is the point where the old Mormon trail over which the ill-fated Donner party passed in 1846 crossed the Blue on its way to the Platte river. The old trail can be easily traced for miles. We located an Indian village site near the crossing.

On the return trip we followed the east bank of the river. The road skirts the bluffs nearly all the way. We noticed a mound on a high bluff near the mouth of the Vermillion. One, on the farm of Mr. Jones, was of fair size, 25 feet in diameter at the base and one and one-half feet high. The public road passes through a village site near the mouth of Spring creek. At Shannon creek we discovered a village site and also a burial mound on an adjacent bluff. We noticed some large object on a hill opposite Randolph. This proved to be a low stone wall surrounding the grave of one Rolander, a soldier buried in the early sixties. On a point of the hill not far away was an Indian mound. From Garrison south the mounds and villages have already been charted.

Secretary Martin said that Leavenworth friends had planned to present to the Society the portrait of Bishop Miede on this occasion. He then read the following letter to explain the absence of the portrait:

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Owing to sickness of the artist, I have been unable to complete the likeness of Bishop Miede for your annual meeting on to-morrow evening. I hope that you will have a good time and that the old boys will be happy, though few. Yours very truly,

JOHN HANNAN.

The annual meeting of the Society then adjourned.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DECEMBER 6, 1907.

The following officers, nominated by the Society, were elected for the year ending December 4, 1908: President, Geo. W. Veale, of Topeka; first vice-president, George W. Glick, Atchison; second vice-president, A. B. Whiting, Topeka.

The persons nominated at the meeting of the Society for active, life, corresponding and honorary membership were then elected.

Mr. Ruppenthal made some pertinent remarks regarding the standing committees of the Society, and inquired into the propriety of continuing those not provided for by the constitution and whose members were not actively engaged in collecting material along the lines indicated. He believed that much work might be done by these committees in connection with the secretary, and that they should be expected to make a report annually.

After an extended discussion of the subject by several members of the board, on motion of Mr. Cowgill, it was voted to restrict the members of the committees to those persons especially interested in the particular work of the various departments.

Prof. Frank H. Hodder suggested that the programs be arranged so that all members of the Society so desiring would remain through the afternoon meetings.

Mr. Geo. P. Morehouse called attention to the fact that the program of the Society contained an error; that it was Christopher and not Charles Columbia who was a member of the territorial legislature of 1857, representing Morris county. Members of his family are still living, from whom a correct biography can be obtained.

Mr. A. G. Carruth said that in several instances standard reference books mispronounced Kansas geographical names, such as Osawatomie (derived from Osage and Pottawatomie), in which the "o" should not be short, but long, as in Osage.

On motion of Professor Cowgill, seconded by Governor Glick, a committee of three, consisting of James R. Mead, A. G. Carruth and William E. Connelley, was appointed on the derivation of Kansas geographical names, and instructed to call the attention of publishers and others interested to their correct pronunciation.

On motion the meeting adjourned,

EVENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 6, 1907.

The Society met in the hall of the house of representatives at 7:30 P. M., Pres. James R. Mead in the chair.

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon pronounced the invocation.

The following addresses were then made:

"The First State Legislature," by Hon. David E. Ballard, of Washington, Kan.

"The Measure of a State," by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Topeka.

Music was furnished by the University of Kansas Glee Club: R. E. Teall, F. Frickelton, F. B. Cooper and J. Power.

President Mead announced that the program of the Society was completed, and invited Governor Hoch to preside during the remainder of the evening.

Governor Hoch came forward and introduced the six gentlemen who alone represented the historic legislature of December, 1857:

Col. O. E. Learnard, of Lawrence, then of Burlington, councilman for the seventeen frontier counties of Kansas.

Hon. H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, and Hon. R. G. Elliott, of Lawrence (then of Delaware), representing Leavenworth county.

Governor E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha (then of Hamlin), representing Brown and Nemaha counties.

Dr. Andrew T. Still, of Kirksville Mo. (then of Palmyra), representing Douglas and Johnson counties.

Hon. Samuel J. Stewart, of Humboldt (then of Cofachique), representing the eighteen frontier counties of the territory.

The responses of each of these gentlemen are given in the tenth volume of Historical Collections. After the close of these remarks Governor Hoch invited the honored guests to form in line, to be greeted by the members of the Society and other friends. After a delightful social hour the guests retired to take the early morning train for Lawrence.

Pres. Geo. W. Veale named the following committees:

Executive Committee: E. W. Hoch, John S. Dawson, W. A. Johnston, A. B. Whiting, Geo. E. Cole.

Program Committee: Lucy D. Kingman, John MacDonald, F. H. Hodder, Margaret Hill McCarter, Cora G. Lewis.

Committee on Nominations: William E. Connelley, Clad Hamilton, George Plumb, Geo. A. Huron, John E. Frost.

Legislative Committee: Samuel F. Woolard, L. Stillwell, N. H. Loomis, E. R. Fulton, Robert M. Wright.

Committee on Mounds and Deserted Village Sites of the Aborigines: Elizabeth A. Johnson, J. S. Cunningham, William J. Griffing.

Committee on Santa Fe and Overland Trails: J. R. Mead, Robert M. Wright, Geo. P. Morehouse.

The president also assigned members to departments, as follows:

Historic Relics: Luther M. Nellis, Julia A. Chase, T. J. Anderson.

Explorations: W. J. Griffing, A. C. Spilman, A. B. Whiting.

Indian History: Chas. R. Green, V. J. Lane, Wm. E. Connelley.

History of the Territory: H. Miles Moore, B. P. Waggener, H. C. F. Hackbusch.

History of the State: F. H. Hodder, B. Rockwell, Alexander Caldwell.

Geography (including maps, views of buildings and scenery): Gomer T. Davies, J. B. Adams, Eliza May Stone.

Origin of Local Names: A. G. Carruth, E. P. Harris, Scott Hopkins.

Journals, Diaries and Manuscripts: J. E. Junkin, S. W. Brewster, W. H. Smith.

Local History, Interviews, and Chronicles: D. A. Valentine, Grant W. Harrington, E. C. Manning, J. C. Ruppenthal.

Organization of Local Historical Societies: J. C. Ruppenthal, Caroline Prentis, A. P. Riddle.

Biography: Zu Adams, Lucy D. Kingman, E. C. Manning.

Portraits: Clad Hamilton, Samuel J. Reader, J. Earll Miller.

Genealogies and Directories: H. L. Moore, G. E. Congdon, Stephen Tripp.

Newspapers, Periodicals, and Scrap-books: A. R. Greene, Joseph H. Hill, E. W. Howe.

Literature: Margaret Hill McCarter, W. H. Carruth, John MacDonald.

Historical Sites and Buildings: A. Roenigk, A. H. Thompson, D. Hubbard.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Receipts.

Appropriation to June 30, 1907	\$7,620 00
Increase in salaries from May 27 to June 30, 1907.....	101 44
Balance in hands of treasurer of Society, fees, June 30.....	98 40
Total balance	\$7,819 84

Annual fees of \$1 each, of the following members, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907: E. T. Carr, A. H. Burtis, Arthur M. Hyde, Chas. F. Hardy, J. Elmer Reese, Charles S. Huffman, Thad. C. Histed, Mrs. A. E. Coleman, J. C. Ketcheson, John T. Jacobs, Stephen M. Crockett, W. H. Tharp, Frank L. Travis, R. M. Wimsatt, C. N. Price, F. C. Werner, Geo. G. Hamilton, Henry J. Aten, Leander Stillwell, J. H. Gillpatrick, A. H. Thompson, Alex. C. Mitchell, A. M. Campbell, Carl Engel, Henry E. Palmer, Alex. E. Case, W. H. Carpenter, Ferd J. Funk, F. H. Hodder, P. G. Lowe, Saml. F. Woolard, Scott Hopkins, J. A. Read, Winfield Freeman, August Bondi, Julia A. Chase, W. H. Carruth, George Johnson, Eliz. A. Johnson, A. C. Spilman, John Guthrie, J. J. Lutz, Josiah M. Hubbard, P. H. Coney, Alex. M. Wilcox, Kos Harris, Geo. W. Weed, Clad Hamilton, R. M. Wright, Arch. Miller, Harry E. Valentine, F. D. Coburn, Samuel J. Crawford, T. P. Moore, J. S. Cunningham, E. R. Fulton, Burton E. Clifford, Chester I. Long, Jos. D. Houston, Dr. I. H. Betz, G. Grovenor, Wm. E. Connelley, John Booth, H. M. Hamblin, John G. Haskell, James C. Horton, E. J. Dallas, E. C. Manning, John P. St. John, D. Hubbard, C. W. Smith, Charles Harker Rhodes, W. H. Isely, S. J. Reader, Fred H. Quincy, C. W. Lynn, N. H. Loomis, Charles E. Eldridge, D. P. Hougland, Geo. W. Crane, Geo. W. Glick, John Francis, Caroline Prentis, F. M. Kimball, Geo. Plumb, Pryor Plank, Geo. W. Martin, Geo. W. McKnight, J. C. Postl  thwaite, W. E. Richey, John D. Milliken, H. C. F. Hackbusch, Wm. J. Griffing, John Martin, Charles R. Green, Sheffield Ingalls, Horace L. Moore, S. W. Pierce, H. W. Sterling, Wm. A. Johnston, L. B. Wolf, James A. Kimball, Paul R. Brooks, W. H. Smith, A. Roenigk, Wilbur C. Abbott, Chas. S. Davis, J. W. Fisher, Alex. Caldwell, Luke F. Parsons, W. R. Douglass, E. F. Ware, J. W. Butterfield, Joseph H. Hill, Wm. J. Chapman, Mrs. Emma K. Lea, J. Earll Miller, S. H. Fairfield, Helen Fairfield Naylor, John F. Hughes, L. U. Humphrey, S. W. Brewster, Luther McAfee Nellis, J. V. Admire, Dr. S. G. Stewart, Geo. M. Kellam, Harriet A. Parkerson, Holland Wheeler, John R. Mulvane, T. D. Fitzpatrick, T. J. Anderson, W. S. Jenks, Lucy D. Kingman, L. D. Whittemore, F. L. Clark, Geo. W. Veale, Dr. C. R. Silverthorne, C. J. Garver, Chas. S. Elliott, H. T. Morgan, Zu Adams, W. E. Bray, H. D. Heflebower, Delos Johnson, Joseph Stewart, Mrs. John A. Martin, A. G. Carruth, C. L. Brokaw, J. H. Cohen, John S. Dawson, G. E. Congdon, James Frey, Lucy S. Greene, Carey M. Porter, Ed. W. Wellington, C. E. Cory, C. W. Carson, Prentis Reading Club, Chas. W. Bitting, Dr. Harry O. Donnell, E. P. Harris, Ed. C. Little, Dr. J. L. Everhardy, Edwin Locke, Stephen Tripp, Ruth B. Spellman, Frank W. Blackmar, Frank Strong, Cyrus Anderson, Geo. A. Rockwell, Geo. A. Huron

171 00

Receipts—continued.

Life members, \$10 each: J. B. Adams, Chas. S. Gleed, C. L. Davidson, W. R. Stubbs, J. R. Mead, B. P. Waggener, E. N. Morrill, Lawrence M. Jones, Samuel N. Simpson, W. Leo Bockemohle, W. W. Haskell, John G. Haskell, Geo. P. Morehouse, Wilder S Metcalf, James A. McGonigle.....	\$150 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$8,140 84</u>

Expenditures from the membership fund.

October 23, 1906, Zu Adams, expenses to Kansas City, for interviewing pioneers, etc	\$10 00
December 19, 1906, postage on ninth volume and Fifteenth Report; enlarging pictures of Major John Daugherty and wife, Major Ruff and wife.....	34 25
December 20, 1906, Zu Adams, expenses to Am. Hist. Ass'n.....	77 30
January 23, 1907, postage on Fifteenth Report; Wilcox Scrap-books, 2 vols.	65 00
June 11, 1907, advertisements in Kansas City <i>Star</i> and <i>Journal</i> for books printed on the Meeker press; special work tracing military records of members of first Kansas legislature; postage,	52 93
	<u>\$239 48</u>
Balance unexpended, membership-fee fund.....	<u>\$179 92</u>

Expenditures.

1906.

SALARIES.

Jul. 31... George W. Martin	\$150 00
“ Zu Adams.....	100 00
“ Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
“ George A. Root	75 00
“ William Eugene Bacon.....	50 00
“ Clara Francis.....	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Jul. 31... Gummed labels for books	\$1 50
“ Pacific Express Company.....	2 75
“ Independent Telephone Company rental, July-October,	9 00
“ Half-tones.....	5 50
“ Extra clerk hire.....	17 40
“ Postage.....	30 00
“ Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	1 58
“ United States Express Company.....	2 10

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Jul. 31... Woods McAfee Memorial	\$5 35
“ Democratic Review, thirty volumes.....	20 00
“ Edward Allen's Descendants.....	2 50
“ History of Bruton Parish Church.....	3 13
“ Early Western Travels, vol. 27.....	4 00
“ Recollections of Indiana.....	3 00
“ Connecticut Probate Records, vol. 3.....	7 00

SALARIES.

Aug. 31... Geo. W. Martin	\$150 00
“ Zu Adams	100 00
“ Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
“ Geo. A. Root.....	75 00
“ Wm. Eugene Bacon	50 00
“ Clara Francis	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Aug. 31... Pacific Express Company.....	\$1 24
“ Postage.....	20 00
“ Remington typewriter, partial payment.....	30 00
“ Half-tone of early map of Kansas.....	5 75
“ Topeka Electrical Construction Company, wiring.....	9 00

Sixteenth Biennial Report.

1906.		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
Aug. 31...	Publishers' Weekly, subscription 1906.....		\$3 00
"	American Historical Association, dues for 1907.....		3 00
"	Calendar of Virginia—Report of Archives and History,		1 00
		SALARIES.	
Sep. 31...	George W. Martin.....		\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....		100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....		75 00
"	George A. Root.....		75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....		50 00
"	Clara Francis.....		60 00
		CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Sep. 30...	Half-tones for the ninth volume.....		\$7 35
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....		6 12
"	Topeka Transfer Company.....		2 21
"	Extra clerk hire.....		12 60
"	United States Express Company.....		3 55
"	Repairing clock.....		1 50
"	Painting sign on flag-case.....		5 00
"	Balance payment on Remington machine.....		30 00
"	Postage.....		30 00
		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
Sep. 30...	Virginia County Records, vol. 3.....		\$4 50
"	Early Connecticut Marriages, vol. 7.....		1 50
"	Early Western Travels, vols. 28 and 29.....		8 00
"	New England Hist. Gen. Register, Index, pt. 2, vol. 2..		5 00
"	History of Presbyterian Church in Virginia, Graham..		75
"	American Catholic Historical Researches, sub. 1907...		2 00
"	Chautauquan, subscription 1907.....		1 80
"	Hanna's Scotch-Irish in America, 2 vols.....		9 50
"	McDonald of Oregon.....		1 19
		SALARIES.	
Oct. 31...	George W. Martin.....		\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....		100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....		75 00
"	George A. Root.....		75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....		50 00
"	Clara Francis.....		60 00
		CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Oct. 31...	Merchants Transfer Company.....		\$2 68
"	Framing picture of Duke Alexis.....		2 50
"	United States Express Company.....		7 15
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....		25 00
"	Pacific Express Company.....		25 00
"	Postage.....		20 00
		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
Oct. 31...	St. Louis Globe-Democrat, subscription 1907.....		\$5 75
"	Outlook, subscription 1907.....		2 90
"	Chicago Daily Tribune, subscription 1907.....		6 10
"	Army and Navy Register, subscription 1907.....		2 75
"	Irrigation Age, subscription 1907..		1 00
"	Dictionary of Indian names.....		1 00
"	Recollections of a Virginian; Brockett's Our Western Empire; Domeneck's Seven Years, 2 vols.....		7 60
"	Roster of N. C. Troops; Hist. of Brunswick, Topham and Harpwell Cos.; Hist. of Hartford Co., Md.....		11 75
"	Carney Genealogy.....		1 50
"	Lives of Famous Indian Chiefs.....		2 25
"	Arp's Scrap Book.....		1 00
"	Mississippi Scenes, Cobb.....		2 50
"	Georgia Baptists, Campbell.....		1 00

1906.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS—*continued*.

Oct. 31....	Reminiscences of a Georgia Lawyer, Andrews.....	\$1 50
"	History of Pickens County, Alabama.....	3 00
"	Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.....	6 50
"	Moore's Songs and Ballads of Southern Life.....	1 40
"	History of Wachavia, N. C.....	2 00
"	Confederate Military History, twelve volumes.....	37 50
"	Smith's History of Georgia People.....	2 50
"	Bennett's Chronology of North Carolina.....	7 50
"	History of Stanford County, Alvoid.....	65
"	Historical Record of Savannah, Ga.....	2 00
"	Instructions to Collectors of Taxes of Confederate States.....	1 00
"	Marshall's History of Kentucky.....	30 00
"	Jones' Antiquities of Southern Indians.....	3 85
"	Chronology of Baltimore.....	3 00
"	Old Kent Eastern Shore of Maryland.....	5 00
"	Captain Canat; or Twenty Years a Slave.....	2 10

SALARIES.

Nov. 30...	George W. Martin.....	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
"	George A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	50 00
"	Clara Francis.....	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Nov. 30...	Topeka Transfer Company.....	\$8 10
"	Pacific Express Company.....	36 40
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	27 77
"	Wrapping ninth volume of Collections.....	4 50
"	Postal cards.....	5 00
"	Postage.....	20 00
"	Clipping and pasting work.....	5 00
"	Independent Telephone Company, rental Oct. to Dec..	9 00
"	Expenses of annual meeting of society.....	3 75

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Nov. 30...	Index to Historical Register, vol. 2, pts. 1, 3.....	\$10 00
"	Proceedings of the League of American Municipalities,	60
"	Trip to Michigan; Old Catholic Maryland; Voyage of D'unOuvier.....	4 60
"	National Association of State Libraries, dues.....	5 00
"	Journal of General Assembly of S. C., 1776.....	1 00
"	Archæological Institute, dues.....	10 00
"	New York Marriages.....	5 18
"	Catalogue of Smithsonian Reports, 1886-1904.....	10 25
"	New York Tribune, subscription 1907.....	8 50
"	Advance, subscription for 1907.....	1 00
"	Southern History Association, annual dues 1907.....	3 00
"	Harper's Weekly, subscription 1907.....	3 35
"	Scribner's Magazine, subscription 1907.....	2 90
"	Genealogical Qt. Magazine, subscription 1907.....	3 00
"	Royal Historical Society, dues 1907.....	5 00

SALARIES.

Dec. 31...	George W. Martin.....	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
"	George A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	50 00
"	Clara Francis.....	60 00

1906.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Dec. 31...	Pacific Express Company.....	\$8 80
"	United States Express Company.....	19 45
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	10 00
"	Extra clerk hire—clipping work.....	10 00
"	Wrapping 3000 copies ninth volume.....	13 50
"	Postage.....	30 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Dec. 31...	National Cyclopedia of American Biography.....	\$10 00
"	Emmons Family.....	1 50
"	Documentary History of Reconstruction, vol. 1.....	4 50
"	History of North America, vols. 15, 16.....	12 00
"	Canadian Document.....	3 14
"	People of Color; Memoir of Southern Planter.....	4 70
"	Annual Library Index, 1905.....	3 50
"	History of Sheshequin, Penn.....	2 00
"	Biog. of Kansas City, Mo.; Hist. of Arkansas Valley..	8 00
"	American Baptist Miss. Pubs., Poor Lo and Isaac McCoy..	1 00
"	Subscription to American Anthropologist, 1907.....	4 00
"	American Antiquarian, subscription 1907.....	4 00
"	American Folk Lore Society, dues 1907.....	2 90
"	Economic Geology, subscription 1907.....	3 00
"	Library Journal, subscription 1907.....	4 00
"	American Journal of Geology, subscription 1907.....	3 00
"	Essex Antiquarian, 1907.....	1 00
"	Cumulative Index, subscription 1907.....	6 00
"	N. Y. Biog. and Genealogical Society, dues 1907.....	3 00
"	American Forestry Association, dues 1907.....	1 00
"	Municipal Journal and Engineer, subscription 1907....	2 00
"	Records of the Past, subscription 1907.....	2 00
"	Magazine of History, subscription.....	5 10

1907.

SALARIES.

Jan. 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
"	George A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	50 00
"	Clara Francis.....	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Jan. 31...	United States Express Company.....	\$2 21
"	Pacific Express Company.....	6 46
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	12 40
"	Framing pictures of Major Dougherty and wife.....	5 00
"	Postal cards.....	5 00
"	Rent of piano for meeting of Society.....	5 00
"	Topeka Transfer Company.....	3 23
"	Crepoline for mending manuscripts.....	2 20
"	Extra clerk hire.....	7 80
"	Postage.....	15 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Jan. 31...	Overland, subscription 1907.....	\$1 50
"	American Journal of Psychology, vol. 17, 1906.....	5 00
"	Pennsylvania Magazine of His. and Biog., vol. 31, 1907,	3 00
"	Journal of American History, vol. 1, 1907.....	2 00
"	Index to N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 2, pt. 4..	5 00
"	Arnold's Rhode Island.....	5 00
"	Shuey Family.....	1 00
"	Maine Regiments.....	2 00
"	History of Seneca County, Ohio.....	4 00
"	History or Ashtabula County.....	5 00

1907.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS—*continued*.

Jan. 31...	Hopewell Section.....	\$0 75
"	Kershaw's Brigade.....	2 25
"	Speeches on Admission of Kansas, etc.....	3 83
"	Maps of Kansas.....	2 00
"	Early History of Leavenworth, H. M. Moore.....	4 00
"	Tasse les Canadiens de l'Ouest, 1878, two volumes....	4 25
"	Early Western Travels, vol. 30.....	4 00
"	Battle of Westport.....	1 30
"	Historical Collections, vols. 1, 2.....	1 74

SALARIES.

Feb. 28...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene....	75 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	50 00
"	Clara Francis.....	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Feb. 28...	Rent of Independent telephone, January to March	\$9 00
"	Freight and drayage.....	3 62
"	United States Express Company.....	4 12
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	3 90
"	Mending glass show-cases	5 40
"	Pacific Express Company.....	3 27
"	Material for step-ladders	5 00
"	Boxes for shipping books	1 00
"	Extra clerk hire—clipping work	12 80
"	Postage.....	20 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Feb. 28...	Proceedings Nat'l Con. Charities and Correction, 1906,	\$1 25
"	Platbook of Coffey County, 1901.....	6 00
"	Stiles' Ancient Windsor	6 74
"	Index to N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, vol. 2, pt. 5	5 00
"	Scientific American and Supplement, subscription 1907,	6 56
"	Charities and the Commons, subscription 1907.....	1 95
"	Across the Plains, Hewitt.....	1 49

SALARIES.

Mar. 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene	75 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon	50 00
"	Clara Francis	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mar. 31...	Framing picture of August Bondi.....	\$2 50
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	23 76
"	Pacific Express Company.....	10 01
"	United States Express Company.....	6 90
"	Postage.....	10 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Mar. 31...	Merryman Genealogy.....	\$2 00
"	Public Libraries, subscription 1907.....	1 00
"	American Monthly Magazine, subscription 1907	1 00
"	William and Mary College Quarterly, subscription 1907,	3 00
"	William and Mary, vol. 12, No. 3; vol. 13, Nos. 1-4; vol. 14, Nos. 1-4; vol. 15, Nos. 1, 2.....	8 25
"	Pope's Tour Through the United States.....	2 78
"	Reader's Handbook	1 74
"	Fleming's Documentary History of Reconstruction, vol. 2	4 50

1907.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS—*continued*.

Mar. 31...	Building a Book.....	\$2 00
"	History of Southern Kansas	1 42
"	Tribune Almanac, 1906, 1907.	50
"	Notes of Culpeper County.....	5 00
"	Virginia Magazine of History, six numbers	5 00
"	Roosevelt on Panama Canal	50
"	Record of the Virginia Company of London, 2 vols....	4 00
"	A. L. A. Portrait Index.....	3 00

SALARIES.

Apr. 30...	Geo. W. Martin	\$150 00
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene	75 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon	50 00
"	Clara Francis	60 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Apr. 30...	Framing pictures of Frye W. Giles and wife.....	\$10 00
"	Pacific Express Company.....	5 56
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	5 46
"	United States Express Company.....	1 58
"	Enlarging photo of Geo. W. Deitzler.....	2 50
"	Extra clerk hire.	3 00
"	Repairing frames	4 20
"	Rent of Independent telephone, April-June, 1907.....	9 00
"	Postage.....	20 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Apr. 30...	History of Dunstable, N. H.	\$3 26
"	Navy of American Revolution	1 37
"	Life and Scenery in Missouri	30
"	Thompson Genealogy.....	3 00
"	Catalog cards to Nat'l Cyclo. of American Biography..	2 00
"	Index to N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 3, pt. 1..	5 00
"	What I Saw on the Old Santa Fe Trail, Little.....	50
"	Theory and Treatment of Fevers	1 00
"	A. L. A. catalog cards, twenty-three titles	92
"	William and Mary College Quarterly, twenty-one Nos..	18 00
"	National Geographic Society, dues 1907.....	2 00
"	South Carolina Historical Society, annual dues 1907...	3 00
"	Inland Printer, subscription 1908.....	2 40

SALARIES.

May 31...	George W. Martin.....	\$155 53
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene	75 00
"	George A. Root	80 67
"	William Eugene Bacon	54 99
"	Clara Francis	63 59

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

May 31...	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	\$1 95
"	Pacific Express Company.....	3 05
"	Freight and drayage.....	2 03
"	Ice for month of May	1 25
"	Postage	17 09

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

May 31...	William and Mary College Quar. Mag., vol. 2, No. 2...	\$3 00
"	Annual Library Index	3 50
"	Restful Hours of a Busy Life.....	1 00
"	Filson Club Publications.....	4 00
"	History of Nebraska, vol. 2.....	8 34

1907.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS—*continued*.

May 31...	History of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pa.....	\$10 00
"	Transactions of Historical Society, five volumes.....	7 50
"	John Brown Publications, nine pamphlets.....	16 18
"	Patronomica Dictionary	7 74
"	Leaves from My Scrap-book, Elzas.....	1 05
"	American Library Association, annual dues.....	5 00
"	Kindergarten Magazine, subscription 1907-'08.....	1 00
"	Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History, sub. 1907.....	1 00
"	Woman's Tribune, subscription 1907.....	1 00
"	Index N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 3, part 2...	5 00

SALARIES.

June 30...	Geo. W. Martin	\$166 66
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Clara Francis	75 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	100 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

June 30...	Maps of Louisiana, 1719, 1752, 1788, 1822; Course of the River Mississippi, 1775; Maps of Missouri, 1822, 1832; Map of North America, 1700; Map of British and French Settlements in North America, 1758...	\$25 90
"	The Nation, subscription for year ending July, 1908...	2 85
"	Current Literature, sub. for year ending July, 1908...	2 60
"	John Brown the Hero	81
"	Hands Up, by Gen. David Cook.....	1 50
"	White Genealogy.....	4 72
"	Cradle of the Republic.....	3 72
Total expenditures		<u>\$7,721 44</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$8,140 84
Total expenditures.....	<u>7,960 92</u>
Balance unexpended (fee fund).....	<u>\$179 92</u>

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 1, 1908.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the board of directors was held in the hall of the house of representatives, Topeka, Tuesday afternoon, December 1, 1908, and was called to order by the president, Col. Geo. W. Veale.

There were present: Miss Lucy D. Kingman, E. C. Manning, of Winfield; William R. Griffing, of Manhattan; James R. Mead, of Wichita; George P. Morehouse, of Topeka; J. C. Ruppenthal, of Russell; A. B. Whiting, of Topeka; George W. Glick, of Atchison; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson, of Courtland; Lucy S. Greene, of Topeka; Bertrand Rockwell, of Junction City; J. Earll Miller, of Marysville; George W. Martin and William E. Connelley, of Topeka; Charles E. Cory, of Fort Scott; W. H. Carruth, of Lawrence; Joseph H. Hill, of Emporia; John MacDonald, of Topeka; John S. Dawson, of Hill City; George W. Weed and Zu Adams, of Topeka.

The secretary read the following letters from members unable to be present:

EMPORIA, KAN., November 30, 1908.

George W. Martin, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.: Thanks for your prompt reply. I inclose my check for \$1.78 in payment for annual membership and postage on three number ten volumes of the Kansas State Historical Collections. If the Emporia free library is not on your list, please send them such documents as you can. I regret to say that our mutual friend, George Plumb, is seriously sick with typhoid fever, and has been in bed about ten days.

Yours,

L. T. HERITAGE.

WICHITA, KAN., November 27, 1908.

Dear Mr. Martin: I have your announcement of the annual meeting to be held in Topeka Tuesday afternoon and evening, December 1, 1908. I regret exceedingly my inability to be present. I have three losses in Oklahoma and must leave for there Sunday night. I had the same excuse last year, but if these people will insist on burning up their property, they are equally insistent on getting paid for it, so I must do my duty. I wish to assure you that I am always ready to assist in every way in the splendid work you are doing, and I hope you will always feel free to count me in when you want anything done that will aid you in a good cause. With kind personal regards, I am, very cordially yours,

SAMUEL F. WOOLARD.

SANTA FE, N. M., November 28, 1908.

My Dear Sir: I have received the program of your thirty-third meeting and wish I could be there. But I have to be in Washington on the 7th, and am very busy preparing to leave things here for a month or more. I am going to try and be in Topeka early in January, and in that case will surely

see you. I often envy your "historical" situation, surrounded by people who take an active interest, while here one has to work almost alone. But this is our "day of small things," and those who come after will reap where we sow. Next month will bring me to the end of twenty-five years as president of this society. I think I must be "dean" among the Society presidents. Wishing you every success, very truly yours.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

MANKATO, KAN., November 30, 1908.

Dear Sir and Friend: I very much regret my inability to be with you to-morrow for your thirty-third annual meeting, but, like the Methodist, would say "I am with you in your work, both in heart and soul." The grand work you are doing should have the support of every loyal Kansan, and I wonder that the various teachers' associations do not send you a grand good list of members. I shall shortly send you an addition to your acknowledged collection of Indian relics. I landed with my father's family in Kansas June 2, 1858, and have been a resident continuously since that date.

With very kind regards, J. W. F. FISHER.

The following letter was received after the meeting:

TOPEKA, December 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Martin: I regret exceedingly that I was not able to be present at the meeting of the Historical Society yesterday. I hoped up to the last minute that I could be there part of the time, but was unavoidably detained. I trust that all matters went off to your satisfaction.

Very truly, L. D. WHITEMORE.

The annual report of the Society's work for the past year was read by Secretary Martin and accepted, on motion of Prof. W. H. Carruth. It is as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY, 1908.

The year 1908, closing with this meeting, has been one of great interest and activity. The statistics for the year extending from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, show accumulations quite extensive, but much also of great value. This collection is the product of the people of Kansas in their collective and individual capacity, and this Society has nothing whatever to do in the premises but to care for it. We do not initiate or make history. Here is the record solely of the most active and advanced state in the Union.

TABLE No. 1.

YEARS.	Volumes of books.	Volumes newspapers and magazines.	Pamphlets.	Total yearly accessions.	Yearly total of the library.
1876-1900	23,051	23,907	67,418	114,376	114,376
1901	743	1,412	2,590	4,745	119,121
1902	630	607	2,781	4,018	123,139
1903	2,947	1,467	6,516	10,930	134,069
1904	1,199	1,624	7,398	10,221	144,290
1905	823	1,371	3,504	5,698	149,998
1906	958	1,638	3,959	6,555	156,543
1907	1,259	1,624	4,239	7,222	163,765
1908	2,533	1,942	5,753	10,228	173,993
Totals	34,143	35,592	104,158	173,993	.....

TABLE No. 2.

YEARS.	Department of archives.	Manuscripts.	Pictures.	Maps, atlases and charts.	Relics, coin, scrip, etc.
1876-1900 .....	.....	23,508	5,326	5,120	6,952
1901.....	.....	191	324	115	47
1902.....	.....	2,278	73	13	130
1903.....	.....	358	92	19	736
1904.....	.....	717	474	8	251
1905.....	.....	908	124	218	386
1906.....	5,581	608	109	232	61
1907.....	91,076	199	172	290	407
1908.....	20,936	14,717	146	135	133
Totals	117,593	43,486	6,840	6,150	9,103

Total yearly accessions (table No. 1)..... 173,993

Total of department of archives, manuscripts, pictures, maps, charts, relics, scrip, coin, etc. (table No. 2) .. 183,172

Grand total of the Historical Society collections.... 357,165

THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

The current incidental expenses of the Society have grown until there is a good deal of embarrassment at times in determining what to do and how to do it. A private business enterprise must generally be pushed, but a line of work established by the state, for the free use of the citizens and taxpayers, can be depended upon to do the pushing. We find quite frequently that there are items of expense over which we have no control. There is a sort of interstate or official courtesy existing between like departments in the country which requires us to prepay certain publications sent out by us. Then, further, the state does not publish for profit, but for the information and edification of its people. The state must also place its own showing upon the shelves of all the leading libraries and institutions of the country. Some very reasonable efforts in the line of our work are passed over because of some expense attached; but this cannot always be done. We know we miss much that would add great value to this collection, because our limited funds will not permit the travel required in going after it, or unexpected item of expense of shipment, packing, etc.

The last time our contingent fund was raised \$100 we had the words "and additional clerk hire" inserted. This enabled us to pay a few dollars extra for biographical clipping and pasting, but the ten dollars a month or so that we have used this way does not enable us to keep up with this class of work. In our published report every item of expense is given for each month. We have items of expense unavoidable today not dreamed of three, five or ten years ago. The work increases in quantity and expands in scope gradually but constantly.

The annual allowance for contingent expenses has been for three or four years past \$800. This was ample for the year ending June 30, 1907. Of our membership fund we had a balance at that time of \$179.92. But the same fund was sadly deficient for the year ending June 30, 1908. The published report shows that it was exhausted in February, and that month we began to draw on our membership fund. From that on to the end of the year we used the membership fund exclusively. There are certain expenses, attend-

ing historical and library conferences, which have to be met from this fund, voted by the annual meeting of 1904, because the auditor of state would not permit the contingent fund to be used for travel. The membership receipts for the year 1908 amounted to \$338, added to the balance of \$179.92, made a total of \$517.92 expended that year above the legislative allowance. For the year ending June 30, 1909, we have but about \$425 on hand for the remaining eight months. We have already expended \$103 of the membership fund in distributing the tenth volume, leaving but little of that fund available. But for the remainder of this year the expenses will be down to the minimum.

INCREASING DEMANDS.

During the past summer and fall Miss Kathryn Mayo, secretary of Oswald Garrison Villard, of the New York *Evening Post*, has been engaged in sorting out from the manuscripts, newspapers and clippings in the library of the Society material for use in a new compilation on John Brown. During her search for historical data the fact developed that there are still several sources from which the Society's collection might be augmented had it the time and means to make the search. If this is true in the case of one man of world-wide fame, how many opportunities for gathering materials are now lost for want of a local traveling fund.

The fact that Miss Mayo has devoted over five months in our rooms going over our material for one subject is an index to the value of the manuscripts so far accumulated.

The same item of traveling expenses affects the work in the care of public archives. The state is doubtless losing annually the value in discarded manuscripts of the fare required to enable a clerk to examine the courthouses of the state and advise with the officers in regard to the disposal of out-of-use documents. Our archives clerk, if traveling expenses were allowed, would soon discharge this duty in our new state and secure the data for a report that would serve as a basis for the future work of the archives department.

There is a growing demand throughout Kansas for books on genealogy. Very properly, our library is the only one in the state which endeavors to meet this want. This class of books is expensive, rarely if ever falling below the first price, and increasing in value with years. It is cheapest to buy when the book is published. Books on genealogy are supplemented by books on local history, and as most Kansas families originated in the Atlantic states, from Maine to Georgia, and traveled west, many of them stopping in the Middle states for one or two generations, we find an increasing demand for local histories of every commonwealth east of the Mississippi. Those states west of the Mississippi are our neighbors, and the law creating our Society requires that we shall give especial attention to books on the West, embracing travels, history and resources. Every day we are obliged to pass by tempting offers in these lines of second-hand books, which can now be obtained at reasonable prices, but which are constantly increasing in value.

The older private historical societies of the East have issued volumes long prior to the beginning of our work. These societies cannot afford to give us their earlier publications, and, although they have some duplicate sets, are obliged to sell them to increase their own publication or book funds. New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Virginia

are among those states whose issues we have been unable to complete for lack of sufficient funds. The Connecticut Historical Society has begun the publication of volumes containing the birth, death and marriage lists of each of its older towns, and is obliged to sell the volumes to pay for printing. These volumes will cost less now than five years hence.

There are several other items of expense necessary to the performance of current work which I wish to present to the coming legislature. This item of book-fund is one of them. This fund ought to be large enough to enable the Society to purchase, whenever opportunity offers, files of Kansas newspapers published prior to 1876, when our Society began collecting. I could easily use \$300 the coming year in purchasing those of one county alone, running from the beginning to 1876 almost continuously. There is one valuable lot of Kansas manuscripts that has been withheld from the Society for years for want of means to purchase. There are few owners who demand a price, but it is well to have a book-fund that can be stretched to cover both manuscripts and newspapers when occasion demands. In many cases, especially of old newspapers, a price is justly demanded. In 1878 the Society paid \$75 for the four volumes of the *Kansas Herald*, the first newspaper issued in the territory. The price was used to erect a stone over the grave of the editor.

During the two years ensuing the archives clerk should ascertain by personal inspection the condition of the several court-houses in the state. To make this trip, together with the incidental expenses, would probably cost \$100, while an item of \$100 freight on archives should be provided for.

Our work has increased along all lines, so that as a measure of relief I desire at least two additional clerks to assist in cataloging the manuscripts and archives. The same clerks can make not only the necessary lists for the ordering of catalog cards from the Library of Congress for our general library, but assist in waiting on the public. The catalog cards is a matter that has long been neglected for the want of time for ordering and for the lack of money with which to purchase the cards. The additional clerks will cost \$900 a year each, while the sum of \$500 for the purchase of cards will enable us to make a fair start in cataloging our historical books. These two appropriations should be made available as soon as published in the state paper, and should be provided for both fiscal years.

VOLUME TEN.

Beginning with the first of February and closing October 20, two of us practically gave our entire time in editing the tenth volume. The edition numbered 4500, being 500 more than were printed of any previous volume. The circulation of this book is increasing all the time, showing a wider field, and the demand for back numbers is very persistent. An edition lasts about two years. We have about 100 copies of volume 8, which we hold for schools and libraries, and about 400 copies of volume 9. These will be gone before spring.

OUR SOLDIER RECORD.

I want to say a word about the preparation of copy for our volume of Collections. It is an intensely interesting work. Take the story of the Nineteenth Kansas, in volume 10. Mr. Hadley was asked to write it, as my correspondence had developed the facts that he had ability as a writer, had a remarkable memory, and was a member of that regiment. He made a most excellent story. It is our custom to go carefully through each paper

before printing, and wherever a statement is made not of common knowledge, to verify it, or, if not full, amplify it with notes from some authority. In this case the *Topeka Record* was examined, and some variations in the text made to tally with its locals, for what man's memory will clearly recall all the details of the forming of a regiment forty years back. Governor Crawford and Colonel Moore were consulted. Their point of view was from the officer's standpoint; the current happenings, the suffering entailed by the camp and march duties were not fixed in their minds at the time, or so keenly felt. Through General Crawford, the diary of Lieut. L. A. Thrasher was borrowed and extracts made. James R. Mead, who had commented on Colonel Moore's account of the Nineteenth Kansas in our sixth volume of Collections, was asked to give his recollections of the camping-places, as he frequently passed over the road between Wichita and Topeka, and the camps would have left an impression on his mind. His printed letter on page 663 was the result.

Unfortunately, the fact that William D. Street was a member of the regiment was overlooked, for his memory of events throws light on the matter from another standpoint, and makes his letter, which follows, a valuable addition. I hope if any other members of the regiment have anything new to give, they will not be slow in writing it down and sending it in. It will help the coming historian to see things a little more clearly, and result in a more consistent whole. No partiality in authorities is intended in preparing these papers, but an ignorance of authorities prevent us sometimes from calling upon them for needed help. Kansas has given very slight attention to the record of her soldiery. Mr. Street says:

"I am just now reading in the tenth volume of Historical Society Collections, the 'Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry and the Conquest of the Plains Indians,' by James A. Hadley, and stop to say there are a few mistakes of minor importance in his paper. Speaking of Camp Beecher, now Wichita, he infers that there were no settlers or houses near that place. In the timber, in the bend of the river below Camp Beecher, probably the Little Arkansas, was a small log house belonging to a homesteader, and occupied by himself and family. My impression is that there were several other houses in that vicinity. The fact of my remembering this particular log house was that the women were kept busy all day baking biscuits, which the men ate hot, and here I had the last hot biscuits for many a long day.

"There may have been a company of infantry stationed at Beecher, but I remember there was a company of mounted militia stationed there, and when we marched out across the Arkansas river they accompanied our regiment across Cowskin creek and nearly to the night camp on the Ninnescah river before turning back to camp Beecher.

"Captain Pliley left our camp to find Camp Supply and General Sheridan in the morning about nine or ten o'clock, instead of ten o'clock at night. I saw a little column leave camp in a terrific snowstorm. The reason for remembering this circumstance so well was that I wanted to go with them, and had my horse been saddled when they passed our company I think I should have ridden off with them, even taking the chance of being charged with desertion. I was very anxious to go forward. No officer would have thought of sending a detachment of men out into that terrific night storm in an unknown and trackless wilderness.

"In foot-note 14, Governor Crawford is in error in stating that Capt. Roger A. Ellsworth was one of his escort when leaving the regiment for home. I am *certain* of this fact. I was a member of company I, Ellsworth captain, and I know positively that he commanded the company during the entire expedition.

On page 439 Hadley says: 'Colonel Crawford, of course, remained with Jenkins.' My recollection is that Colonel Crawford went forward with the

main column. I would swear that I saw him with us on the march not an hour before the location of Camp Supply was discovered.

"On page 453 he says, following the language and error of other writers: 'Miss White asked no questions. She had seen her people all killed at the time she was carried away.' This was incorrect. Her father was killed while making hay several miles from the house. Two young sons who were with him made their escape by riding to the Republican river and jumping over an abrupt bank. Both were riding the same horse. One of the boys was knocked from the horse by an Indian with a lance, while the other abandoned the horse. Three brothers of Miss White survived, as well as her mother. The latter was at the house when Miss White was carried away. Two of the brothers served six months in company D, Second battalion, Kansas state militia, of which company I was also a member, the summer following Miss White's return home, 1869.

"Page 456, he says: 'Troops A and G had not a single deserter.' The muster-rolls show that company A had one. His description (pages 454, 455) of the finish of the expedition on to the Llana Estacado, is rather spectacular and varies somewhat from the way I saw it. After the two White women had been rescued no more night marches were made. The last day into Major Inman's camp of supplies, on the Washita, our regiment marched about thirty-five miles, after subsisting for several days on mule steak, and arrived very soon after General Custer, who rode a well-fed mount. There were very few stragglers on that march. General Custer said in his official report: 'Instead of crying out for empty wagons to transport them each morning, every man marched with his troop; and what might be taken as an example by some of the line officers of the regular infantry, company officers marched regularly on foot at the head of their respective companies; and now, when approaching a termination of a march of over 300 miles, on greatly deficient rations, I have yet to see the first straggler.'

"The Seventh cavalry and the train camped out about eight miles from Inman's camp, where they were relieved of suspense and hunger by several wagons loaded with rations and forage.

"It was a wonderful expedition, one that tried men's souls, and killed horses and mules. Of the 350 horses, the best mounts of the Seventh, not more than thirty or forty were alive when Inman's supply camp was reached. The jugular veins of the played out had been cut; bleeding to death, their carcasses became food for the wolves and buzzards, while the bleaching bones for years marked the trail of the march. Accompanying the expedition was a train known as the Leavenworth Post train—twenty-six wagons, six mules to the wagon, said to be the finest train in the United States. The mules of each team were of the same color; there were six brown or six gray in the team; their manes and tails were shaved, harness blackened, and everything kept in apple-pie order. Of this famous and valuable train not more than four or five wagons—some with four, others with eight mules to the team—arrived at the supply camp. Of the rest, the wagons had been burned and the mules killed. There were several other trains, all of which met the same fate. There were enough teams, wagons and ambulances left to haul the sick, lame, and ammunition. There was neither rations nor forage to transport. The column of the Nineteenth moved into Inman's camp in good and regular order, except for the cheering of the men, both in camp and the marchers, for our comrades in camp had about given the expedition up for lost.

"Colonel Crawford, Colonel Moore, J. R. Mead and James A. Hadley all imply, if not directly charge, that the scouts were lost. Such is not the fact; it would have been *impossible* for any one at all versed in plains craft to get lost, except during some of those blinding snowstorms that swept the plains during the march towards Camp Supply. These would have a tendency to bewilder the best of scouts.

"It is true that they did not know where Camp Supply was. No one did. Sheridan himself did not know where it was located when he sent the scouts to us, for the very good reason that it had not been located at that time, and was not located until about November 20. They knew approximately where it would be found, and they knew to a certainty that it would

be found at the angle where the immense new trail cut across to the north fork of the Canadian river from Fort Hay to Fort Dodge. Looking back at that trip, after twenty-five years of later experience on the plains, some considerable time with regular troops, I can see nothing for which the scouts should receive criticism. To be sure, if the scouts had led the regiment across the Canadian river, or had crossed the big wagon trail in some of those awful storms, then we would have been lost to a certainty. But those men, with years of experience on the plains, did not intend that such catastrophe should occur.

"One trouble was that the Nineteenth left Topeka without sufficient supplies. Think of fifteen wagons for a column of that size. We should have had at least 50 or 100 for that trip. It was awful to send men out on the plains with such an equipment. Not a tent; nothing to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather; they just had to make their scant beds in the midst of drifting snow, after marching all day without rations for man or forage for beast. When General Custer left Camp Supply for a short scouting expedition, which culminated in the battle of the Washita, he had an immense train, as compared with ours, to carry supplies for a shorter time and for less men. He had nearer 100 wagons than 15. I saw his train when it came into Camp Supply with the victorious column, and think there were between 50 and 75 wagons with that expedition.

"It is well that the Kansas State Historical Society has awakened an interest in the preservation of the historical events of that famous and almost forgotten expedition, in which a regiment of Kansas troops bore an active and distinguished part, before all the participants have passed away."

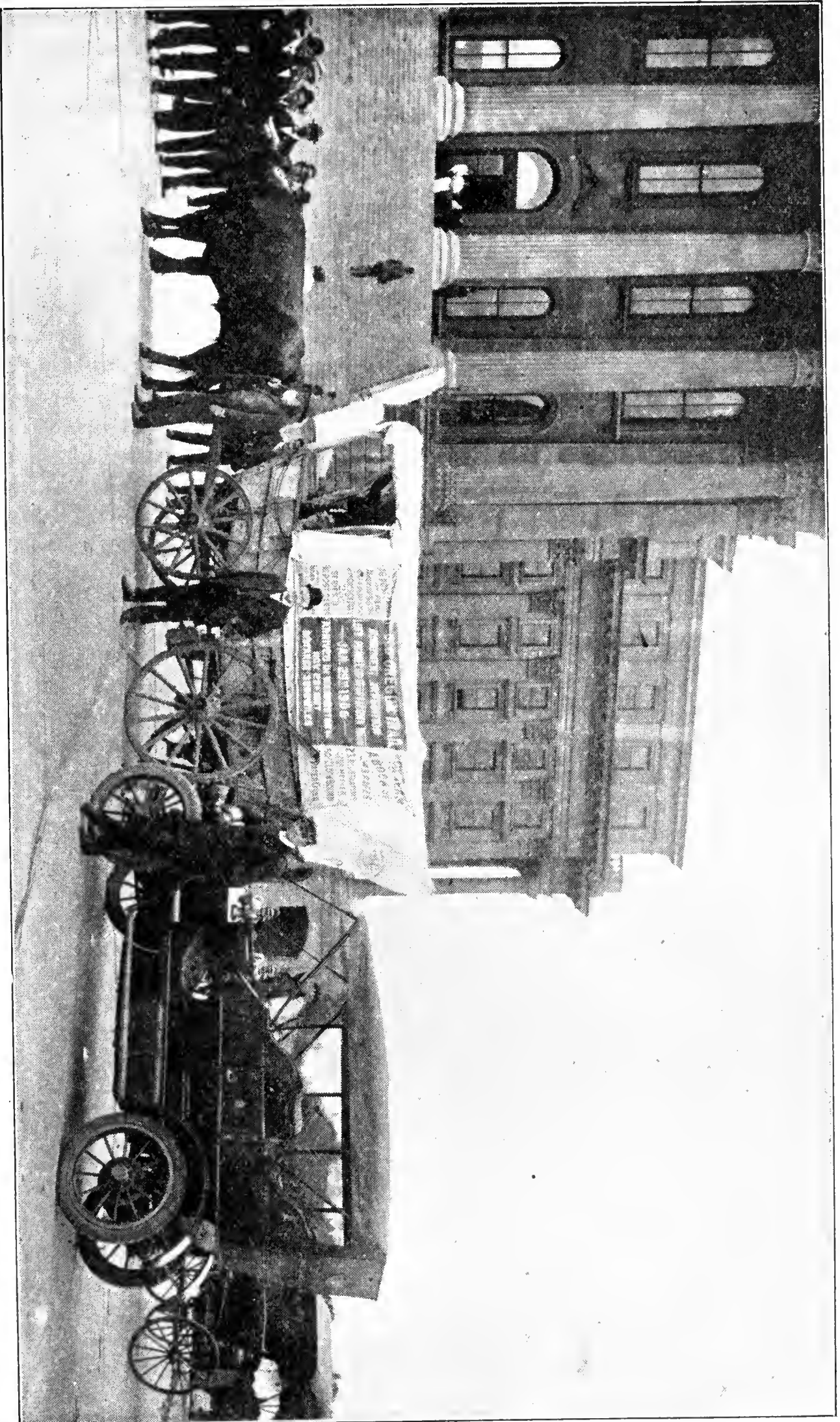
This story of the Nineteenth Kansas has excited very general comment. It indicates the difficulty in writing history from memory forty years after. There are but few left to do it. The trouble seems to be confined to a difference as to dates and localities. We hope to have a paper in the near future from Mr. O. E. Morse on the record of the Fifth Kansas regiment. In another portion of this report we print a defense of the Seventh Kansas by Gen. S. M. Fox. Mr. Fox was adjutant of that regiment, and has the record. He makes a vigorous defense of Kansas soldiers and people along the border during the war.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

Some interest still remains in the task of marking the trail, to which so much attention was given in the year 1907. Three additional markers have been set during the summer of 1908 in Marion county, the details of which are placed in their order in the secretary's report for 1907. Some information has also been added concerning the different routes and the priority of use. The additional markers were paid for, one by school children, one by old settlers' movement, and the third by the Wichita chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. This makes a total of ninety-eight markers along the trail. The markers have not been placed through Kansas City from the state line to the levee on the Missouri river, but undoubtedly will be during 1909. The Daughters of the Revolution in that state have started a movement to mark the trail from the state line to Franklin, the starting-point on the river in Howard county, passing through the counties of Jackson, Lafayette and Saline. They will ask the Missouri legislature for \$2000 for the purpose. The marking of the Santa Fe trail has been a great movement, and has attracted wide attention.

THE OREGON TRAIL.

Ezra Meeker, the pioneer of the Oregon trail, visited Kansas in the fore part of May, 1908. He spent several weeks in Kansas City, and about one week in Topeka. He abandoned the trail at Topeka and went to St. Jo-



1852-1908; From Puyallap, Washington, to Washington, D. C.; Ezra Meeker in front of State Capitol, Topeka, May 13, 1908.

seph, where he suddenly ended his trip, and started homeward by rail. He is a very interesting man, and, by means of his books, which he sold along the road, and his talks to school children, he created quite an interest in local history. Mr. Meeker started from his home at Pyallup, Wash., January 20, 1906, to retrace his march of fifty-four years previous, back along the trail to its eastern terminus on the Missouri river, and then across the states to Washington. He made the trip with a yoke of cattle and an old-time prairie schooner, from Washington to Washington, D. C., a distance of 3650 miles, in twenty-two months. He returned as far as Topeka and St. Joseph with his yoke of oxen and the prairie schooner. His purpose was to enthuse the people along the line, and, if possible, to induce Congress to mark the route from the Missouri river to Seattle and Portland. A committee of Congress recommended an appropriation of \$50,000, but it never came to a vote.

The Santa Fe trail, the purpose of which was purely business—the extension of trade—is marked for a distance of 600 miles, whereas the Oregon trail, made famous by a migration which resulted in the most thrilling patriotic incident in the history of the nation, has been allowed to pass from memory. In telling how Oregon and Washington were ruled by the British, and how the emigration of 1843 saved the country to the United States, Mr. Meeker thrilled his hearers. In that year 1000 people crossed the plains for Oregon, starting from Independence, and passing through Topeka and over what is now Pottawatomie and Marshall counties, and thence to the Platte. Mr. Meeker passed over the road in 1852. The Santa Fe trail and the Oregon trail were the same for forty-one miles. They separated at what is now Gardner, in Johnson county. The distance, it is stated, from Independence to the Platte, along the Kansas and the Little Blue rivers, was 316 miles. In Marshall county, it is understood, there are several graves and other marks of that movement of people. They ought to be investigated and preserved. On an outline map of the territory of Kansas, showing roads and trails, issued with volume 9 of the Collections, this line of travel is marked “Fremont’s route, 1842.” In Chittenden’s *History of the American Fur Trade*, volume 1, page 464, in speaking of the Oregon trail, he says:

“Junction of Oregon and Santa Fe trails, fourteen miles. The Santa Fe trail being first established, a sign-board was later set up to show where the Oregon trail branched off. It bore the simple legend, ‘Road to Oregon,’ and, as Wislizenus pertinently remarks, ‘to Japan, China, and the East Indies might have been added.’ Surely so unostentatious a sign never before nor since announced so long a journey. This point was a little northwest of the present town of Gardner, Kan., the route having already passed near the modern villages of Glenn and Olathe.”

And again, speaking of the Santa Fe trail, volume 2, page 536:

“Oregon trail junction, forty-three miles. Here, in the naked prairie, stood a sign-post with the inscription, ‘Road to Oregon.’”

When Mr. Meeker was at Gardner last May on his return home, he found two settlers who lived in that neighborhood in 1857, and who distinctly remembered the sign-post. They showed him about where it stood. Their names are William Ott and Jasper Wilson. The latter died November 7, 1908. What a relic that post would be in an historical collection.

THE OLD CAPITOL AT FORT RILEY.

The task of preserving the old capitol building on the Fort Riley military reserve has been completed. In October, 1907, Col. Samuel F. Woolard, of Wichita, started in to raise \$1,000 with which to restore the building, trusting to the legislature to finish it, but the bank troubles which followed curtailed the job somewhat. It was concluded by the committee you appointed to preserve the walls as a ruin or relic. All missing stone was restored to the walls, the windows and doors squared, all cracks filled with cement, and one coat of cement-plaster applied to the inside and the top of the walls, making them weather-proof, and braced by several iron rods. The signs placed on the building by the Union Pacific were restored and an additional sign the entire length of the building painted on the front, facing the railroad and wagon travel. Vines were planted around the building, the premises cleaned up of all broken rock and other trash, and the river bank planted to willows. The amount raised by Colonel Woolard was \$499.50; the expense for workmen and material was \$394.50; postage, stationery, stenographer and incidentals, \$46.87—total cost, \$441.37, leaving a balance on hand of \$58.13. H. H. Ziegler, the noted contractor of Junction City, superintended the work without charge. The following is a list of those who gave five dollars each:

Receipts.

Frank Stout.....	\$1 00
M. W. Sutton.....	5 00
John Q. A. Norton.....	5 00
Fred Mann.....	1 00
M. A. Low.....	5 00
Mark Tully.....	5 00
A. C. Jobes.....	5 00
W. R. Stubbs.....	5 00
Geo. Plumb.....	5 00
John R. Mulvane.....	1 00
B. P. Waggener.....	5 00
E. W. Hoch.....	5 00
Barteldes Seed Company.....	5 00
Wilder S. Metcalf.....	5 00
E. H. Madison.....	5 00
J. S. Simmons.....	5 00
J. E. Hurley.....	5 00
C. A. Stannard.....	5 00
Father J. Henry Tihen.....	5 00
R. G. Wilson.....	5 00
A. A. Hurd.....	5 00
P. M. Hoisington.....	5 00
John B. Vincent.....	5 00
Wm. C. Hook.....	5 00
Grant Hornaday.....	5 00
Edwin Tucker.....	5 00
D. R. Anthony.....	5 00
Arthur Capper.....	5 00
Chas. G. Cohn.....	5 00
L. P. Stover.....	5 00
D. A. Valentine.....	5 00
R. A. Burch.....	5 00
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	5 00
Arthur M. Mills.....	5 00
E. P. Harris.....	5 00
Carl Engel.....	5 00

Receipts—continued.

E. N. Morrill.....	\$5 00
F. H. Stannard.....	5 00
A. Hudson.....	5 00
B. F. Hudson.....	5 00
Chas. B. Smith.....	5 00
Samuel F. Woolard.....	5 00
W. Y. Morgan.....	5 00
C. L. Davidson.....	5 00
Victor Murdock.....	5 00
Henry J. Allen.....	5 00
Wm. E. Stanley.....	5 00
N. H. Loomis.....	5 00
Scott Hopkins.....	5 00
D. P. Hougland.....	5 00
Arch Miller.....	5 00
Geo. A. Rockwell.....	5 00
James R. Mead.....	5 00
D. W. Mulvane.....	5 00
D. J. Hanna.....	5 00
L. S. Pegues & Co.....	5 00
W. H. Mackey, jr.....	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Coleman.....	3 50
Harriet A. Parkerson.....	5 00
Thos. C. Wilson.....	5 00
Dr. H. Z. Hissenn.....	2 50
Chas. S. Gleed.....	5 00
Chas. S. Huffman.....	5 00
Wm. A. Johnston.....	5 00
Chas. S. Elliott.....	5 00
Chas. Curtis.....	5 00
John P. St. John.....	5 00
W. Leo Bockemohle.....	5 00
Smith and Miller.....	5 00
J. W. Creech.....	5 00
G. W. Kanavel.....	5 00
W. B. Throckmorton.....	5 00
D. W. Blaine.....	5 00
A. Roenigk.....	5 00
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson.....	5 00
George Johnson.....	5 00
W. B. Stone.....	5 00
Eliza May Stone.....	5 00
Chester I. Long.....	5 00
H. P. Dillon.....	5 00
W. A. L. Thompson.....	5 00
E. E. Frizell.....	5 00
J. B. Adams.....	5 00
Wm. A. Harris.....	5 00
Henry Wallenstein.....	5 00
A. H. Campbell.....	5 00
J. D. Houston.....	5 00
Geo. Innes.....	5 00
Robert O. Deming.....	5 00
Chas. E. Lobdell.....	5 00
Geo. W. Crane.....	5 00
Wichita D. A. R.....	5 00
Chas. W. Barnes.....	5 00
Fred H. Quincy.....	5 00
C. A. Smart.....	5 00
D. J. Fair.....	5 00
E. W. Wellington.....	5 00
Earl W. Evans.....	5 00

Receipts—continued.

Robt. D. Henderson.....	\$5 00
Geo. W. Martin.....	5 00
Silas Porter.....	5 00
B. Rockwell.....	10 00
H. S. Mueler.....	50
Total receipts.....	\$499 50

Expenditures, 1908.

February 1, McCormick Press Company, for printing stationery.....	\$6 75
February 6, J. M. Harris, Colonel Woolard's stenographer, and for postage on circulars sent out.....	24 77
April 3, H. H. Ziegler, contract for lumber, workmen planting vines around building, and painting signs.....	394 50
April 24, Geo. W. Martin, expenses, two trips to Junction to inspect building and work.....	6 00
May 4, J. M. Harris, stenographer, and for postage.....	9 35
Total.....	441 37
Balance on hand June 2, 1908.....	\$58 13
September 5, donation to Pawnee Rock fund of Woman's Kansas Day Club.....	50 00
	<u>\$8 13</u>

¶ This balance of \$8.13 will be expended for plants in the spring of 1909.

A bill passed Congress ceding to the state of Kansas one acre, upon which this building is located. The conclusion of your committee not to ask that it be restored to a complete building, but that the walls be saved only as relic, and the question of jurisdiction and policing, caused a change in purpose. It was therefore arranged with the commander of the fort, that if the terms of the bill were not mandatory, then title should not pass to the state. Therefore, today the title and all authority over the place remains in the war department of the general government, and the state has no responsibility in the matter. The river at the building is fully sixty feet distant, and the committee concluded that it was practically safe, as the current had the appearance of cutting the bank a couple of hundred feet below.

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS.

The picture collection of the Society has been largely added to during the year. The Knights of Columbus have placed upon the walls a fine pastel of the Rt. Rev. John B. Meige, the first Catholic bishop of Kansas; from the Giles estate, pastel of Frye W. Giles, he being one of the founders of Topeka, and a painting of the first house in Topeka. From friends or the families, we have also pastels of Bailie P. Waggener and John Seaton, of Atchison; photographs of John T. Morton, for many years district judge of Shawnee county; John K. Wright, noted as state senator and railroad contractor; Geo. W. McKnight, a state senator and banker; Theodore Weischelbaum, a noted freighter and plainsman; Christopher Columbia, member of the first free-state territorial legislature of 1857; F. L. Vandegrift, of recent newspaper fame; Gen. George Custer, so closely identified with the plains of Kansas; Capt. John Graham, company D, Eighth Kansas, killed at Chickamauga, and for whom Graham county was named; also a very rich painting of Dr. Andrew T. Still, of the first free-state territorial legislature of 1857, and the head of the great osteopathy school at Kirksville, Mo.; and a couple of hundred card and cabinet photographs of Kansas people.

John C. Nicholson added to our portrait gallery a very handsome life-size photograph of Joseph W. Ady. Mr. Ady was born in Indiana in 1851, and in 1871 settled in Kansas. He first taught school in Franklin county, and in 1874 was city attorney of Newton. He was a member of the legislature of 1881, and was United States district attorney for 1889 to 1895. He died September 23, 1901, at Colorado Springs. Mr. Ady was the author of the first law passed under the prohibitory amendment. As United States district attorney, he started the first suit under the Sherman anti-trust law, and obtained the first verdict.

During the year the attorney-general's department indulged in house cleaning, and placed with this Society the pictures of the various gentlemen who have held that position. These pictures have passed for a joke, but really, after dusting off and giving them a thorough cleaning, they are pretty fair likenesses of the gentlemen represented. They are cheap pictures and are very cheaply framed. If this Society had ample funds, all should be framed in modern style. As it is, they constitute a very interesting feature of the picture gallery. While not works of art, they still give a very good idea of those who have furnished legal guidance in the past.

Mr. Pitt Ross, of Albuquerque, N. M., called a week or so ago and left with the Society volume 2 of the *Weekly State Record*, of Topeka, from October 20, 1861, to October 20, 1862. Also volume 1 of the *Daily State Record* from March 26 to June 5, 1861, and volume 2 from January 11, 1862, to March 5, 1862. These daily editions contain the proceedings of the first and second sessions of the state legislature. They are of the utmost interest in completing our files. Mr. Ross is the son of Hon. Edmund G. Ross, at one time United States senator. Senator Ross was a pioneer free-soiler in Kansas, an active citizen of Topeka in establishing the town and securing the location of the capitol at this point. He was furthermore an all-round busy man in those days, not only actively engaged in free-soil politics, but moved about the country agitating railroads and other means of development. He died a year or so ago in New Mexico, having left Kansas to become governor of that territory.

From Mrs. Susannah E. Reese, of Warrensburg, Mo., the Society has received two volumes of a most extraordinary statement of events in Jackson, Cass, Lafayette and Johnson counties, Missouri, from 1855 to 1866, written by her husband, Dr. Alexander William Reese. The pages are eight by twelve inches, and there are 900 pages, of splendid penmanship. Dr. Reese was born at Hanover, Ind., August 18, 1828, and settled in Pleasant Hill in 1855. He practiced medicine in the country round about, and a part of the time lived at Warrensburg. The statement contains much literary merit and startling details. It is the blackest picture of bushwhacking in Missouri and its antecedent, the barbarism of slavery, we have ever read. Fully half of these volumes are given to the invasions of Kansas—light from that side of the line of most absorbing interest. The memoirs were prepared for his children, and abound in the plainest references to his neighbors. Here is the dedication: "To Thomas A. Gunnell, Frederick M. Fulkerson, W. C. Lillard, John K. Owens and M. L. Laughlin—a Spartan band of heroic men; faithful among the faithless found, who, through evil as well as good report, were true to their country's flag, and in all the dark days of loyalty in Missouri were steadfast in their faith and kept their record pure—these pages are respectfully inscribed by the author."

Doctor Reese was indispensable to the neighbors as a physician, and so he remained as long as possible, but, in the spring of 1864, he enlisted and was made surgeon in the Thirty-first Missouri regiment, with the rank of Major, and he was enabled to see much service with Sherman's army. About the first of December, 1864, he was placed in charge of a hospital at Warrensburg. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and resumed practice in the old neighborhood. He served as assistant surgeon at the National Military Home at Leavenworth from June, 1893, to April, 1897, when he resigned to engage in special sanitarium work. He died in Kansas City, Kan., September 6, 1905, in his seventy-seventh year.

The museum feature of our collection has had some very interesting additions. During the past year we have received a Mayflower chair, which was the property of Mrs. Lucy Little Harris, of Miltonvale, Cloud county. Mrs. Harris died in 1904, and on her death-bed requested the chair to be deposited with this Society, but, because of some controversy, it was some time in reaching us. Mrs. Harris placed this inscription upon the chair:

"England was my birthplace; the Mayflower my cradle; Plymouth Rock my refuge; Newburyport, Mass., the heyday of my youth; Boscowan, N. H., my attic prison-house, and Kansas my last hope and redemption. My early friends were Miles Standish, the stalwart, and John Alden, the scholar. My last friend, whose household god I now am, lives on the boundless prairie. Her name is Mrs. Lucy Little Harris, and her address is Miltonvale, Cloud county, Kansas."

The chair is in a good state of preservation, well worn on the rungs and edges, but strongly braced by a modern solid oak seat. The chair was in the Kansas collection at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. A gentleman caller a few months ago told us that it was very similar to chairs in a Plymouth collection in Boston.

Hon. John Seaton placed in our curio collection one of the double doors of the hall of the house of representatives destroyed by the Republicans February 14, 1893. Alexander Warner, member from Cherokee, took the other door, and at last accounts it was in New York. Mr. Seaton and Mr. Warner paid for the new doors. This is one of the inexplicable conditions through which good fortune has pulled us, and the door is a serious reminder. The label placed upon it by Mr. Seaton is exceedingly fair and unbiased, and that our memories are short is evidenced by many inquiries as to how and why it happened.

Early in the year 1898 we received from A. H. Plumb, of Emporia, an iron cylinder-head, cast in 1863 by C. C. Huckabee & Co., at Columbia, Ala. It bears the stamp, "Confederate Rolling Mill." The mill was operated by the Confederate states government from 1863 to 1865, when it was destroyed by Union troops, under command of General Wilson. The property finally became a part of the estate of Senator P. B. Plumb. Mr. Plumb placed another cylinder-head, the counterpart of the one we have, with the Alabama Historical Society. Great historic interest attaches to such a reminder of the Confederate states, and with our visitors it receives much attention.

Mrs. Henry Inman contributed, through the Woman's Kansas Day Club, a picture of Kit Carson, the great explorer and pioneer.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Since your last meeting I have attended the American Historical Association at Madison, Wis., in December, and the American Library Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, at Minnetonka Bay, Minn., in June. The meetings were of great interest, and some important ideas gathered. But the best of all was a full half-day given to the matter of public documents at Minnetonka, under the guidance of the superintendent of documents from Washington. The purpose was to popularize the government documents and the documents of each state. It was shown that there was great value in these books, more than the public was aware of, and libraries everywhere were urged to make an effort to force them upon the reading public. Perhaps a legislative reference bureau, devoted solely to the investigation of questions affecting legislation, may assist much in popularizing documents in Kansas. A more intimate knowledge of the state's own business is sadly needed on the part of many who aspire to public leadership. There is a general movement toward getting something practical out of the money expended in public printing. For thirty-five years I have been familiar with the publications of the state, and I know they have value. We are told that one purpose of a legislative reference library bureau is to obtain information other than through the professional lobbyist; but the lobby is everywhere, while the state's only lobby is in its own publications.

EXCHANGE OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

The clearing-house for magazines or other books, other than state publications, mentioned in our report of a year ago, has proved more of a burden in labor and expense than we counted on. During the two years ending June 30, 1908, there was shipped out: Books and pamphlets, 7287; magazines, single numbers, 2201; total, 9488. We now have in process of sorting and boxing, for local libraries at Manhattan, Russell, Junction City, Baker University at Baldwin, Hiawatha, and the Universities of Chicago and Michigan, about 4000 single numbers, especially magazines. We have in stock fully 10,000 single numbers of about a dozen different standard magazines.

FIRST WHITE CHILDREN.

There was published in our report for 1906 a list of white children born in Kansas prior to the organization of the territory, in 1842. Through Mr. George Remsburg, of Atchison county, we have learned of Gustavus P. Smith, born at Kickapoo Mission, March 4, 1836, son of John P. and Elizabeth Smith. The father was the government blacksmith. In May, 1908, Gustavus P. Smith was living in Stockton, Cal. November 8, 1908, William H. Eisele, writing from Baker City, Ore., says that he was born at Shawnee Mission, August 2, 1842. He is the son of Andrew Martin Eisele and Rose Lose. Both parents died in Cass county, Missouri.

THE DEPOSITORY CARDS.

The special session of the legislature gave the Society \$478 for the purchase of a cabinet for the depository cards of the library of Congress. These cards came to us by the thousand, and we soon found it to be impracticable to place them in the cabinet in perfect order as they were received. It was concluded at once to place the earlier cards in the cabinet, sorted by the initial letter only. Another handling will bring the cards into an order

easily closed. It may take additional help to complete the task in thorough shape. There are about 300,000 of these cards now in our possession. In about two months, beginning with July 10 last, the secretary, being an old type-thrower, handled about 240,000 cards. There are several thousand, however, in perfect order, and all current receipts are placed away in good form. We shall put all in order at the first opportunity.

A LEGISLATIVE HANDBOOK.

In preparing biographies of the legislatures of 1857, 1861 and 1868, so much difficulty was found in gathering facts regarding those members who had left the state, or who had long been dead, that the question arose whether it would not be advisable for the state to preserve the biographies of the legislators and executive officers during their service, by means of a manual. Missouri, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island and some other states issue such a handbook. Some Topeka publishers have in the past printed pamphlets containing such information, issued gratis, the author generally looking forward to an appointment as state printer. The popular election of that officer now does away with the biographies. The Historical Society might very properly furnish the biographical data for the handbook, as it has in many cases the material on hand, as well as clerks accustomed to that line of work. Ex-Governor Morrill, in a letter to us, says he would give fifty dollars for a copy of such a publication, if there had been one issued for a certain early year.

One of the duties of the archives department of Alabama is the preparation of what is called the "Biennial Register," which contains, according to law, (1) "brief sketches of several state officials, the members of Congress from Alabama, the supreme court, the members of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Alabama; (2) rosters of all state and county officials; (3) lists of all state institutions, with officials; (4) state and county population and election statistics; and (5) miscellaneous statistics."

DEATHS.

Death has not been so frequent with us the past year as during the year preceding, but some very choice spirits have gone from us.

Percival G. Lowe, whose name will always stand high in the building and development of the commonwealth, died at San Antonio, Tex., where he had gone to spend the winter with his daughter, March 5, 1908, exactly three years from the death of his wife. He was a soldier, a plainsman, an incorruptible public servant and legislator. He wrote some of the best books of plains experience and incident that are on the market. He was an ardent friend of the Historical Society, a life member, and its president for the year 1893.

Gen. John A. Halderman, one of the first settlers in the territory of Kansas, and the first life member of this Society, died September 21, 1908, and was buried in Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C. He lived a retired life in Washington for many years, having just attained great distinction in the diplomatic service. He was always interested in the work of this Society, and always prompt in any attention required of him.

Carl Engel, an enterprising and enthusiastic citizen of Manhattan for many years, died from overexertion in removing property out of the way of the flood of 1908. He was an interested friend of the Historical Society.

W. Leo Bockemohle, of Ellinwood, had been a life member of the Society

but a few months when death claimed him. He was a public-spirited citizen.

The treasurer's report, showing receipts and expenditures from membership fees for the year ending June 30, 1908, was read, and approved on motion of Mr. William E. Connelley. It is as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand July 1, 1907	\$179 92
Receipts from membership fees	338 00
Total.....	\$517 92

Expenditures.

1907.	
Aug. 26...Expenses of Clara Francis to Madison, Wis., research work.....	\$39 00
Oct. 30...Expenses of Zu Adams to Leavenworth and Newton	10 65
“ George W. Martin, expenses to meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association,	15 00
“ George A. Root, expenses to Newton, search for archives.....	15 00
“ Clara Francis, expenses to State Library As- sociation	5 40
“ Postage.	10 00
Nov. 25...Geo. A. Root, expenses to Leavenworth and Piper.....	10 00
Dec. 20...Geo. W. Martin, expenses to American His- torical Association.....	55 00
1908.	
Feb. 29...Contingent expenses of Society for month...	50 00
Mar. 25...Contingent expenses of Society for month...	38 71
Apr. 30...Contingent expenses of Society for month...	69 35
May 31...Contingent and book expenses of Society for the month.....	85 40
Jun. 19...George W. Martin, expenses to meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association,	55 00
Jun. 30...Contingent and book expenses of Society for the month.....	59 41
Total.....	\$517 92

The secretary then read the report of the committee on nominations, consisting of thirty-three names to fill vacancies in the board of directors, and proposals for active, life, honorary and corresponding membership, for the approval of the board.

Prof. W. H. Carruth proposed the following gentlemen for honorary membership, stating that the first three had been students of Kansas University, and that the last had been for a short time a resident of Kansas: Gov. J. R. Brady, Montana; Senator William Edgar Borah, Boise, Idaho; Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, Jefferson City, Mo.; Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

The name of Prof. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, archæologist, New York city, was proposed for honorary membership by William E. Connelley.

Prof. Warren King Moorehead of Andover, Mass., was suggested

for corresponding membership by Secretary Martin. The above names were added to the list for action at the final meeting of the board.

The president called for reports from standing committees. Professor Carruth mentioned the fact that Lawrence had undertaken to mark the sites of historic points in that city and county, and that Secretary Martin had been requested to read a paper before the University on this subject on December 4. Mr. Martin said he had prepared the paper referred to, and that it included a brief statement of the placing of about forty-five stones, tablets and other forms of memorials for the purpose of marking historic sites in Kansas, showing the occasion for marking and giving the description and cost of the stone.

Upon a call for new business, James R. Mead, of Wichita, said that he was impressed with the fact that the Historical Society's collections had outgrown the present rooms, and he would be glad if some step could be taken for enlarging its quarters. He hardly knew whether this was the proper time to discuss the matter, but thought some action should be taken; possibly a new building should be erected solely for the use of the Society.

The secretary said that the Society's rooms were full, that most of the legislative committee rooms had become occupied by various departments, and that some relief was needed. The Historical Society was using all the space in the south wing of the fourth floor of the state-house, and if it could move out into new quarters it would give the legislature about all the committee rooms it would want. He said the newspapers and the public had made some talk of appropriating the war claim of \$90,000, recently secured from the United States government, for a building for the Society; that the Kansas G. A. R. had signified its willingness to join with the Historical Society in an effort to secure a building in which the memorials of the civil war could be housed together with the collections and offices of the Historical Society.

Mr. E. C. Manning, of Winfield, offered a verbal motion providing for a legislative committee to promote sentiment for a building, which was seconded by Professor Carruth, with an amendment as to the number of persons on the committee.

Mr. MacDonald asked that the motion be put in writing.

While this was being done Professor Carruth suggested that Mr. Samuel N. Simpson, of Kansas City, Kan., might have something to say on the subject of memorial buildings.

Mr. Simpson, upon invitation by the chair, said that he had

been appointed one of a committee to consider the erection of a memorial to commemorate the men and women who laid the foundations of our state. The first question to be considered was what shape the memorial should take—whether it should be a building or some other form; second, where such memorial should be erected; and, third, whether it should include in its purposes the commemoration of soldiers of the civil war. The 1856 Society at Lawrence last September had appointed the committee, of which he was a member, to carry forward this work. It is conceded by all that the center of Free-state influence was at Lawrence, that Lawrence suffered more than any other Kansas community in property and lives because of steadfast adherence to Free-state principles. He thought that there would have been no free state nor Historical Society had it not been for the people of Lawrence, and therefore it seemed to him that very properly the memorial building, if it should take that form, should be erected in Lawrence.

Mr. Manning having reduced his motion to writing, it was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this Society be authorized to name a legislative committee of eleven members, to which shall be committed the duty of promoting the movement of erecting a building at Topeka dedicated to the memory of Kansas soldiers, to be used for the purposes of the Kansas State Historical Society and to be owned by the state; and that the president and secretary of this Society shall be *ex officio* members of said committee.

Professor Carruth said he would withdraw his second to this resolution, as the written motion located the building, while the original motion did not. He thought the location should be left with the committee. He then spoke in favor of removing a part of the collections of the Society to Lawrence, as it would be of great use to the students of the University.

Mr. Cain, of Atchison, objected to the removal of the Historical Society's library and collections from Topeka; that it was a state department and would be as appropriately removed to Manhattan, Emporia, or Atchison as to Lawrence.

Governor Glick wished to second Mr. Manning's motion, after amending it by striking out the words, "dedicated to the memory of Kansas soldiers." He explained that what the Society wanted was a building for the purposes of the Historical Society at the state capital, to represent the whole people of Kansas; that if we began by setting forth in our initial movement the different objects we wished to commemorate, those interests not mentioned would feel that they were left out, and would take a negative interest in

the movement, and it would fail. With his amendment, the motion would cover everything we want. The building can be erected to suit the wishes of the old soldiers, and be a memorial of the civil war. It can and will commemorate the heroism of the people of '56. It will suit all.

Mr. Mead, of Wichita, thought that the removal of the Society from Topeka would be a mistake. Mr. Manning said that to do so would cripple its use; that the legislature would be in favor of having it under its eye. Mr. Martin explained that the new field of the Historical Society in the work of the department of archives alone should effectively close all arguments for the removal of the collections of the Society from Topeka. The archives would have to be kept as near the capitol as possible, for they were state and county records. In course of time, if properly housed and indexed, they would constitute one of the main sources of Kansas history. The newspapers, too, should be kept here at the state capital, where they would serve a much larger constituency than in Lawrence.

Mr. Cain called attention to the railroads centering at Topeka, and the fact that without change of cars you could reach Topeka from most parts of the state, while usually it is necessary to change cars in going from other parts of the state to Lawrence. At Lawrence only one class would be benefited, while the bulk of travel centers at the capital.

On the second of Governor Glick, Mr. Manning's written resolution prevailed.

The reading of the president's address was postponed, on motion of Governor Glick, to the evening meeting.

President Hill, of the State Normal School, felt that the active membership list of the Society should be greatly enlarged. He suggested that there should be at least ten additional members in each county, which would mean a thousand members, and he thought the secretary should be asked to make a special appeal to the newspapers of the state, and also through the county superintendents, for local membership in the Society.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TOPEKA, December 1, 1908.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society convened in the hall of the house of representatives Tuesday evening, December 1, at 7:30. Col. George W. Veale presided.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Winfield M. Cleaveland, of the Third Presbyterian church of Topeka.

Thirty-three members of the board of directors for the three years next ensuing were elected, as follows:

Anderson, T. J., Topeka; Anthony, D. R., jr., Leavenworth; Barber, Caroline E., Syracuse; Benton, Otis L., Oberlin; Brewster, S. W., Chanute; Capper, Arthur, Topeka; Carruth, W. H., Lawrence; Coburn, F. D., Topeka; Cole, Geo. E., Topeka; Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott; Gillpatrick, J. H., Leavenworth; Greene, A. R., Sulphur, Okla.; Hanna, D. J., Hill City; Hamilton, Clad, Topeka; Harris, Edward P., Lecompton; Hodder, F. H., Lawrence; Huron, George A., Topeka; Ingalls, Mrs. John J., Atchison; Johnston, W. A., Minneapolis; Kingman, Lucy D., Topeka; Lewis, Cora G., Kinsley; McGonigal, R. M., Colby; Markham, O. G., Baldwin; Morehouse, Geo. P., Topeka; Parsons, Luke F., Salina; Peacock, A. S., Wa Keeney; Peters, Amelia C., Newton; Plank, Pryor, Highland; Plumb, Mrs. P. B., Emporia; Sanders, Frank K., Topeka; Veale, George W., Topeka; Ware, E. F., Kansas City, Kan.; Wilder, D. W., Hiawatha.

Colonel Veale then read his annual address as president of the Society, "Reminiscences of My Life in Kansas."

The secretary presented the following letter from Judge William R. Smith, whose paper, "The administration of John A. Martin," was to have been next on the program:

TOPEKA, November 26, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Martin: I will be compelled to leave Topeka to-night to be gone in Texas for nearly a week—possibly ten days—rendering it impossible for me to be present at the meeting of your Society December 1. Cannot you give me leave to print what I have to say about Governor Martin's political career, when the proceedings of the Society are published? I have been unable to complete my article, but can do so by the time your report comes out.

The Quivera Quartette, composed of the Misses Verda Phinney, Birdine Chandler, Nellie Pond and Mabel Ridenour, directed by Mrs. Florence Fox Thatcher, sang a selection entitled "Memories."

Charles E. Cory, of Fort Scott, then spoke of the "Sixth Kansas

Cavalry and Its Commander," relating incidents in the military history of Lieut.-col. Lewis R. Jewell.

Mrs. Thatcher sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and was accompanied in the chorus by the Quivera Quartette and the audience. The quartette then sang "The Beautiful Hills."

Hon. Joel Moody closed the evening's program by reading his paper, "The Marais des Cygnes Massacre: the Actors Therein and the Causes Thereof."

The meeting adjourned.

EVENING MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DECEMBER 1, 1908.

Colonel Veale announced that the board of Directors would now attend to some unfinished business.

Upon report of Mr. W. E. Connelley, chairman of the committee on nominations, the following officers were elected: President, George W. Glick, of Atchison; first vice-president, A. B. Whiting, of Topeka; second vice-president, Edwin C. Manning, of Winfield; secretary, George W. Martin, of Topeka, for two years ending December, 1911; treasurer, Lucy S. Greene, of Topeka, for two years ending December, 1911.

The active, life, corresponding and honorary members nominated at the annual meeting of the board were also elected, as follows:

Annual Members: Barber, Caroline E., Syracuse; Barber, Evilin P., Syracuse; Beach, J. H., Hays; Beeks, Charles E., Baldwin; Blackman, Mrs. Anna E., Manhattan; Blunden, J. W., Salina; Boggs, S. R., Smith Center; Bruner, J. B., Olathe; Burlingame, Ward, Topeka; Burris, John T., Olathe; Bumgardner, Ed., Lawrence; Cain, W. S., Atchison; Campbell, A. H., Iola; Campbell, J. W., Plevna; Campbell, Mrs. Mary W., Yates Center; Carter, T. B., Walnut Grove, Ariz.; Conover, John, Kansas City, Mo.; Cortelyou, John V., Manhattan; Drew, Charles R., Topeka; Faxon, F. A., Kansas City, Mo.; Fenn, Isaac, Olathe; Foust, Oscar, Olathe; Hadley, J. M., De Soto; Hale, John A., Kansas City; Hale, Lillian Walker, Kansas City; Hall, John A., Pleasanton; Hannon, John, Leavenworth; Henderson, Oren V., Blakeman; Henderson, Robert D., Junction City; Heritage, L. T., Emporia; Humphrey, James V., Junction City; Ingalls, Mrs. John J., Atchison; Jones, Howell, Topeka; Kelley, H. B., Topeka; King, Charles V., Burlingame; King, Clyde L., Emporia; King, John L., Minneapolis; Koller, Mrs. J. A., Manhattan; Lynch, R. B., Newton; McCoy, Woodson, Wilder; McDonald, Dr. William S., Fort Scott; Moll, August E., Olathe; Moore, A. A., Walnut Grove, Ariz.; Morris, D. W., Emporia; Murphy, Mrs. Eva M., Goodland; Peacock, A. S., Wa Keeney; Penwell, L. M., Topeka; Robinson, A. A., Topeka; Robertson, Fred., Atwood; Sanders, Frank K., Topeka; Shively, C. A., Hays; Slonecker, J. G., Topeka; Smith, F. J., Russell; Sourbeer, C. K., Meade; Stewart, J. H., Wichita; Stewart, Judd, New

York city; Yarnell, Ray, Baggs, Wyo.; Martin, W. I., Kansas City, Kan.; Martindale, H. F., Madison; Harry Peters, Oberlin; Geauque, Lewis, Abilene; Edwards, John A., Eureka; Don Carlos, Henry E., Lawrence; Stanfield, Ed. W., Iola; Brash, Robert, Elmdale; Isely, Mrs. W. H., Wichita; Bronson, Olcott W., Topeka; Smith, Ezra D., Meade; Phebus, Joseph S., National Soldiers' Home.

Life Members Who Have Paid Since July 1, 1908: Mulvane, John R., Topeka; Ridenour, P. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Loomis, N. H., Omaha; Roenigk, A., Lincoln; Fike, J. N., Colby; Locknane, Chas. S., Topeka; Benton, Otis L., Oberlin; Burkholder, E. R., McPherson; Robinson, A. A., Topeka; Bernhardt, C., Lincoln; Curtis, Charles, Topeka; Myers, Frank E., Whiting; Gray, John M., Kirwin; Jacobs, John I., Council Grove; Jewett, Edward B., Wichita.

Corresponding Member: Prof. Warren King Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

Honorary Members: Gov. J. R. Brady, Montana; Senator William E. Borah, Boise, Idaho; Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, Jefferson City, Mo.; Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.; Prof. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, New York city, N. Y.

Governor Glick moved that the thanks of the Society be accorded the members of the Quivera Quartette and their director, Mrs. Florence Fox Thatcher, for their clever and delightful entertainment.

After a social half hour, the members dispersed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee: W. R. Stubbs, Geo. E. Cole, A. B. Whiting, E. B. Cowgill, Clad Hamilton.

Program Committee: Lucy D. Kingman, F. H. Hodder, Joseph H. Hill, H. E. Valentine, A. M. Hyde.

Committee on Nominations: Geo. A. Huron, Charles E. Cory, Geo. P. Morehouse, Geo. W. Veale, W. J. Griffing.

Legislative Committee: W. A. Morgan, department commander G. A. R., chairman; J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell; Charles E. Cory, Bourbon; Otis L. Benton, Decatur; Samuel F. Woolard, Sedgwick; John E. Frost, Shawnee; W. A. Morgan, Hodgeman; W. H. Smith, Marshall; John Francis, Allen; Geo. W. Glick, Atchison, *ex officio*; Geo. W. Martin, Shawnee, *ex officio*.

Biography, Genealogy and Directories: H. L. Moore, Col. J. D. Norton, E. B. Cowgill, Charles R. Green.

Explorations: Frank W. Blackmar, Wilder S. Metcalf, Charles S. Glead.

Geography and Maps: Mrs. Annie E. Blackman.

Historic Relics: John W. Fisher, N. B. Burge, Olcott W. Bronson, John Seaton.

Historical Sites and Buildings: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson, W. S. Cain, Dr. William S. McDonald.

Indian History: William D. Street, Geo. P. Morehouse, Prior Plank, Zu Adams.

Journals, Diaries, and Manuscripts: J. W. Berryman, J. E. Chastain.

Literature: William H. Carruth, Sheffield Ingalls John MacDonald, Ed. Bumgardner.

Local History, Interviews, and Chronicles: William E. Connelley, A. S. Peacock, O. G. Markham, A. Renigk.

Membership: Joseph H. Hill, H. B. Kelly, Samuel F. Woolard.

Mounds and Deserted Village Sites of the Aborigines: William R. Griffing, William E. Richey, Geo J. Remsburg, Robert D. Henderson.

Newspapers, Periodicals, and Scrap-books: F. L. Vandegrift, Arthur Capper, A. G. Carruth, J. W. Morphy, J. Earll Miller.

Organization of Local Historical Societies: Amelia C. Peters, Mrs. Caroline Prentis.

Origin of Local Names: D. A. Valentine, Mary V. Humphrey.

Overland Trails: James R. Mead Robert M. Wright, J. Earll Miller.

Portraits and Views: Mrs. Lee Monroe, J. C. Ruppenthal, A. A. Robinson, O. W. Bronson.

Territorial and State History: D. W. Wilder, C. A. Shively, John S. Gilmore, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Luke F. Parsons.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

Receipts.

Appropriation to June 30, 1908	\$8,600 00
Balance in hands of treasurer of Society, fees, June 30.....	179 92
Total balance	\$8,779 92
Annual fees of \$1 each, of the following members from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908: G. O. Dakin, Thad C. Histed, Jas. A. Kimball, R. M. Wimsatt, J. W. F. Hughes, F. M. Arnold, David V. Riesen, W. A. Morgan, S. B. Haskin, E. H. Haskin, J. C. Columbia, A. C. Pierce, Lute P. Stover, A. A. Cottrell, Geo. W. Reed, John P. St. John, E. C. Manning, L. Stillwell, A. M. Wilcox, John T. Jacobs, Henry J. Aten, Carl Engel, J. V. Admire, Alex. E. Case, Ferd J. Funk, Kos Harris, Chas. S. Huffman, Mrs. Julia A. Chase, Chas. W. Smith, G. Grovenor, F. D. Coburn, S. J. Crawford, Geo. W. Crane, P. D. Hougland, Fred H. Quincy, August Bondi, Chas. N. Converse, Mrs. Emma K. Lea, A. Roenigk, Wm. J. Griffing, James Frey, N. H. Loomis, Dr. I. H. Betz, C. W. Carson, J. S. Simmons, John A. Edwards, W. H. Isely, J. W. Fisher, S. R. Boggs, Jos. H. Hill, J. C. Postlethwaite, S. W. Pierce, R. J. McFarland, T. P. Moore, E. R. Fulton, Clad Hamilton, H. E. Palmer, R. M. Wright, Chester I. Long, Samuel J. Reader, F. H. Hodder, W. H. Carruth, John B. Anderson, T. D. Fitzpatrick, John D. Milliken, Josiah Meigs Hubbard, James L. Mead, Wilbur C. Abbott, Harry E. Valentine, A. C. Spilman, Wm. E. Richey, Sheffield Ingalls, C. W. Linn, Chas. S. Elliott, E. J. Dallas, E. F. Ware, Mrs. Caroline Prentis, D. Hubbard, Geo. W. Glick, Archibald Miller, John Francis, P. H. Coney, Geo. W. Martin, H. C. F. Hackbusch, Mrs. A. E. Coleman, John Booth, Lucy S. Greene, J. L. Everhardy, Chas. W. Bitting, S. H. Fairfield, John Miller, C. L. Brokaw, John R. Mulvane, Dr. J. A. Read, H. L. Moore, J. J. Lutz, Paul R. Brooks, Pryor Plank, T. J. Anderson, L. B. Wolf, Willard R. Douglas, Frank L. Travis, J. Earll Miller, Sam'l F. Woolard, Geo. M. Kellam, A. M. Hyde, Wm. J. Chapman, Mrs. John A. Martin, S. W. Brewster, Wm. E. Connelley, Luke F. Parsons, L. U. Humphrey, Holland Wheeler, Harriet A. Parkerson, C. R. Green, W. A. Johnston, Chas. S. Davis, J. S. Cunningham, John F. Hughes, Fred Crafts, W. H. Smith, Cyrus Anderson, F. L. Clark, Chas. H. Rhodes, Alex. Caldwell, E. P. Harris, Fred Wellhouse, Elizabeth A. Johnson, Geo. Johnson, J. E. Chastain, J. H. Gillpatrick, Lucy D. Kingman, Stephen Tripp, H. W. Sterling, Mrs. Christina Campbell, Raymond G. Taylor, James Montgomery Slavens, G. E. Congdon, Zu Adams, S. G. Stewart, John C. Nicholson, Geo. A. Rockwell, O. G. Markham, Chas. E. Beeks, R. M. McGonigal, H. F. Sheldon, Mrs. Caroline A. Smith, J. T. Tredway, John S. Dawson, Geo. W. Veale, Geo. A. Huron, J. W. Paul, W. F. Peters, Mrs. Ruth B. Spellman, John P. Davis, Hattie Fairfield Kerans, Wilson S. Naylor, Robert Thompson.....	158 00

Receipts—continued.

Life members, \$10 each: Luther McAfee Nellis, P. G. Lowe, George Plumb, F. M. Kimball, N. B. Burge, J. W. Berryman, E. E. Frizell, Francis L. Pierce, Mary Vance Humphrey, Mrs. P. B. Plumb, A. H. Plumb, D. E. Ballard, Elon S. Clark, W. H. Lininger, Theodore Gardner, Geo. W. Martin, George Johnson, Elizabeth A. Johnson	\$180 00
Total receipts	<u>\$9,117 92</u>

Expenditures from the membership fund.

1907.	
Aug. 26...Expenses of Clara Francis to Madison, Wis., research work	\$39 00
Oct. 30...Expenses of Zu Adams to Leavenworth and Newton....	10 65
“ Geo. W. Martin, expenses to Branch of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.	15 00
“ Geo. A. Root, expenses to Newton	15 00
“ Clara Francis, expenses to State Library Association...	5 40
“ Postage.....	10 00
Nov. 25...Geo. A. Root, expenses to Leavenworth and Piper.....	10 00
Dec. 20...Geo. W. Martin, expenses to American Historical As- sociation.....	55 00
1908.	
Feb. 29...Contingent expenses of Society for month.....	50 00
Mar. 25...Contingent expenses for month	38 71
Apr. 30...Contingent expenses of Society for month.....	69 35
May 31...Contingent and book expenses of Society for month....	85 40
Jun. 19...Geo. W. Martin, expenses to Mississippi Valley His- torical Association	55 00
Jun. 30...Contingent and book expenses of Society for month....	59 41
	<u>\$517 92</u>

Expenditures.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1907.	
July 22...To shelving room and picture molding.....	\$52 00

SALARIES.

July 31...Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
“ Zu Adams	100 00
“ Geo. A. Root	100 00
“ Clara Francis.....	75 00
“ William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
“ Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

July 31...Topeka Transfer and Storage Company	\$22 19
“ Repairing bookcase	6 00
“ Postal cards and postage	30 00
“ Framing pictures of battleship Kansas, Father Ponzig- lione; legislative group, 1907.....	12 50
“ Box scraper.....	35
“ Copies of photos of Kennekuk and Masheenah.....	2 00
“ Half-tone of Bluejacket family.....	3 00
“ Extra clerk hire	29 25
“ Express	13 71

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

July 31 ..Heads of Families, Census 1790, parts 1-3	\$3 00
“ Annals of the City of Kansas.....	38 50
“ Jews of South Carolina.....	4 75
“ Indians of Southern Mexico	12 00
“ History of the Johnson Family.....	2 50
“ Hondius World Map, 1611	24 00

1907.		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
July 31...	One of the People.....	\$1 13	
"	History of North America, vol. 9.....	6 00	
"	N. Y. Genealogical and Biog. Record, Jan., 1891.....	20 00	
		CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Aug. 1...	Wiring archives room in basement.....	\$14 64	
		SALARIES.	
Aug. 31...	George W. Martin.....	\$166 65	
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00	
"	George A. Root.....	100 00	
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00	
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00	
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00	
		CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Aug. 31...	Rent of Independent telephone, July to September.....	\$9 00	
"	Extra clerk hire, clipping work.....	18 83	
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	1 20	
"	United States Express Company.....	3 40	
"	Pacific Express Company.....	75	
"	Freight.....	47 42	
"	Electric fan.....	15 00	
"	Postage.....	20 00	
		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
Aug. 31...	New England Hist. Gen. Society Index, vol. 3, part 3..	\$5 00	
"	Directory of Topeka, 1907.....	5 00	
"	New York Gen. and Biog. Society Pedigree Chart.....	3 00	
"	Kansas, 1858.....	30	
"	Speeches on the Admission of Kansas.....	9 00	
"	Publishers' Weekly, subscription to September, 1908...	3 00	
"	American Historical Association, dues.....	3 00	
		SALARIES.	
Sep. 30...	George W. Martin.....	\$166 65	
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00	
"	George A. Root.....	100 00	
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00	
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00	
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00	
		CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Sep. 30...	Postal cards.....	\$5 00	
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	2 30	
"	United States Express.....	1 41	
"	Pacific Express Company.....	3 39	
"	Topeka Transfer and Storage Company.....	25 28	
"	Clipping work, seven days.....	9 80	
"	Postage.....	25 00	
		PURCHASE OF BOOKS.	
Sep. 30...	Platbook of Russell county, 1901.....	\$4 95	
"	Pub. of Carnegie Institute of Washington, No. 85.....	1 25	
"	Publishers' Weekly, balance subscription 1907-'08.....	1 00	
"	History of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas...	1 15	
"	American Catholic Historical Researches, sub. 1908....	2 00	
"	Chautauquan, subscription 1908.....	1 80	
		SALARIES.	
Oct. 31...	George W. Martin.....	\$166 65	
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00	
"	George A. Root.....	100 00	
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00	
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00	
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00	

1907.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Oct. 31...	Magnifying glass	\$3 50
"	Independent Telephone Company October to December..	9 00
"	Pacific Express Company.....	.60
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.	8 38
"	United States Express Company	2 92
"	Extra clerk hire, clipping work	12 00
"	Postage.....	50 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Oct. 31...	St. Louis Globe-Democrat, subscription 1908.....	\$5 75
"	Outlook, subscription 1908.....	2 90
"	Chicago Daily Tribune, subscription 1908.....	6 50
"	Army and Navy Register, subscription 1908	2 75
"	Irrigation Age, subscription 1908.....	1 00
"	Proceedings of Nat'l Assoc. of State Libraries.....	5 00
"	Speeches on Kansas.....	5 50
"	Legislative comparative cards.....	15 00
"	N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record Index, vols. 1-38.....	3 00
"	Kentucky Historical Registers, seven numbers	2 75
"	Belding Genealogy; Guide to Great West; Sketches of Lynchburg	3 00
"	Virginia Marriage Records, vol. 4.....	4 50
"	Calendar of State Papers, Virginia, vol. 11.....	2 50

SALARIES.

Nov. 30...	George W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	Wm. E. Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Nov. 30...	Framing photo of flags.....	\$1 50
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express	4 45
"	Pacific Express Company	2 54
"	Lettering busts	2 00
"	Extra clerk hire, clipping work.....	10 00
"	Postage.....	20 00
"	Annual meeting expenses	43 25

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Nov. 30...	William and Mary College Quarterly, vol. 8, part 2; sub- scription for 1908	\$4 00
"	New York Daily Tribune, subscription 1908.....	8 50
"	Advance, subscription 1908.	1 00
"	Kansas City Star, partial subscription.....	3 00
"	Harper's Weekly, subscription 1908	3 50
"	Scribner's Magazine, subscription 1908.....	2 90
"	Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, subscription 1908.....	3 00
"	Royal Historical Society, dues 1908.....	4 87
"	American Archeological Association, dues 1908.....	10 00
"	American Library Association, dues 1908.....	5 00
"	Atlas of the United States.....	2 00
"	American Journal of Sociology, Sept. and Nov.....	1 10
"	Famous Frontiersmen; Heroes of the Plains; Snow-Shoe Itinerant; Constitution, Laws, etc., of the Chicka- saws; Women on the Frontier.....	6 00
"	Life of Stateler.....	1 50
"	Early Western Travels, vols. 31, 32.....	8 00
"	Hulbert's Old National Road	1 50
"	Douglas History of Wayne County; Mill Creek Valley; Maps of United States; History of Davenport, Iowa; Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky.....	14 75
"	Miscellaneous magazines, odd numbers to complete files,	10 00

1907.

SALARIES.

Dec. 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Dec. 31...	Labels for portraits.....	\$22 00
"	Half-tones.....	9 70
"	Extra clerk hire	13 00
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	2 98
"	United States Express Company.....	1 50
"	Pacific Express Company	1 95
"	Ice for December.....	1 25
"	Independent telephone toll charges.....	1 10
"	Freight and drayage, Topeka Transfer Company	44 95
"	Postage.....	20 00
"	Rent of piano	5 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Dec. 31...	American Anthropologist, subscription 1908.....	\$4 00
"	American Antiquarian, subscription 1908.....	4 00
"	American Folk Lore Society, dues 1908.....	2 90
"	Economic Geology, subscription 1908.....	3 00
"	Library Journal, subscription 1908.....	4 00
"	American Journal of Geology, subscription 1908.....	3 00
"	Essex Antiquarian, subscription 1908.....	1 00
"	Cumulative Index, subscription 1908.....	6 00
"	N. Y. Genealogical & Biog. Society, subscription 1908.....	3 00
"	American Forestry Association, subscription 1908.....	1 00
"	Municipal Journal and Engineer, subscription 1908.....	2 00
"	Records of the Past Exploration Society, sub. 1908.....	2 00
"	Magazine of History, subscription 1908.....	5 10
"	Cauthorne's Vincennes.....	1 25
"	Tribune Association, balance subscription 1908.....	1 50
"	History of North America, vol. 20.	6 00
"	Nat'l Conf. of Charities and Corrections Proc., 1907.....	1 70
"	Miscellaneous Magazines.....	10 00
"	History of Allen and Witter families; Conecuk Co.....	2 91
"	Index to Magazine of History.....	7 50
"	Kansas City Star, balance subscription 1908.	2 00

1908.

SALARIES.

Jan. 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root	100 00
"	Clara Francis	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Jan. 31...	Independent Telephone Company, rental	\$9 00
"	Extra clerk hire	15 00
"	United States Express Company.....	1 95
"	Pacific Express Company	3 82
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	2 45
"	Postal cards	5 00
"	Copy photos of Jas. Hadley	2 50
"	Ice for January.....	1 25
"	Freight and drayage.....	9 26
"	Postage.....	22 00

1908.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Jan. 31..	Overland Monthly, subscription 1908.....	\$1 50
"	American Journal of Psychology, subscription 1908.....	5 00
"	Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.....	3 00
"	Journal of American History, vol. 2, 1908.....	2 00
"	Miscellaneous magazines.....	10 00
"	History of Wallingford, Conn.; Early History of Pennsylvania.....	11 65
"	Beecher's Defense of Kansas.....	1 00
"	Kansas Narrative.....	2 03
"	Original Narratives, 4 vols.....	11 58
"	Chittenden Genealogy.....	4 50
"	Early Records of Derryfield; Facts about Haverhill; History of Derryfield.....	5 70
"	Chamberlain Records; Beverly Early Records.....	3 00
"	Border and the Buffalo; Circle Dot; Blue Waters and Green.....	3 75
"	Comparative Reference, Supplement No. 1.....	1 00
"	Life in the Wabash Valley.....	1 94
"	Essex Antiquarian, balance subscription 1908.....	50
"	Life of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.....	1 05
"	Directories of Kansas.....	20 00
"	Notes of Prime Family; Historical Collection of Pennsylvania; History of Guilford, Conn.; Gilded Age....	12 00
"	Annals of Newberry; History of York, Pa.; Pioneers of 1801-'02; St. Mark's Church; Nebraska in 1857; History of Orangeburg County; Corwin Genealogy; Three Epistles of Apostle John; History of Polk County, Iowa; Revolutionary Soldiers in Lake County, Ohio; History of Rock County, Wis.; Collections of Harrison County, Ohio; History of Greeley, Colo.; Recollections of John Goode, of Virginia; New York Historical Collections, vols. 1-3.....	25 25

SALARIES.

Feb. 29...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Feb. 29...	Freight and drayage.....	\$52 04
"	Ice for February.....	1 25
"	Photo of candle-box.....	1 00
"	Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	2 92
"	Pacific Express Company.....	1 20
"	Postage.....	2 37

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Feb. 29...	History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey;	\$2 21
"	With the Border Ruffians.....	4 70
"	Scientific American and Supplement, subscription 1908..	6 55
"	Charities and Commons, subscription 1908.....	1 95
"	Miscellaneous magazines.....	10 00
"	Center and Clinton Counties, Pennsylvania; Clarion County; Doniphan County; Dauphin and Lebanon; Franklin; Lancaster and York; Suffolk County; Long Island Wills; Montgomery County; Pelham, Mass.; Warrants of Lands; Warren County; Westmoreland County.....	60 03

1908.

SALARIES.

Mar. 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Mar. 31...	Ancient and Modern Atlas of the World.....	\$17 50
"	Miscellaneous magazines.....	10 00
"	Kansas Speeches.....	1 20
"	Map of Kansas, 1856; Jonathan Eddy, of Maine; Westchester County, New York; Gloucester County.....	11 87
"	Carnegie Inst. Pub., New York and Vermont.....	4 25
"	Public Libraries, sub. 1908.....	1 00
"	American Monthly, sub. 1908.....	1 00

SALARIES.

Apr. 30...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Apr. 30...	Who's Who in America, 1906-'07, 1908-'09.....	\$7 50
"	Miscellaneous magazines.....	10 00
"	National Geographic Society, dues 1908.....	2 00
"	South Carolina Historical Society, dues 1908.....	3 00
"	Inland Printer, subscription 1908.....	2 40
"	Dexter Genealogy.....	1 00
"	Photographic Civil War Scenes.....	3 00
"	Ramsey's History of South Carolina.....	5 20
"	Lobdell Genealogy.....	6 25
"	Map of North and South America.....	1 77
"	Early Kansas Speeches.....	3 75
"	Catalog Smithsonian Reports, 1906.....	1 08

SALARIES.

May 31...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 65
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Geo. A. Root.....	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

May 31...	Miscellaneous magazines.....	\$15 00
"	Descendants of Thos. Clark, of Plymouth.....	1 38
"	Comparative Legislative Card Catalog.....	1 00

SALARIES.

Jun. 30...	Geo. W. Martin.....	\$166 85
"	Zu Adams.....	100 00
"	Geo. Root.....	100 00
"	Clara Francis.....	75 00
"	William Eugene Bacon.....	75 00
"	Lucy S. Greene.....	75 00

Total expenditures.....\$8,600 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$9,117 92
Total expenditures.....	9,117 92

BY GEO. W. MARTIN, SECY,
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MEMORIAL MONUMENTS AND TABLETS IN KANSAS.

A paper read at the University of Kansas, December 4, 1908, on the occasion of dedicating markers in Lawrence.

THERE is no place where greater pride in the past should exist than among the people of Lawrence. I sincerely congratulate you upon this movement to honor and establish in bronze and granite the events which have given the greatest possible historical significance to the town of Lawrence.

The people of Lawrence have harmed no one. They came to these prairies to make homes, to develop a state according to a certain idea of public policy and morality, which from the start incurred for them the most strenuous persecution. They exercised a natural right in settling upon these prairies, and came in spite of the fact that certain convictions they held brought them warnings not to come, which grew into threats that they must leave or be destroyed. The result was repeated violence, met for years on the part of the settlers by the most patient endurance of outrages, without resentment or reprisal. Is there another instance in history where a people having every right, moral, political or property, outraged so frequently by mobs of illegal voters or armed bodies determined upon their destruction, who having endured for six or seven years, with a meekness unparalleled, did so little in the way of violence to get even when the tide turned and help came?

"War is hell," we are told, and we know that on the outbreak of our civil war the worst devils, encouraged by the success of those who had for years persecuted Lawrence, gathered on the border-line between Kansas and Missouri. By 1861 every line had been broken down. The spirit which prompted the persecution of Lawrence sought the life of the government, and the devil likewise got in his work under the guise of loyalty. If there was any idea promulgated or principle established, or at least exposed, during the war on the border, it was the doctrine of total depravity and original sin. The outrages started in 1854 grew, and grew, and grew, terminating in a nation on fire, and what was intended to be the total and final destruction of Lawrence, on the 21st of August, 1863.

It has been a frequent remark with me that, if I was a millionaire, I would come down here and dot this town all over with bronze, granite and marble tablets and shafts. I look with pride upon the fact that Lawrence did nothing to justify her afflictions, and so little when opportunity came to secure revenge. These emblems of remembrance are justly due those who lived here and who suffered. They suffered and died because they were a part of Lawrence. They were citizens killed in their homes, and not soldiers. The surprise and massacre at Baxter Springs was reasonable, because the victims were soldiers, armed and in the service. But the citizens of Lawrence died in accordance with the threat made in 1854, that they would not be tolerated in the territory. Probably ninety-five per cent. of them never harmed a man to the extent of a dollar, and were as innocent of any raids upon other people, as soldiers or robbers, as an unborn

child. They did not die and all this property was not destroyed because some irresponsible rascal, operating under the cloak of war or the lawless conditions established by the persecutors of Lawrence, stole a horse or two somewhere, burned a house, or killed a man for the fun of it. They would not have so died if they had remained East or if they had settled in some other town. No; they died because they were a part of Lawrence. All the remembrance and love possible for you to bestow is their due.

Times are growing better and the people are getting closer together all the time. The hatred of the early days has practically disappeared. We can attend Confederate reunions and listen to their talk with the utmost complacency and friendly feeling; we can note and appreciate their memorials and monuments—they stand for heroic service in what they believed. We have them among us enjoying every advantage and success which comes from peace and a strong and helpful government, and to-day we find no fault with them. Radical Kansas has been more liberal than some other sections of the country. But amid this glorious tendency there is one thing left to rankle a Kansan, and that is the annual Quantrill reunion over the line. The shamelessness of such a reunion is its worst feature. It is, however, the last flickering relic of the barbarism which prompted the repeated and practically unresisted outrages upon Lawrence prior to 1861. But this sole annoyance will soon pass away. Their record, however, should not be permitted to pass into oblivion. It is impossible to-day to find a Kansas man who boasts of outrages committed in Missouri during the war—there was no such thing prior to the war—but you will hear the bitterest denunciation. Neither is there a set of men to hold a reunion commemorating some outrage. The civilization for which Lawrence stood has won out, and these markers are set not in animosity, but through motives of patriotism and pride that the record of our predecessors is so little tarnished, and as a token of love and remembrance for those who have gone before.

The object of a monument or tablet is to give emphasis to the better side of an act or controversy, and by no means to perpetuate the unpleasant. Memorials to heroic deeds or persons have prevailed in all climes and among all peoples since the race began. In ancient times great extravagance prevailed in monuments, arches and memorial building. In some instances purposes and motives might be criticized as vainglorious and of questionable taste and judgment from our view-point; but the fact remains that they were at all times the emphatic and enthusiastic expression of peoples in the light they had. In the United States, at the beginning of the last century, the memorial idea first appeared, but it was left to the wealth of the last fifty years to fill our cities and cemeteries with statues and memorials of which any people might be proud. The Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution were almost entirely organized to rescue from oblivion places and incidents made interesting to every lover of his country during the Revolutionary war for independence, and they have not only covered the East with markers suggested by that period, but have also contributed to the preservation of the record of those enterprises and events which show the westward growth of the nation.

One of the most remarkable monuments in the world is of recent construction, and stands three miles above the ocean on the summit of the Andes on the boundary-line between Chili and Argentina. It is a colossal

statue of Christ, cast from old Spanish cannon, and dedicated to eternal peace. It commemorates the conclusion of a treaty of peace and arbitration between these two spirited nations, and was set up March 13, 1904. We should remember that the misguided of fifty years ago were not all Missourians. Let these markers be dedicated to eternal peace, as well as to the patience and forbearance of your forefathers.

It has been only within the past twelve or fifteen years that any special effort along this line has been made in Kansas. But there is a growing interest, and, with our \$2,500,000,000 tax-roll, we ought to move more rapidly, not only in what individual enterprise might do, but what the state should do. The legislature since the state began has appropriated but \$22,000 in this direction, while individuals have expended three or four times as much. We cannot live without sentiment. More should be done to encourage it. The State Historical Society has had three applications in the past year from patriotic and historical organizations in the East for a statement of what has been done towards the marking of historic spots in Kansas.

There are many minor soldiers' monuments in the various cemeteries of Kansas of which we have learned. Post 180, at Garnett, has a \$500 monument erected by that post with funds furnished by the county; post 42, at Marion, built a \$150 monument; and at Manhattan the post secured a large siege-gun and the W. R. C. raised the funds to properly mount it; at Cherryvale, post 142 erected a monument sixteen feet high, built of Bedford lime-rock, costing \$230, obtained by one-dollar donations, principally from old comrades; at Wichita the soldiers have a 7000-pound, 11-inch Columbia gun, properly mounted; at Belle Plaine, post 337 has erected a monument sixteen feet high, costing \$250, raised by popular subscription; post 380, National Military Home, has a \$150 monument erected by the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the children of Leavenworth, in memory of Thomas Brennan; post 451, of Bluff City, has a 12-foot shaft representing a tree (Comrade A. B. Work left by will \$150 to apply to the cost of this monument); post 49, at Girard, is the custodian of a granite monument eighteen feet high, built at a cost of \$500 by the W. R. C., and by deed transferred to the post; the Corps at Wilder also erected a monument at a cost of \$100; Oread cemetery, two miles southwest of Lawrence, was located in 1854, and in it there has been a small marker placed to several pioneer soldiers, at a cost of \$100. The walls of the chapel at Fort Leavenworth are literally covered with elegant and costly tablets in memory of officers who gave their lives in the Indian service on the frontier. There are a great number of rich memorial windows in churches, but they are personal or family; and not public expressions.

Listed below are the more important and historically significant markers thus far placed in Kansas, given in the order of their construction or dedication:

On the 3d of August, 1855, Maj. E. A. Ogden, constructing quartermaster in charge of the building of Fort Riley, died of cholera, incurred in nursing his private soldiers and laborers. Fifteen died on the same day. The disease developed on August 1, and by the 6th, between 75 and 100 had died. Major Ogden's remains were later taken to New York, but on the highest knoll in the reserve, overlooking the post, now a beautiful modern city, and

the valley of the Kansas, Smoky Hill and Republican for miles around, stands a monument erected to him by quarrymen, teamsters, stone-cutters and laborers.

In the spring of 1876, when preparations were being made for the exhibit at the Centennial at Philadelphia, Alfred Gray, then in charge, found that all the buildings there except the Kansas building were to be furnished with fountains, and that Kansas must have a fountain or we would never be in it. The ladies of Topeka gave theatricals and dances and suppers until they had raised \$1000. This sum was used to purchase the fountain. During all that marvelous show this fountain furnished spray and coolness to thousands upon thousands who visited that building, and many who were caught up and later transplanted to Kansas. In 1874 the grasshoppers had been charged with devastating Kansas, and that winter and the spring of 1875 beggars overran the country in the name of Kansas. But 1875 ended with a record-breaking crop, which enabled the state at the exposition of 1876 to beat the world. This was the first and greatest stroke for Kansas. At its close the fountain was brought back and continued its refreshing labors in front of the state-house in Topeka until permitted to freeze up. For a few years following it remained in a junk-pile in the cellar of the state-house, when A. B. Quinton borrowed and repaired it, and for a few years past it has been doing duty in a small park at Twelfth and Topeka avenues, Topeka. This fountain not only represents the enthusiasm of the women of Topeka for the proper representation of Kansas at the Centennial, but it was participant in and witness of a display of great utility to the state.

August 30, 1877, on the twenty-first anniversary, a monument at Osawatomie was dedicated to those killed in the battle at that place August 30, 1856. It is called the John Brown monument, although at first it was not so designed. Charles Robinson, John J. Ingalls, Dudley C. Haskell, James Hanway, D. R. Anthony and John Ritchie, made addresses on the occasion. The names of Theron Parker Powers, Charley Keiser, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge and Frederick Brown, are inscribed upon it. It was erected by a local monument association, and its dedication was attended by 10,000 people. The inscription reads: "In commemoration of those who, on the 30th of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom." The following additional inscription was an afterthought—gave direction to the speeches and excited almost world-wide comment: "This inscription is also in commemoration of the heroism of Capt. John Brown, who commanded at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856; who died and conquered American slavery on the scaffold at Charleston, Virginia, December 2, 1859."

Fifty years ago on the 19th of last May, the Marais des Cygnes tragedy occurred in Linn county. Eleven free-state men were gathered from their fields, placed in line and fired upon by a body of pro-slavery men led by Charles A. Hamelton, a Georgian. Five were killed, five wounded, and one escaped. Two stones stand in the gulch five miles northeast of Trading Post, showing the ends of the line of the victims, and a splendid monument in a cemetery marks their graves. For this monument the legislature of 1883 appropriated \$1000. This massacre has been immortalized by Whittier's beautiful poem, "Le Marais du Cygne."

Marysville probably erected the first soldier monument in Kansas. It is the usual statue of a soldier, with his gun at "order arms," made of Vermont marble, mounted on a base of native stone about six feet high. It cost \$1350, not including the labor of constructing the base. The money was raised by G. A. R. post No. 9, by giving public entertainments. There is a tablet on each side for inscription, one only being used. The inscription is as follows: "An acknowledgment of the debt which mankind owes to the heroes who fought to maintain the integrity of our national Union, and preserve to the world a government founded upon liberty and equality." It is the purpose to use the other tablets in time, and a friend suggests for one: "God has been good to Liberty's nation."

In the Topeka cemetery stands a handsome monument to Alfred Gray, for which the legislatures of 1881 and 1883 appropriated \$1500, in recognition of his services in establishing the work of the State Board of Agriculture, and thereby attracting a vast emigration to our prairies.

In 1889, at the instance of Senator P. B. Plumb, the United States government removed to the Mound City cemetery the bodies of the soldiers killed at Mine creek in resisting the invasion of Gen. Sterling Price's army. It also erected a monument, six feet by six feet at the base, and eighteen feet high, including a figure of a private soldier in full uniform standing with "arms at rest." There is also a flagstaff on the grounds, erected by the government. The ground occupied by the cemetery was deeded to the United States, and Mound City agreed to keep it in good condition. The monument cost \$2000, besides transportation and setting. There are forty-five soldiers buried in the tract, among them Col. James Montgomery and Maj. John T. Snoddy. The inscription is as follows: "Erected by the United States, 1889. In memory of the officers and soldiers buried within this cemetery, who gave their lives in defense of the Nation."

Fort Leavenworth has a beautiful memorial to Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, in the form of a bronze statue of the great soldier and president of the United States. It was the first of the kind to be erected in the West to an officer of the United States army. It is the result of a suggestion by Henry Shindler in the *Kansas City Times*, made within a week after the general's death, which occurred July 23, 1885. The governors of several western states soon thereafter held a meeting in the office of Gen. Nelson A. Miles to urge the matter. The bronze statue is the work of Lorado Taft. It was unveiled September 14, 1889, in the presence of an audience of 10,000 people, including public men, Federal and Confederate, from all parts of the country. It cost \$4791.61, not counting rock foundation and labor required. The inscription on the statue, west side, is as follows: "This statue was erected by officers and enlisted men and employees of the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army; citizens of the states of Kansas and Missouri, including the Leavenworth Athletic Association, Woman's Relief Corps No. 40, Wichita, Kan.; Post 132, G. A. R., Junction City, Kansas; the Traveling Men's Grant Monument fund; the subscription list of the *Kansas City Times*; J. A. Garfield post, No. 2, Chamberlain, Dakota; citizens of Philadelphia, and others." On the north side of the pedestal or base is a bronze tablet showing Grant mounted at the head of his staff. A tablet on the south side and underneath the feet of the statue contains a list of the battles of the Mexican and civil wars, in which General Grant participated.

The occurrence which the monument on the grounds of the Winfield high school commemorates took place on Timber creek, in the environs of the city. A party of boys were skating on ice that at best would scarcely hold them up. In a bend was a deep pool, where subaqueous springs kept the water from freezing except in a strip along one shore. Paull Bedilion, about twelve years old, skated too near the edge and broke through. Thomas Morgan, the only large boy in the crowd, lay down on the ice and endeavored to pull the endangered one to firm footing, but was himself drawn in. The other boys buckled their straps together and cast an end to those in the water. It was grasped by Morgan, who was holding Paull (as it was spelled) firmly. The boys on the shore were unable to pull both onto the ice. Paull, seeing this, called to Tom to let him go and save himself, which he probably could have done. Tom replied, "No, Paull; if you go, I'll go too." A little afterward, numbed by the cold, he lost his hold on the strap and both, weighted by their skates, sank in eighteen feet of water. The monument was unveiled in August, 1891. It was bought by a subscription fund of \$800, contributed mostly by school children and college students. The inscription is as follows: "To the memory of Thomas Morgan, aged 19 years, who was drowned January 16, 1891, in an attempt to save the life of Paull Bedilion, his companion. This monument is erected by the people to commemorate his unselfish and heroic act."

In Oak Grove cemetery, Kansas City, Kan., there is a monument to Mary A. Sturges, an army nurse. It is an oblong about six feet high, four by five feet on the ground. It cost \$600, and the money was raised by subscription. On the top is an open book, with the word "Mother" inscribed. Facing west is the following: "In memory of Mary A. Sturges, 1809-1892; a Union army nurse. Erected by Burnside W. R. C., No. 1, Department of Kansas. Sturges." On the back, which fronts east, is the following: "In November, 1861, at the call for nurses, Mrs. Sturges, with her daughter Mary B., enlisted in the 6th Illinois Cavalry; was immediately sent to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, where she entered upon the duties of regiment nurse. Here her patient, loving care of the boys in blue won for her the endearing name by which she was ever afterwards called. In January, 1862, she was sworn into the United States service and entered a broader field of hospital work at Memphis, Tennessee. She was finally placed in charge of Adams Block Hospital, and remained until mustered out of service June, 1865. Many noble women entered the ranks as army nurses, but none gained a warmer place in the soldier's heart than did Mother Sturges. The dear old mother never relaxed her interest in charitable work until she died, in her 83d year, happy in a Christian faith that sustained her through life. Truly it may be said of her, 'This woman was full of good works which she did.'"

In the Olathe cemetery there is a soldier monument costing \$1000, raised by Franklin post No. 68. The base and body of the monument is of granite, surmounted by a life-size figure of a soldier standing at rest, executed in white marble. It was erected in 1893. In a circle at its base are buried thirty-seven soldiers. The inscription reads on the west side: "Erected by Franklin Post, No. 68, G. A. R. In memory of our dead comrades." On the north side is a representation of a G. A. R. badge and the date 1893.

There are also soldier monuments in the cemeteries at Monticello, Gard-

ner and Spring Hill, Johnson county, costing each about \$400, raised by subscription, erected shortly after the one at Olathe.

In December, 1890, the Seventh cavalry was ordered from Fort Riley to quell the Sioux Indians in South Dakota. On the 29th and 30th of December occurred the battle of Wounded Knee, in which twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded. The Indian loss was eighty-four men, forty-four women and eighteen children killed, and thirty-three children wounded. A monument was erected at Fort Riley, and dedicated July 25, 1893, with great ceremony, to the deeds of the Seventh cavalry. On the west side is the following inscription: "To the soldiers who were killed in the battle with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission, South Dakota, December 29 and 30, 1890. Erected as a tribute of affection by their comrades of the Medical Department and Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., 1893." The monument cost \$2000. The enlisted men gave \$1167, and the balance came from officers and the medical department. The names of those killed are inscribed on the monument.

In Oak Grove, Lawrence, there stands a beautiful monument, eight by four feet at the base, and eight feet seven inches high, bearing this inscription: "Dedicated to the memory of one hundred and fifty citizens who, defenceless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid upon Lawrence, August 21, 1863. Erected May 30, 1895."

Kansas has three monuments, authorized by the legislature of 1895, to mark the positions of the Eighth Kansas regiment at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The sum of \$5000 was appropriated, of which \$4472.63 was used. One is located on Mission Ridge, one at Orchard Knob, and one at Viniard's Place. The first is inscribed, "Eighth Kansas Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps"; the second is inscribed, "The Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry occupied this position at 1 p. m. September 19, 1863"; and the third, "Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry." Each has a bronze plate of the seal of Kansas, and each also contains an elaborate statement of the movements of the regiment, results and losses. In the battle of Chattanooga the Kansas troops were among the first to reach and drive the enemy from Mission Ridge. The monuments were accepted and turned over to the state September 20, 1895.

In the Topeka cemetery there stands a magnificent monument, the figure of a private soldier, erected by Guilford G. Gage in memory of his comrades of the Shawnee county militia who were killed at the Battle of the Blue, October 22, 1864. There were twenty-four killed and twenty wounded and sixty-eight taken prisoners. Twenty thousand Kansas militiamen were in the field at that time to resist the invasion of the state by the army of Gen. Sterling Price. The monument cost \$10,000. It was unveiled on Memorial Day, 1896, and Gen. J. C. Caldwell made the principal address. Mr. Gage also gave land adjoining the city on the west, valued at \$10,000, for a park. He was born at Sheffield, Ohio, October 17, 1834, settled in Topeka May 5, 1856, and died May 19, 1899.

May 30, 1896, a soldier's monument was dedicated at Baldwin. It cost \$500. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of the soldiers who fought for the preservation of the Union in the war of the great rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. Erected by E. D. Baker Post No. 40 and Woman's Relief Corps No. 102."

Junction City has a fine memorial arch at the northeast corner of the city park, costing \$2100, unveiled September 9, 1898. Its total height is thirty-five feet. Its base is twenty-three feet; each pier is seven feet six inches square, and the arch eight feet wide and sixteen feet to the keystone. On the top is a block three feet thick, and on this stands a bronze figure of an American volunteer soldier eight feet tall. On either side is a stand of old army muskets and a cannon. It was built by public subscription, the list containing 190 names.

In the chapel at Washburn College there are two memorial windows. One is inscribed: "My Country, 'tis of Thee. In Memoriam, John H. Bartlett, Co. F, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf.; died in Hospital, July 14, 1898." The second bears the name of "Richard M. Coulson, Co. H, 22d Vol. Inf.; died in Hospital Sept. 23, 1898."

In the cemetery at Elmdale, Chase county, there is a soldier monument costing \$200, paid for by subscription raised under the direction of the U. S. Grant post, No. 201, Department of Kansas, G. A. R. It is twenty feet high. On the east side is this inscription: "In memory of the soldiers and sailors of 1861 to 1866." On the west side: "Grand Army of the Republic, 1861, Veterans 1866. Dedicated by U. S. Grant Post, May 30, 1898."

In the Miami county court-house at Paola there is a tablet four and a half feet wide and seven and a half feet high, in the shape of a mantel, dedicated to soldiers from that neighborhood who were killed or died during the Spanish-American war. It cost \$350. A fund is being raised in the county with which to erect a monument in the City park to the soldiers of the civil war.

At Ottawa there is a memorial gateway at Forest park. It is built of Carthage limestone, and embraces seven columns. The central column is surmounted by a bronze eagle, six feet spread, perched on a pyramid of cannon-balls. It cost \$2000. An inscription on a polished granite tablet is as follows: "In honor of Company K, 20th Kansas regiment, Kansas volunteers. In appreciation of their gallantry and patriotism in the Philippine Islands, 1898-1899. This gateway was erected by the citizens of Franklin county."

In the chapel at the Kansas University, Lawrence, is a bronze tablet two by three feet, placed there in honor of Lieutenant Alford, who was killed at Caloocan. It cost \$200, and the fund was raised among his University friends. It bears this inscription: "Alfred Cecil Alford, First Lieutenant Commanding Company B, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, U. S. V., killed near Caloocan February 7, MDCCCXCIX. The first son of the University to die on the field of battle. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" ("Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland.")

In the Albert Taylor hall of the State Normal building at Emporia there is a bronze battle-piece tablet in memory of Normal students who died in the Spanish-American war. It measures fifteen and a half by forty and three-fourths inches, and bears the following inscriptions: "Lieut. W. A. McTaggart, died in action May 4, 1899. 20th Kansas Volunteers." "Died in the service of his country: Rutherford D. Park, August 25, 1898." "Clifford T. Rhinehart, September 28, 1898. 22d Kansas Volunteers." "Curran Craig, died of wounds, March 26, 1899. 20th Kansas Volunteers." The Philomathian Society has placed on the walls of its hall two brass tab-

lets in memory of its members: "Curran C. Craig. Died in the service of his country at Manila, March 26, 1899." "Clifford T. Rhinehart. Died in the service of his country, September 28, 1898."

The monument to Ex-Gov. John A. Martin, at Atchison, is a broken column of Westerly (R. I.) marble. The design represents an unfinished life, and is a duplicate of the monument to J. G. Holland, the poet. It was erected by John A. Martin post, No. 93, G. A. R., Atchison, at a cost of \$1080, with funds raised by this post and from friends throughout the state. There is a life-size bronze medallion of the governor on the face of the monument, and below it a bronze tablet containing the following inscription: "In memory of a soldier and statesman, John A. Martin. Born at Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1839. Died at Atchison, Kansas, October 2, 1889. Colonel of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers. Editor and publisher of the Atchison *Champion* from 1858-1889. Governor of Kansas from 1885-1889. To commemorate his public and private virtues, his friends have erected this monument."

There is a bronze tablet about two by four feet in size on the walls of the capitol building in Topeka, with this inscription: "Franklin George Adams, Secretary Kansas State Historical Society, 1876-1899. Born, 1824; died 1899. A Tribute by the Kansas Editorial Association." Away back in the start of things Judge Adams was filled with the idea that newspaper files were of great value for historical purposes. He gathered and put away with the utmost diligence, amid the jeers and smiles of smart people, every newspaper printed in Kansas. He had a very meager salary and no money for other expenses, and so his children, after school hours and all day Saturday, cared for these newspapers without pay. The small fellow and the grafter immediately started a howl about a "family snap," and many good but thoughtless people from suspicion fell in with it. Today the usefulness and popularity of that newspaper collection makes it a great monument of itself, of which the tablet is but a slight recognition. But the incident is a stinging rebuke to those who never credit anyone with doing anything other than for gain.

Two markers have been placed by the Daughters of the Revolution on Kansas avenue in Topeka. One is the corner-stone in the wholesale house of Parkhurst, Davis & Co., corner Kansas avenue and First street, bearing this inscription: "This building marks the site of the first cabin in Topeka, where the town company was organized, December 5, 1854. Dedicated by the Topeka Chapter, D. A. R., September 19, 1901."¹ The other is a large cast-iron tablet in the sidewalk on the west side of Kansas avenue, lots 135 and 137, street numbers 427 and 429, north of Fifth street, with this inscription: "Constitution Hall, where the Topeka constitutional convention met in 1855 and the Topeka legislature was dispersed by Col. E. V. Sumner, July 4, 1856. Used as state capitol 1864-'69. Placed here by the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1903."

The legislature of 1901 gave \$3000 to mark the site of the Pawnee village, in Republic county, visited by Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806. A twenty-

NOTE 1.—The building containing this tablet has been twice destroyed by fire. It was first destroyed on the morning of February 13, 1904. It was occupied by the wholesale grocery firm of Parkhurst, Davis & Co. It was originally a five-story building. It was immediately reconstructed in four stories, and the firm resumed business after a loss of about \$250,000. About ten o'clock P. M. Thursday, February 11, 1909, the building was again totally destroyed by fire, with an equally heavy loss.

seven-foot granite shaft marks the place, and an iron fence incloses about six acres, on which the rings of the tepees are yet distinctly visible. The monument bears the following inscription: "Erected by the State of Kansas, 1901, to mark the site of the Pawnee Republic, where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised, September 29, 1806." A four-days celebration of the centennial of this event was held in September, 1906, attended by thousands of people from the neighboring counties in Kansas and Nebraska. The proceedings of this first centennial celebration of Kansas, with addresses, are published in the tenth volume of the Kansas State Historical Society's Collections.

The Quivira Historical Society, under the direction of J. V. Brower, of Minnesota, an archeologist and student of early explorations, erected four monuments in the counties of Geary, Dickinson, Riley and Wabaunsee to commemorate the Spanish explorations of 1541-'42. The first is at Logan grove, two miles south of Junction City, on the property of Robert D. Henderson, in honor of Coronado. This was dedicated August 12, 1902. The inscription reads as follows: "Quivira and Harahey. Discovered by Coronado, 1541. Jaramillo, Padilla, Tatarrax. Rediscovered by J. V. Brower, 1896. Erected for Quivira Historical Society, by Robert Henderson, 1902. John T. Keagy, chairman, Edward A. Kilian, secretary, Kansas, U. S. A." Also one at Herington, Dickinson county, in the City park, in honor of Friar Juan de Padilla, the first Christian martyr to die on the soil of the United States, was dedicated October 26, 1904; a third, in the City park in Manhattan, Riley county, in honor of Tatarrax, chief of the Harahey Indian tribe, who visited Coronado while on his exploring expedition, was dedicated October 27, 1904; and one at Alma, Wabaunsee county, in honor of the Harahey tribe of Indians, dedicated October 28, 1904. These four monuments cost \$2000, the principal part of the expense being borne by Mr. Brower.

The legislature of 1903 authorized the city of Wichita and the county of Sedgwick to appropriate \$3000 to erect a monument or monuments to their dead soldiers in that neighborhood. No action has been taken under the law up to date.

On the 30th of May, 1904, more than thirty-four years after his death, a large Oklahoma red granite boulder, with a bronze tablet, was placed with much ceremony at the grave of Thomas J. Smith, in the cemetery at Abilene. The boulder is six feet long by three feet six inches wide, and weighs 6400 pounds. It cost \$200. The bronze tablet bears this inscription: "Thomas J. Smith, Marshal of Abilene, 1870. Died a martyr to duty, November 2, 1870. A fearless hero of frontier days, who in cowboy chaos established the supremacy of law."

The legislature of 1903 voted that a marble statue of John J. Ingalls should be placed in Statuary hall at Washington, and appropriated \$6,000 to pay for the same. It was unveiled and dedicated with many speeches, January 21, 1905. It is a splendid representation of the senator.

Capt. Hugh H. Siverd, who won his title in the First Ohio cavalry, was an early settler in Cowley county. In 1880 he became deputy sheriff and jailer, and thereafter was either that or constable to the time of his death. He was a splendid officer, fearless, honest and capable. He died at the hands

of Wilber Norton and Morgan Wright, two young law-defying desperadoes, on October 25, 1903. He was shot down in cold blood on the principal corner of the town, being then in the discharge of his duty. A bronze tablet star, marked with the initial "S," is set in the pavement at the spot where his life-blood ran out. Except his headstone in Union cemetery, no other public memorial to him is in existence. The local G. A. R. post, slowly going the way of all mortals, is named for him. No monument was voted to him by the legislature, the act of 1905 resembling that being a bill authorizing the city of Winfield to raise \$3,000 by taxation to build a soldier's monument, upon which should be displayed a medalion portrait of Captain Siverd, but no action was ever taken under this authority.

At Burlingame they have a fine soldier monument in the cemetery, mounted with the statue of a private soldier at rest, in all sixteen feet high, on a base over five feet square. It bears the Grand Army and Relief Corps emblems and the inscription: "1861—Our Heroes—1864." It stands in the center of the the local cemetery. The ladies of the Relief Corps raised the money by furnishing meals on various public occasions and by literary and other entertainments. It cost \$1250, and was dedicated May 30, 1905.

On Beecher island, seventeen miles south of Wray, Yuma county, Colorado, and five or six miles west of the Kansas state line, is a monument costing \$5000, erected jointly by the states of Colorado and Kansas. One-half the money was voted by the Kansas legislature of 1905. This battle was fought September 17, 18 and 19, 1868, between fifty-one citizen scouts and a large party of Indians, comprising northern Cheyennes, Ogallalah and Brule Sioux, and Dog soldiers. Col. George A. Forsyth commanded the scouts, and the noted war chief Roman Nose the Indians. The scouts were held on this island nine days, subsisting on horse and mule meat. Seventy-five Indians were killed; wounded unknown. The scouts lost five killed and sixteen wounded. The monument was unveiled and dedicated on the anniversary, in September, 1905. The scouts engaged were all pioneer settlers in Lincoln and Ottawa counties, Kansas. Great credit is due Hon. E. T. Skinner of Beverly, for the appropriation.

The legislature of 1905 gave to the Daughters of the Revolution \$1000 with which to mark the Santa Fe trail. The school children of Kansas, January 29, 1906, added to this, after expenses of collection and prizes were paid, \$584.40, by a penny subscription. The Daughters thus had \$1584.40 to spend. With this amount they placed along the trail from the eastern to the western lines of the state, through twenty-one counties, eighty-nine markers. Individual chapters and local interests added at different points six markers, making ninety-five. In July, 1908, three additional markers were added by a school district, an Old Settlers' Association, and the Wichita Daughters of the Revolution, in Marion county, making in all ninety-eight. The legislature of Colorado expended \$2000 in continuing these markers from Hamilton county, Kansas, along the Arkansas, or upper route, thence southwest to the line of New Mexico.

A bronze tablet in honor of Edward Grafstrom was presented to the state through the Kansas State Historical Society, by the Mechanical Engineers of the United States, June 2, 1906. It is four feet nine and a half inches by three feet in size, and is mounted on an iron pedestal furnished by the employees of the Santa Fe shops in Topeka. It was received in the hall of the

house of representatives by Gov. E. W. Hoch. James A. Troutman also made an address. The Presbyterian choir rendered appropriate music. The tablet is of elegant design and bears the following inscription: "In memory of Edward Grafstrom. Born in Motola, Sweden, December 19, 1862. He was educated at Orebro University and at Boras Institute of Technology, where at the age of nineteen he received the degree of mechanical engineer, and at the time of his death was chief mechanical engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. During the great flood of June, 1903, which swept over North Topeka, he designed and built a small side-wheel steamer, in which, with a volunteer crew of six men, he rescued hundreds of people. While making the last trip, on the night of June 2, 1903, the boat was capsized and Mr. Grafstrom was drowned. His noble personality endeared him to all. This tablet is erected in grateful appreciation of his heroic sacrifice in giving up his life to save others." Neither the body of Mr. Grafstrom nor his boat were ever found.

Fort Scott has a very handsome soldiers' monument in the court-house yard. It stands thirty feet high, including a statue of eight feet six inches. The weight of the monument, of gray New Hampshire granite, is 60,000 pounds. The monument is composed of three bases, the first eight feet square. The first die contains this inscription: "In memory of the volunteer defenders of the Union, 1861-1865"; the second: "1906. Erected by Wm. H. Lytle Post, No. 32, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, by public subscription"; the third: "The men in whose honor this monument was erected were led by fires of liberty. They fought for no North, no South, no East, no West, but for one glorious and united country." The statue is also of granite, and represents a private soldier at parade rest. The total cost was about \$2000. It was dedicated May 30, 1906, and Gov. E. W. Hoch was the principal orator.

Antietam post, No. 64, at Parsons, owns a burial plat in Oakwood cemetery, furnishing room for 500 bodies, in which are now interred ninety-eight ex-Union soldiers and sailors, representing sixteen different states and seventy-six different organizations of the civil war. In the center of this plat has been erected a rotunda of cement twenty-four feet in diameter at the base, twelve feet high to the ceiling, with a total height of twenty-eight feet. It is surmounted by a pyramid of cannon-balls and an eagle. The cost of beautifying the grounds, grading, coping, erecting the rotunda and erection of the flagstaff was \$8000. About \$5000 was raised by a half-mill tax on the property of Labette county, authorized by the legislature of 1905. The only inscription is "Antietam Post, No. 64, G. A. R., 1907." There are also two large cannon given by the United States government, and a flagstaff, the base of the latter bearing the only inscription on the ground—"G. A. R., 1907."

At Lindsborg, McPherson county, there is a statue in honor of Rev. C. A. Swensson. It was made in Italy of Carrara marble. The statue is six feet nine inches high, and the pedestal, made of Bedford stone, is five feet eight inches high. It cost \$975, and the fund was gathered from far and near, under the auspices of the Commercial Club of Lindsborg. It was dedicated April 29, 1907. On the south side of the pedestal is this inscription: "Founder of Bethany College, 1881. President from 1889 to 1904." On the west side: "Carl Aaron Swensson, born June 25, 1857, at Sugar Grove, Pa. Died Feb-

ruary 16, 1904, at Los Angeles, Calif." On the south side: "Ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church June 22, 1879." A monument costing \$1000 is being placed over his grave in a near-by cemetery.

At Princeton, in Franklin county, there is a monument of Barre granite, six feet high, dedicated Flag day, June 14, 1907, to the old soldiers. It cost over \$600. The money was raised largely by the ladies of the Grand Army. There is also a steel flagstaff fifty feet high, from which the flag is always waving. There are twenty-one old soldiers buried at the base of the monument. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of our soldiers who fought in the great rebellion of 1861-1865." And on the reverse side: "Loyalty and Patriotism. Erected by Princeton Circle, No. 33, of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic." The purpose was to dedicate on Decoration day, but the preceding day and night the gates of the skies were opened and the floods came, and every stream in Franklin county was out of its banks. Mr. Parkinson was the only speaker of Ottawa who succeeded in reaching his post, but everything was afloat, and the exercises at the monument were postponed until Flag day, June 14. The exercises of Decoration day closed with a brief address at the church by Mr. Parkinson. He was very weak, as he was in the grasp of a deadly disease, and on the morning of Flag day "taps" were sounded for Comrade Parkinson, and he joined his host of comrades on the other shore. Rev. Howard I. Keer, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Ottawa, and a former Princeton boy, as his father was pastor of the Presbyterian church for many years, kindly consented to fill the gap, which he did with a splendid and well-nigh impromptu address to a large audience, with the "starry flag" waving overhead.

The soldiers' and sailors' monument, in Mount Hope cemetery, Bolton township, Cowley county, was erected by the Sunflower club, a social and literary organization of the township, including also the ladies of Arkansas City. The monument is constructed of the best Barre granite, and consists of three bases, and one main die surmounted by a cap, with the granite figure of a soldier six feet two inches high at a parade rest. The complete height of the monument is seventeen feet. It was erected at a cost of \$1000, and bears the inscription: "To the memory of the unknown soldiers, sailors and marines, from '61 to '65" Just beneath the inscription is a beautiful Grand Army badge. The monument was dedicated October 24, 1907, with appropriate and impressive ceremony. The monument was entirely veiled with a large American flag, bound around with red, white and blue ribbon, and at the proper time, while the Chilocco Indian band played an appropriate march, six children—three girls and three boys—marched around and unwound the ribbon, and "Old Glory" floated to the breeze to the strains of "Star Spangled Banner." Ex-Gov. W. E. Stanley gave the main address of the day, followed by R. Campbell, department commander.

In October, 1907, Col. Samuel F. Woolard started to raise a fund with which to restore and make as permanent as possible the walls of the building, on the Fort Riley reserve, first used for legislative purposes in Kansas. Sessions were held in this building July 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1855. The bank troubles of 1907-'08, curtailed the job somewhat, but enough was done to permanently mark the place of beginning of organized government in the territory. All missing stone was restored to the walls, the windows and

doors squared, all cracks filled with cement, and one coat of cement plaster applied to the inside and the top of the walls, making all weather-proof. The walls were also braced by several iron rods. Signs were placed on three sides of the building. The amount of \$499.50 was raised by a five-dollar state-wide subscription, and \$441.37 expended. As a relic, these walls are good now for a century. During the month of August last, 7000 troops were camped on the hillside facing this building, including militia from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas, besides several regiments of the regular army. An agitation for the preservation of these walls was begun about 1900.

In the Elmwood cemetery at Coffeyville a beautiful monument was dedicated October 8, 1908, to the memory of "Union Soldiers and Sailors." It is of Vermont granite, fifteen feet high, and stands at the entrance to the cemetery, a tribute to nearly one hundred heroes resting near by. It cost \$1400, raised by the Woman's Relief Corps. The inscription reads: "In memory of the Union Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War of 1861 to 1865. Erected by Woman's Relief Corps, No. 171, of Coffeyville, Kansas." The ladies were four years raising the money.

At Quenemo, in Osage county, there is a soldiers' monument eighteen feet high, including a statue of a private soldier at rest. It is five feet square at the base. The cost was \$1070, raised by contributions from the citizens of Quenemo and surrounding country. It was dedicated October 15, 1908, and stands on a beautiful piece of ground donated by the Oak Hill cemetery. The funds were solicited by J. A. Nelson and G. W. Largent.

The Woman's Kansas Day Club resolved at their meeting January 29, 1898, that they would make an effort to save Pawnee Rock, near Larned, in Pawnee county. It was being destroyed for the rock. By November the women had raised \$3000, and the title was passed to the state. They are required to raise another \$1000. It is the purpose to have a formal acceptance January 29, 1909. For hundreds of years this rock was a landmark for all the tribes who preceded the white man, and since wagon-travel begun, in 1822, it has been a harbor of rest and safety for many a weary traveler. The Santa Fe trail ran along the base of the rock. It is twenty feet high and about two miles from the river. On the 13th of July, 1846, Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan's army of two regiments of Missouri volunteers, destined for the Mexican war, reached Pawnee Rock, where they camped two days because of high water. Two soldiers died and were buried at Pawnee Rock. One was named N. Carson and the other Copeland. They planted the flag on top of the rock and left it there. The chaplain preached a funeral sermon from the following text: "And a man shall be as an hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Isaiah, 32: 2. This is the second mention of the flag in Kansas. Lewis and Clark celebrated the Fourth of July at Atchison in 1805, and Doniphan celebrated the day, in 1846, at Council Grove; they no doubt each had a flag, but neither mentions it.

The 30th of May, 1909, will be the fortieth anniversary of the last massacre of whites by Indians in Lincoln county. A monument to the memory of those killed has been ordered, and the purpose is to dedicate it May 30, 1909. It is to cost \$600, and it will be located in the court-house square in Lincoln Center. The following names will be inscribed on the monument: Killed August 6, 1864: John Mofatt and Thomas Mofatt, brothers; Mr.

Hughes and Mr. Tyler, given names not to be obtained. Killed May 30, 1869: Otto Petersen, single; Eskild Lauritzen and wife; Stine Lauritzen; John Mairhoff, a single man (the last two were killed in a running fight); Mrs. Annie Alderdice² and her three children (John Daley, seven years, by former husband, and two others by Alderdice, from three months to three and a half years old); Harrison Strange, age fourteen years; a boy about thirteen years old, Schmutz, whose given name cannot be found. Mrs. Wichel was taken with Mrs. Alderdice to an Indian camp on the South Platte, Colorado, was afterwards rescued by soldiers, and is believed to be living in southern Kansas.

A movement is on foot at Fort Leavenworth to obtain an eighteen-ton boulder, twelve miles from the post, to place at the grave of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, whose remains were removed a couple of years ago from New York to Fort Leavenworth.

Under the auspices of the department of American History, State University, seven points of interest in the city of Lawrence were marked by marble slabs in the fall of 1908. On the occasion of the dedication of these markers, December 4, 1908, this paper was read before the students in Fraser hall at the University. Several other points are to be marked. The following is a list of those already set:

1. In front of Fraser hall, University of Kansas, Mount Oread—"Site of Barracks and Trenches, 1863."

2. Louisiana street, between Quincy and Hancock—"Site of Governor Robinson's first house; burned by Sheriff Jones, May 21, 1856."

3. Ohio street, between Berkeley and Warren—"Site of Unitarian church. First free public school in Kansas."

4. Winthrop street, between Indiana and Louisiana—"Here Griswold, Baker, Thorp and Trask were shot, Aug. 21, 1863."

5. Corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets—"Site of Free-state Hotel; burned by Sheriff Jones, May 21, 1856. Eldridge House; burned by Quantrell, Aug. 21, 1863."

6. Massachusetts street, between Winthrop and Pinckney—"Site of first house in Lawrence, sixty feet east."

7. New Hampshire street, between Warren and Berkeley—"Here near a score of unarmed recruits were shot, Aug. 21, 1863."

But why these particular markers in Lawrence? I have said in the outset that your first citizens were persecuted for opinion's sake. This is so generally known that I am not called upon to prove the statement. I would not weary you with a recital—many have already been wearied too much. But others have been wearied by the flippancy, malice and contempt with which some people refer to those days. It is an impossible proposition to prove that the free-soiler was any more of a citizen in 1854 than the Missourian, and it is just as likely that he would have left, as the Southern men did, had Kansas been made a slave state, but the free-soiler came without violence and outrage, and he immediately began the work of development. He persisted and he won, and he is here yet, with conditions

NOTE 2.—"Mrs. Alderdice was taken as a prisoner to an Indian camp on the South Platte, in Colorado, not far from Julesburg, and was killed and buried there July 11, 1869."—Letter of C. Bernhardt, December, 1908.

surrounding him not surpassed in the world. Does anyone suppose that if your forefathers had lost out, made to retreat by the force which was exercised, that this wonderful institution on the hill would be here? No! Two civilizations clashed right here in Lawrence. The best statement I find is in a manuscript of a book concerning Quantrill and his outrages, written by William E. Connelley, and which it is hoped may soon be published. A chapter on the Lawrence massacre opens thus:

"The genesis of the Lawrence massacre lies back seven years. The roots of this bloody and inhuman deed were sunk deep in the political compost of the affairs of territorial Kansas and Missouri border-ruffianism. It was the consummation of the unrelenting purpose of the spirit of slavery which ran riot along the border in 1856. There were subsequent causes, but these were subordinate and local.

"Lawrence was founded in the spirit of human liberty. It had its inception in the idea that slavery should not be one of the institutions of Kansas. When the Emigrant Aid Company made the town its headquarters in Kansas the forces of slavery on the border decreed its destruction. This Emigrant Aid Company caused deeper and more lasting bitterness in Missouri than all other incidents in the history of Kansas. Nothing else so enraged the South, and Lawrence was the town of the Aid Company. It stood as the embodiment of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North—abolitionism, if you will, the final destruction of the institution of slavery. . . . The Missourian believed that in fighting Lawrence he was battling against national abolitionism, and that in her destruction the evil day for his favorite institution might be postponed, if even complete victory should not be attained. To him Lawrence was Kansas."

As early as June, 1854, meetings were held in Missouri and vigilance committees appointed to repel the "wave of fanaticism" which threatened, meaning Northern immigration. At that time, of course, there were no "Red Legs" or other Kansas miscreants to excite them. The creation of the Emigrant Aid Company was an act of the Massachusetts legislature of 1854, very remote from the victims of August 21, 1863. Those free-state emigrants who came here in 1854 and later were denounced as "unsightly and unspeakable blackguards," and that the sole purpose of their coming was to "pauperize the territory." As early as the 13th of October, 1854, a slight gun display seemed essential, but no harm happened. The mob which came to vote March 30, 1855, would have been smarter if they had quietly scattered over the territory; but with arms and whiskey and no Red Legs to resist, they accomplished their purpose anyway, and elected a legislature. In December, 1855, Lawrence was besieged by 1500 Missourians, with no Red Legs or other excuse, and the patient, peace-loving citizens of Lawrence got down on their knees and begged for peace.

About this time, without the citizens of Lawrence giving the slightest possible offense, it was urged that this "God-forsaken class of humanity," meaning the settlers of Lawrence, ought to be killed, as the only way of settling the troubles on the border. By this time outrages were common throughout the territory, with as little cause as those directly aimed at Lawrence.

But there was some humor amid their madness. The State Historical Society only a few weeks ago came into possession of two volumes of the memoirs of Dr. Alexander William Reese, of Pleasant Hill and Warrensburg, Mo., covering the period from March, 1855, until the spring of 1866. Doctor Reese was surgeon of the Thirty-first Missouri volunteers, and after

the war was connected in a similar capacity with the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. He says, on page 50, that in the summer of 1855 a company of cavalry had been formed at Pleasant Hill for the enforcement of the laws in Kansas. The members were armed and equipped with double-barrelled shotguns and navy revolvers. It was an imposing spectacle as they moved westward towards Kansas. Great fears were entertained lest the Yankees should not make a stand at all, and so disappoint the boys. There were some, however, who had their secret fears and misgivings that the Yankees might after all make a stand and actually fight. Their rallying-cry as they moved toward the state line was: "Lawrence must be wiped out."

The doctor is much given to detail, but he does not mention a Kansas Red Leg. They soon reached a small stream, which rejoiced in the classic name of Bull creek. In the morning they learned that the Yankees were in great force at no considerable distance, so they concluded to fall back to the state line and wait for reinforcements. But three or four mischievous young fellows in the command, meaning to secure some fun from the occasion, from a ravine near by thickly studded with forest, fired several shots, and at breakneck speed came thundering upon the rear-guard of the retreating column, shouting in frantic tones, "The Yankees! the Yankees!" "The panic and confusion which ensued," says the account, "beggars all description." The news reached Pleasant Hill that three or four of the leading citizens of the town had been killed and several wounded, that there had been a dreadful battle with the Yankees, and intense excitement prevailed. Women wrung their hands and indulged in all sorts of lamentation, while several men endeavored to organize a company to go to the relief of the law-and-order soldiers, appealing to the patriotism of the people and denouncing as poltroons and cowards all who would not move quickly. When the truth leaked out, great was the indignation and wrath heaped upon the young men who had gotten up the scare, and in the course of the wrangling that ensued several bloody noses were made, and it was a long time before a man who did not desire to take a hand in a free fight or risk a black eye could make any comments, or, indeed, even a faint allusion, to the famous retreat of the Cass county militia from Bull creek, Kansas.³

NOTE 3.—This incident has been perpetuated and immortalized in verse by Martin Rice, of Lone Jack, Mo., in a publication entitled "Rural Rhymes," page 46, published in 1877.

Allen S. Copeland of Salida, Colo., writes as follows: "Replying to your request for information relative to an incident that occurred in August, 1856, in the border war between Kansas and Missouri, in reference to the Bull creek campaign, will say: Pleasant Hill, Mo., seemed to be the storm-center where the war-cloud hung most heavy. In this vicinity, and in that particular time, there were squads mobilized. I belonged to the second detachment. Being one day or more behind, in the rear of the first company, it being our first day's march, we arrived at a place called New Santa Fe, on the Missouri line, where we reached the old Santa Fe trail. On the second day we left Santa Fe and started for Bull creek, about thirty miles west on the same road. We stopped at a watering-place for noon, where we ate a cold lunch, letting the horses rest. I presume this was about six or eight miles nearly east of Bull creek. While here a messenger or dispatch arrived from General Sumner, who was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and at that time in command, ordering us to disband, so we returned to Missouri that evening, camping with the farmers in small squads over night. The next morning, within a mile and a half of home, we learned of the scare. I inclose herewith for your perusal and consideration a copy of a poem from "Rural Rhymes," by Martin Rice, written in 1877, giving a true and life-like description of this scare. I remember Doctor Reese very well and favorably, as a fine and conservative gentleman."

Bull creek is a tributary of the Marais des Cygnes, and flows south about the center of Miami county. It is thirty miles directly west of Warrensburg, and about thirty-eight miles southwest of Pleasant Hill. Paola is located on Bull creek.

About February 1, 1909, the following citizens of Kansas, refugees from Missouri, upon hearing of Doctor Reese's books, called at the historical rooms and made the following statements:

William M. Copeland, a resident of Quenemo, Osage county, says: "I was born at Pleasant

In Doctor Reese's volumes there are 900 pages of manuscript of splendid penmanship, interestingly written, filled with the most awful statements of robbery, violence and murder which prevailed in Missouri from the beginning of the war until its close. Nearly every night bushwhackers raided a house and robbed or murdered the inmates. He was a practicing physician in that section, and his statement of the brutalities perpetrated upon the slaves, and the medical treatment called for because they were valuable as property, explains all that happened in Lawrence August 21, 1863. Kansas had but a strip of this fiendishness, but in Missouri it was as broad as the state. Doctor Reese was a free-soiler, born, raised and educated in Indiana, and had settled in Missouri in March, 1855.

On page 65 Doctor Reese says: "Well do I remember my feelings on contemplating, for the first time in my life (in 1855, long before there was a Red Leg), the sight of American citizens armed and equipped and drilling in open day for the avowed purpose of slaughtering their neighbors. My bosom was filled with emotions of horror at the sight. I was in the beautiful little city of Independence at the time, and saw General Reid drill his men in the court-house square preparatory to leading them over into the territory of Kansas for the purpose of making war upon its citizens. And why was this? Simply because the citizens of Kansas were unwilling to have an institution repugnant to their feelings and loathsome to their moral sense forced upon them."

At this time a secret organization known as the "Sons of the South" was formed. A member told Doctor Reese afterwards (page 43) that the pass-word into the secret council of this organization was the significant term, "Hemp"; in short, "Death to all Yankees."

Not satisfied with the unprovoked assaults upon the political rights and lives and property of your predecessors on this town site, every effort was resorted to to harass and destroy their business. Naturally they were the customers of St. Louis, and in an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis by the peace-loving citizens of Lawrence, in February, 1856, it is shown that they had paid to that city over \$100,000, and that they had developed a business adjacent to Lawrence worth to the state of Missouri \$1,000,000. All freight shipped to Lawrence was broken open and in-

Hill, Mo., September 6, 1845, and resided there until the spring of 1861. I was raised on a farm and was occupied with the ordinary duties of farming and attending school. My people were all Union, and in the spring of 1861 we were compelled to leave Missouri and move into Kansas, because of our loyalty to the government. My father was born in Tennessee and settled in Missouri in 1843. Father and mother both died in Wamego, Kan. We sold the farm and were occupying property we had bought in Pleasant Hill. There were twelve in the family—father, mother, six brothers and four girls. We all settled in Kansas except two brothers killed in the army. Lieut. Levi S. Copeland of company C, Second battalion, Missouri state militia, was captured at the battle of Lone Jack. He was kept ten days and tied to a tree on Charley Coward's farm, on the Blue, and shot. Quantrill left word with Coward to go and bury him, but Coward was sick in bed. When he was able to go he found the hogs had eaten Copeland's body, and all that was left was his head. This was recognized by his red hair, an upper tooth and a slight bend in his nose. All this information came from Coward, who was a rebel. The rebels would first disarm the Union people, then take their horses, and then order them to leave the country. I know one man living east of Pleasant Hill who started for Kansas under such orders, and a couple of miles west of town he was taken from his wagon, shot and left for dead. His wife was in the wagon. He recovered, lived through the war, followed his persecutor and took no prisoners. Another neighbor who refused to leave was thrown out of the house and the place burned. His wife was in bed, having just been delivered of a child, and she was taken out with her bed and laid on the snow. This man formed a company of such men as himself (his wife knew the men who put her out), and this independent company took no prisoners, killing most of the men engaged in the outrage. I knew Dr. A. W. Reese when I was nine years old. I am familiar with the story of the company organized in the fall of 1856 to enforce the pro-slavery laws in Kansas. I knew the captain and all those mentioned by the Doctor—Col. Tom Thomas, Harry Bracken, Jo Lisle, Ruf Gattrell, Jack Winn, Bill Maddox, and Jim Freeman. The retreat of the company from Bull creek, Kansas, occasioned more fun than the doctor mentions. The

spected at various points on the river, and emigrants were subjected to the most offensive interruptions or turned back, which, according to this appeal, had resulted in a "general paralysis in all departments of business throughout the territory. Our trade is not one-third as large as it was three months ago; mechanics, laborers of all kinds, complain alike of the general depression. In the border towns of your state the same want of enterprise is observed." "We came to build up for ourselves and our children beautiful homes, where, as the inheritance of a free government, we and they might enjoy a lifetime, having our hearts filled with the pleasure of domestic joy; but," this appeal continues, "our soil has been repeatedly invaded by armed bands, as well as organized armies, from your state, who without provocation or the slightest pretext have murdered our peaceable citizens, destroyed our ballot-boxes, pillaged our property, blockaded our towns and threatened them with demolition and their inhabitants with death." This is a close second to the document hurled at George III.

May 17, 1856, a committee of peace-loving citizens of Lawrence begged the United States marshal to protect them from outrages by an armed body in the neighborhood. Four days later, on the 21st, the town was practically destroyed by a mob of non-residents. There were still no Red Legs to commit outrages in Missouri or elsewhere.

For a third time, September 15, 1856, Lawrence was besieged by an army, and saved from destruction by Governor Geary and the United States troops. Up to this time, also, two raids were made on Osawatomie. Thus making five raids, without a Red Leg to offend, inflame or exasperate the gentle and mild-mannered citizens east of the line.

Near Leavenworth, in August, 1856, a ruffian named Fugit made a bet that he could have a Yankee scalp before night. He got a horse, rode out into the country a few miles and met a German named Hopps. He asked if he was from Lawrence, and Hopps replied that he was. Fugit immediately drew his revolver and Hopps fell a corpse. He dismounted, cut the scalp-lock from Hopps, tied it to a pole, and returned to town with a

company was dressed in red shirts and blue jeans pants, and when the stampede was on some of the boys got off their horses and rolled in every mud-puddle on the way, to cover up their red shirts. When their horses were exhausted they stopped in an abandoned farmhouse, and Capt. Tom Thomas turned a barrel bottom up and poured his powder and shot on the barrel, and said: 'Boys, stand by me until I die.' The captain was a good citizen, and was plagued so about this that he did not visit the town for months. Doctor Reese was a fine man and worthy of the utmost confidence. After our family settled in Kansas, father enlisted in Lane's brigade and four of the sons enlisted in other Kansas regiments. I know a great many refugees—that is, people driven out of Missouri for their loyalty, and their property destroyed, who immediately enlisted in Kansas regiments and returned to Missouri for revenge. The family returned to Pleasant Hill in 1865 and lived there until 1871, when all settled permanently in Kansas."

John E. Hutson, of Caldwell, Kan., says: "I was born in Greene county, Missouri, December 1, 1842. My father was born in Tennessee, and settled in Missouri in 1842. I was raised in Johnson county. I lived at Kingsville, eight miles from Pleasant Hill, from 1848 until the war broke out. My father was a Union man. There were eleven children in his family. There were four boys in our family who joined a Missouri regiment, and all were captured at Lexington, under Colonel Mulligan. Then the family moved to Kansas—driven out because of our political sentiments. After settling the family in Kansas my father and two of us boys returned and enlisted in the First Missouri battery, where we served three years, reenlisting in the Second Missouri battery, serving until November, 1866—the last year or so on the plains. We soldiered from Arkansas as far east as West Virginia. I had a farm in Missouri when discharged, to which I returned, but the first night I was at home some of my neighbors took a shot at me. I immediately loaded up and started for Kansas, settling in Miami county. My father was a Mexican war soldier, well versed in politics and a good talker, and those people always had it in for him. I am familiar with the story Doctor Reese tells of the retreat of the Cass county militia from Bull creek, Kansas; was an eye-witness to a good deal of it, and everybody in the county was familiar with it. Those people were constantly raiding Kansas. I remember, when a boy, that a man named William Greathouse, whom my father knew in Tennessee, stopped at our house on his way to Kansas with a bunch of men from Lafayette county. Father asked him where they were going, and he responded that they were going to Kansas to vote. My father endeavored to persuade him not to go; that he was going with head up, and that he would return with his head

most exulting display of his achievement.⁴ When the wife applied for the body Fugit was one of a party who put her on a boat and sent her down the river. Who would suppose that the human mind could conceive such an outrage? The tarring of Pardee Butler, the killing of William Phillips and of Reese P. Brown, at Easton, the Marais des Cygnes massacre and a score of other outrages before the days of civil war outclassed all the meanness of all the Red Legs or otherscoundrels turned loose by the war. Ordinary human nature was not equal to them. They could only be instigated by the spirit of an institution which raised babies for sale.

In the fall of 1861, upon his return from prison in Texas, having been captured at Wilson creek, James A. McGonigle and a comrade, of Leavenworth, called on Gen. Sterling Price at Springfield. Price remarked, when he learned where they were from, "I am going to wipe out your state from one end of it to the other." And in 1864, when he made the attempt, L. A. McLean, famous in territorial days for fraud, now on Price's staff, told some Kansas prisoners that when they (Price's army) got over the line they would desolate Douglas county. Why all this animosity toward Kansas, and particularly the region about Lawrence?

The misfortunes of Missouri came from the same source as did the troubles in Kansas. There were very few Kansas soldiers in Missouri after 1861. At Butler, Calhoun, Gasconade, Harrisonville, Independence, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Lexington, Osage City, Pleasant Hill, Saint Aubert's, Sedalia and Warrensburg the garrisons were all Missouri Union militia. These assignments were made December 31, 1862. I have had several who were residents of Missouri at that time tell me that the greater portion of the fiendishness then existing was between the loyal and the rebel Missourians. It was worth a life to vote for Lincoln in Missouri in 1860, and of course this sort of spirit would come back to plague them without the aid of a Kansas Red Leg. Capt. William Monks, of the Sixteenth Missouri, in his history of "Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas," says: "The writer wants to say that there was not a Union man nor single Union family left at home (in the summer of 1861) from Batesville, Ark., to Rolla, Mo.—a distance of 200 miles." He says they hung, shot and drove the Union people out. As early as May, 1861, Union men began to move out of Missouri. Those of us old enough can easily recall the droves of wagons, loaded with women and children, lining all the roads, fleeing from

drooping. Greathouse responded that they would never allow the abolitionists to hold Kansas: that they would vote it into the Union as a slave state. Greathouse was killed in this raid on the Wakarusa by free-state men, and his men straggled back by our house almost in as bad order as that of the Cass county militia from Bull creek. After my father and my oldest brother voted for Lincoln, at Kingsville, in 1860, we never slept in a house until Sumter was fired upon. In two or three days after Sumter was fired upon they took eleven horses and all our saddles, and burned up about \$2500 worth of tobacco belonging to my father. My father never would own a slave. I was on an errand for my father to the Trading Post on the Marias des Cygnes, and saw Hamelton's bunch of men, and was the first to see his nine victims of the massacre of May 21, 1859. I got the doctor for Asa Hairgrove, and this greatly inflamed the neighbors against our family. People who had been good friends and neighbors came to our house and abused my mother and sister shamefully. From 1854 it was practically impossible for a stranger to pass through our part of Missouri without losing his horse. The region about Pleasant Hill at that time was literally hell. I knew Dr. A. W. Reese well. He was a fine talker, a rabid anti-slavery man, a splendid physician, and was bold and sometimes violent in his utterances. I am delighted to see his book. My father died at Fontana, Kan., in May, 1872, and my mother died at Westphalia, Kan. I have resided in Sumner county, Kansas, for thirty-six years."

NOTE 4.—In a manuscript recently filed by Frank M. Gable, of Leavenworth, concerning the settling of his father's family in Kansas, in 1855, he says: "Life was dirt cheap in those days. Barnabas Gable found himself involved in the conflict. It was he who first came upon the dead scalped body of the man Hopps, the free-soiler, who was killed while on his way from Lawrence to Leavenworth, by a pro-slavery man named Fugit."

Missouri into Kansas. The "refugees," as they were called, were then an important element of newcomers. Kansas has credit for furnishing more soldiers in the civil war than she had voters. Many enlistments in Kansas regiments were from other states. It can be shown that many refugees, who were robbed and their families driven out, enlisted in Kansas regiments and returned to Missouri as Union soldiers for revenge. In 1819 and 1820, when the compromise was pending, similar outrages were perpetrated in Missouri on those who did not approve of slavery. A free-soil candidate for Congress was shot and killed on the highway by his pro-slavery competitor, and no notice whatever taken of it.

There were other causes assigned by the Missourians for the prejudice against Lawrence, aside from the Red Legs—there were so many loyal men over there who were outraged by Union soldiers at the beginning of the war. The Youngers say they were impelled to take to the brush because their dear father was a Union man; and yet he was killed by federal troops. Gen. J. O. Shelby, an ex-Confederate, and United States marshal during Cleveland's second administration, says that Henry W. Younger, the father, was at Lawrence in December, 1855, and in May, 1856, and was also one of the party who burned Osawatomie. Shelby knew, because he was here himself, and years before his death acknowledged that he and his comrades who were in Kansas at that time were scoundrels and had no business here. But Shelby was a great and a gallant soldier, and was not in Lawrence in August, 1863, and did not continue after the close of the war as a bank- and train-robber. In Doctor Reese's manuscript, heretofore referred to, on page 164, I find the following: "First, there is no evidence whatever that Younger was killed by Kansas men, or any other person in the military service of the United States. It was a cold-blooded assassination, the perpetrators of which are unknown to this present day. In the second place, it is not true that Younger was any kind of a Union man. On the other hand, he was the strongest kind of a rebel, and in the old border-ruffian times was one of the most active men for that cause in Jackson county—so very sound, in fact, was he considered at that time that he was elected by the Missourians to a seat in the Kansas legislature [house, Seventh district], and, I understand, went up there and acted in that capacity." Rev. Thomas Johnson, president of the first territorial council, was also assassinated, about midnight, January 2, 1865, by Jackson county and Quantrill men, to obtain \$1000 he had received the day before, although some of his friends still maintain that he was killed because he stood by the Union. The border people in Missouri sowed the seed of lawlessness in 1855, when they raised their hands against Lawrence, and a Kansas Red Leg was not necessary in aiding them to reap the harvest.

And who were the leaders of the pro-slavery citizens of Kansas who persecuted Lawrence in those days? Thomas Ewing, jr., was a conservative, and, as a representative from Kansas in a peace conference held in 1861, after the war had opened, voted for peace. But listen to an extract from his private correspondence! In a letter to his father, Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, under date of January 18, 1858, he said there were not over 1,000 voters, out of 16,000 then in the territory, interested in the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution; that they were "composed of the ruffians who figured conspicuously in the arsons and mur-

ders of the first two years and who have not yet died of delirium tremens." He said, also, that "I believe that the ringleaders of this faction will be put to death the moment that Calhoun decides the election against us," and that "it is more than probable that they (the people) will seize the state government by killing enough of the pro-slavery men to give them a majority." You will note that after three years the free-state men were beginning to get mad, but not mad enough to stuff a ballot-box in Missouri or invade that state for any purpose.

Martial law was proclaimed in Missouri August 31, 1861. The clash between the loyal and disloyal Missourians, and a general state of war, was the cause, and this before there was a chance for a Kansas Red Leg to do any mischief. Osceola was not raided until September 23. But the habit of raiding Kansas continued, and in the month of October Humboldt was burned and Gardner sacked. In December settlers were driven from Mine creek and Potosi was sacked. March 7, 1862, Quantrill raided Aubrey and killed three men; September 7 he visited Olathe and destroyed property, and on October 17 again came into Johnson county, near Shawnee, and killed three men. June 30, 1862, Bill Anderson and Quantrill made a raid as far west as Council Grove, burned a house and killed two men. August 15, 1862, Quantrill and Upton Hayes issued orders in Missouri that all men caught going to Federal posts to enlist in the Union army would be shot when taken. Hence their appetite for blood was abundantly whetted without any exterior circumstances, or mental or spiritual suggestion other than whisky, to provoke.

During the war on the border there was a legitimate organization of Union scouts called the "Red Legs." The name came from the fact that they wore red leggings. They were men of boundless nerve and quick and certain in the use of a gun. There were never less than 50 of them, nor more than 100. The organization was formed in December, 1862, or January, 1863, and but little was known of them until the spring of 1863. They were not enlisted soldiers. They dressed in citizens' clothes, and the red legging was a sign of recognition to each other. They were employed by the generals in command, and were carried on the pay-rolls at \$7 each per day. Cyrus Leland, jr., who was an officer on Gen. Thomas Ewing's staff, says that Ewing always had several of them in his employ; so that Ewing, when he talked of those who "stole themselves rich in the name of liberty," did not mean the Red Legs. Thomas J. Anderson, of Topeka, who was a member of General Blunt's staff, tells me that Blunt also had many of them on the pay-roll. W. W. Denison, assistant adjutant-general of Kansas, was a private soldier in the Eleventh Kansas regiment. He tells me that he was detailed with several others to act as scouts for the command sent out to enforce General Order No. 11. He was dressed in citizens' clothes and furnished red leggings. He was in this service for several weeks. This was the only time he wore red leggings.

So the red leggings seem to have been a badge of desperate service in the Union army, furnished from headquarters. I have known five or six of those who wore them. All were good citizens in time of peace. I have heard of but one of them who wantonly killed a man, or stole a horse other than for immediate service on duty. But the term "Red Leg" became general on the border, and was made to cover all sorts of deviltry. Kansans

were, however, all saints when in Missouri, as compared with the Missouri bushwhacker in Kansas. Those of you raised after the war, and who have enjoyed peace for forty years, can have no conception of the hideousness of human nature with the "lid," or the law, taken off. We had but little legitimate war on the border; it was all bushwhacking, the most savage, reckless and daring—the product of the civilization which decreed the destruction of Lawrence as early as 1854. I think I have made it clear that the Kansas Red Leg, legitimate or illegitimate, was not responsible for the woes of Lawrence.

Mr. Albert R. Greene, a soldier in the Ninth Kansas cavalry, and since known from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, says he knew many Red Legs personally and was familiar with the nature of their service. He says:

"There was not one of them but performed valuable service for the Union cause, and, so far as I know and believe, always within the rules of civilized warfare. That the organization was disbanded before the close of the war was owing more to the fact that the necessity for its existence had ceased than because a few of its members had thrown off the restraints of discipline. What was the necessity for the existence of such an organization, do you ask? It was simply this: The exigencies of border warfare demanded the organization of a company of picked men, capable of independent action, for general scouting duty; men who would act on the instant on their own initiative, without waiting for orders from superior authority and the cumbersome machinery of military etiquette, being responsible only for their soldierly conduct on all occasions and the efficiency of their services. This is essentially different from the organization led by Quantrill, which seldom took a prisoner, and which made a practice of torturing its few captives with all the unspeakable horrors of savages.

"It is enough to say for the propriety and wisdom of such an organization as the Red Legs, that it did more to protect the homes of Kansas than any regiment of men in the service, and was the organization of all others most dreaded by Quantrill."

In a further talk with Cyrus Leland and T. J. Anderson, both enthusiastically indorsed what Mr. Greene says about the nature of the services rendered by the Red Legs. Mr. Leland says that General Ewing always had fifteen on his pay-roll; that he would venture everything that they had never killed a man in Missouri who was not a Quantrill man; that their chief service was performed in 1863, and that they were practically through with their job by 1864. Major Anderson said the Union forces on the border absolutely required similar service to match Quantrill; that the Red Leg was a terror in Missouri. All these witnesses say that the Red Leg was away above the average man in ability. They were recognized by the government as fully as any captain, colonel or general.

Josiah C. Ury, living at Thirteenth and Kansas avenue in Topeka, was a captain of scouts from 1862 until the close of the war. He came to Kansas in July, 1857, and his family settled near Fort Scott. He did a great deal of recruiting for the Sixth Kansas cavalry. He was not an enlisted man, but served under employment by Gen. James G. Blunt, Gen. Charles W. Blair and Maj. B. S. Henning, at different times. The squad he had with him ranged in numbers always from fifteen to twenty, and each obtained one hundred dollars a month. His headquarters most of the time were at Fort Scott. They wore red or tan colored buckskin leggings, and were known as the Buckskins and sometimes as Red Legs. He mentions as having engaged in the same service, W. S. Tough, Jack Harvey, Walt Sinclair, Bill Sinclair, Red Clark, and Thomas Allen Cullinan (Yellow Tom). That these men were

up against some unspeakable coarseness, as well as brutality, Captain Ury relates that at the Baxter Springs massacre of about ninety Kansas and Wisconsin soldiers, Quantrill put five shots into a Wisconsin soldier named Jack Splain, with the remark: "Tell your Jesus that the last man you saw on earth was Quantrill." Splain lived some time after. Captain Ury agrees with Leland, Anderson and Greene, as to the necessity for and the effectiveness of such service as the Red Legs or Buckskins rendered along the border.

So the citizens of Lawrence whose memory you to-day revere and honor were the innocent victims of loyalty to the home they, with you, had selected. True, Lawrence, as well as other points on the border, had a bunch of thieves near by, one of whom was Quantrill, working both pro-slavery and free-state men; but not one of them was ever identified with the business, politics, public affairs, history or development of Lawrence. We have shed a great many tears over the poor fellows who died on the Pottawatomie because of conditions established by those who would force slavery upon the new state; let us reserve some hereafter for Samuel Collins, Charles W. Dow, Thomas W. Barber, R. P. Brown, William Phillips, David C. Buffum, those killed in the defense of Osawatomie, the victims of the Marias des Cygnes, and scores of others who died, as did those of August 21, 1863, in their homes, because of convictions they held and were endeavoring to live up to without violence to others.

Pardon me for briefly recalling these events—it would require hours to mention them all; there is nothing else to talk about on such an occasion. It is well to check up once in a while, that some history may not be lost. Your pioneers were in no way responsible for what happened; on the contrary, they labored and gave up their lives to uplift humanity.

I sincerely hope to see the day when Mount Oread may be surmounted by a shaft or memorial building such as outlined at the recent meeting of the veterans of 1856, commemorating the suffering, the valor, the heroism, as this magnificent educational institution stands for the higher civilization and ambition, of the forefathers of territorial days. The world is covered with monuments and memorials representing heroic deeds and the love of a people. They not only recall the past, but they address the future.

NOTE.—(April, 1909.)—The publication of this paper being unavoidably delayed, the following additions are timely:

The legislature of 1909, at the instance of Hon. J. D. Flanagan, passed an act, House bill No. 678, appropriating to the board of county commissioners of Decatur county the sum of \$1500, for the purpose of erecting a monument to citizens killed in said county in a raid of Cheyenne Indians September 30, 1878. This was the last raid and the last scalping within the borders of Kansas, an incident in our history certainly worth marking. In that raid William Laing, John C. Laing, jr., Freeman Laing, J. G. Smith, E. R. Humphrey, John Humphrey, Moses F. Abernathy, John C. Hutson, George F. Walters, Marcellus Felt, Ed Miskelley, Ferdinand Westphaled and son, Mr. Wright, Mr. Lull, Mr. Irwin and Frederick Hamper were murdered and scalped by said Indians. Their graves furnished the nucleus of the public cemetery at Oberlin.

On Kansas Day, the 29th of January, 1909, the legislature met in joint convention for the purpose of receiving the deeds of the historic Pawnee Rock, in Pawnee county, and a road leading to it. The deeds are for the old rock itself and five acres of ground surrounding it. Lieutenant-governor Fitzgerald presided at the meeting, and by his side was seated Speaker Dolley of the House. Just in front of them sat Mrs. J. S. Simmons and Governor Stubbs. The story is told in the short address of Mrs. Simmons, president of the Woman's Kansas Day Club:

"No greater honor can be conferred upon a Kansas woman than to be permitted to talk to a Kansas legislature—the men who represent the noblest and the best in the state, unless it be the honor of representing the women of Kansas. As president of the Woman's Kansas Day Club, composed of loyal and patriotic women of Kansas, I am doing both. The purpose of the club is to collect relics and records of the early days of the state and to instill patriotism in the hearts of the people of Kansas. The work of the past year has been largely that of securing for the state the site of the ancient and historic Pawnee Rock, the greatest natural landmark in the state. Before any effort was made to preserve it, it was greatly desecrated, but there will be no more of that. The women have secured the deed for the property from Benjamin P. Unruh.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY.

Written by S. M. Fox, late Adjutant Seventh Kansas Cavalry, for the Kansas State Historical Society.

TO INTERPRET history accurately and truthfully one must have lived as a part of the history of which he speaks. This is especially true as relates to the campaigns of the early Kansas regiments along the Missouri border during the first months of the civil war. Documentary evidence relating to these movements is exceedingly meager, and we cannot confidently rely on the ever-increasing exaggeration of tradition. Therefore, when one attempts to criticise certain traditionary acts he should make himself doubly sure of the ground on which he bases his criticism.

At this day, while some of the actors in the drama are still living, the need of the Kansas Historical Society is a statement of the facts based upon the personal knowledge of the narrator. His opinion of men with whom he has been thrown in intimate relationship in the past is of value. Their authenticated deeds he may well record; but great care should be taken that injustice be not done by a loose setting forth as fact that of which he has no personal knowledge, but which has come to him second-hand, through a possibly prejudiced source.

I have undertaken this article not to embalm any personal achievement, but to correct a misstatement so baseless that I would not feel justified in letting it go unchallenged. I will endeavor to be as impersonal as possible, but it will be necessary to inject the ego into this statement long enough to say that I was a member of the Seventh Kansas cavalry and served in its ranks continuously from its earliest beginning, in 1861, until the regiment was finally mustered out as a veteran organization, in the fall of 1865; and therefore speak from intimate personal experience, and am not required to gather my facts from any secondary source.

This article is inspired by the following statement taken from an article printed in the ninth volume of the "Kansas Historical Collections," under the title, "The Black-Flag Character of War on the Border," contributed by Henry E. Palmer, late captain in the Eleventh Kansas cavalry. I quote as follows:

"This demoralized, inhuman condition of affairs in the district of the border was not confined to one side. The Seventh Kansas cavalry, organized October 28, 1861, commanded by Charles R. Jennison, gained under Jennison's control a world-wide reputation as the 'Jayhawkers.' Returning from their first raid into Missouri, they marched through Kansas City, nearly all dressed in women's clothes, old bonnets and outlandish hats on their heads; spinning-wheels, and even gravestones, lashed to their saddles; their path-

Mr. Unruh was born on Russian soil, of German parents, and is an alien in Kansas. However, he is a naturalized citizen of the state and has made this occasion possible. The conditions under which this historic rock is deeded to the state is that \$3000 be spent upon it in improvements. This has been done. This occasion is a formality alone. The deeds were accepted by the governor last December. I desire now to formally present to the state in behalf of the women of the Woman's Kansas Day Club the deeds to this property."

The legislature appropriated \$1000 to assist the ladies in making certain improvements.

This makes a total expended for memorial purposes approximately as follows: By the state since its admission, \$22,472; the United States at Mine Creek, \$2000; by popular subscription at various points in the state, \$46,160. Total, \$70,632.

way through the country strewn with, to them, worthless household goods; their route lighted by burning homes. This regiment was little less than an armed mob until Jennison was forced to resign, May 1, 1862. As might be inferred, this man Jennison brought only disgrace to Kansas soldiery."

Captain Palmer reiterates the above lurid statement in the *Kansas City Star* of November 24, 1908, in a reply to M. H. Madden, who had seen fit to take exceptions to some of Captain Palmer's statements in the above-quoted article. In this last communication to the *Star*, Captain Palmer goes on to strengthen his statement by saying:

"There are neighbors of Mr. Madden in your peaceful, prosperous city that have not forgotten this parade through your streets, which occurred about October 7, 1861."

I wish first to state here, before going further, that the Seventh Kansas cavalry (or the First Kansas cavalry, as it was then designated) never in its history paraded through Kansas City in the guise and manner depicted by Captain Palmer. It never "paraded through the streets of Kansas City . . . returning from its first raid into Missouri," nor returning from any other raid.¹

It will be observed that Captain Palmer mixes his chronology. He has correctly given the date of the organization of the Seventh Kansas cavalry as October 28, 1861, but he later fixes the date of the alleged parade through Kansas City as October 7, 1861, twenty-one days before the regiment was organized.

It is a fact, however, that three companies of the Seventh Kansas were in Kansas City during the last half of September and the first half of October, 1861. These companies were, however, dismounted and without uniforms, having been rushed down from Fort Leavenworth to help defend the city against Price, then at Lexington. These companies made no raids whatever, but did provost duty, Major Anthony being provost marshal part of the time. Colonel Jennison had no rank in the regiment until the date of organization, October 28.² It was understood, of course, that he was to be the colonel. I was in Kansas City doing duty with one of the three companies, and it seems odd that I have no recollection of any parade made

NOTE 1.—Ex-Governor E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha, a member of the Seventh Kansas, writes: "That story of Palmer's, it seems to me, is made up of whole cloth. It is absolutely false from beginning to end." From collateral incidents he fixes the date of the raid out to Independence as the 25th of November. The negroes of Independence had been waiting for the coming of a Moses, and Colonel Anthony was apparently the Moses that they were looking for, and they, doubtless following his suggestion, took wagons and carriages that they could find, loaded them with whatever they could gather up, and followed the regiment back to Kansas City, and the next day Anthony distributed the goods among the negroes and sent them over into freedom, which somewhere had an existence within the confines of Kansas. It is possible that the hazy memories of some of the old settlers have confused this negro hegira with the Seventh Kansas itself. The regiment went out and returned the same day in good order. I have no doubt this exodus of negro slaves was instigated by Anthony, and I think they went up to Leavenworth and trailed through the streets, seeking for homes in the promised land. Do you realize how much of the burning and alleged plundering in Missouri was done by the negroes, who took advantage of the conditions to even up old scores? Those negro slaves had an intelligence and knowledge of affairs beyond what many people realized. That day at Independence I remember that Colonel Anthony struck a man of company A over the head with his saber for being funny and putting on a woman's bonnet that he had picked up. Every regiment in the army had its complement of regimental fools that had to be suppressed.

Wilder's "Annals of Kansas" has the following: "December 20 (1861) One hundred contrabands freed by Colonel Anthony at Independence arrived at Leavenworth in gay procession." This freeing the slaves disturbed the rebel Missourians more than horse-stealing, or any other action of the Union troops.

NOTE 2.—While the governor had some weeks previously issued a commission to Charles R. Jennison as lieutenant-colonel, he was not mustered into the United States service until mustered as colonel, October 28, 1861. D. R. Anthony was first commissioned as major, and was mustered as such into the United States service on September 29, 1861. He was the recognized head of the

through Kansas City as described. I would certainly have been impressed with such a wild and wooly performance, as I was a tenderfoot not long out of the East. I do, however, have a very vague recollection of a story told in camp that Jennison had at one time marched defiantly through Kansas City with an independent company of his old Jayhawkers, but the memory is very indistinct.

There are no available records to fix the dates of many border incidents, but Jennison did range about with his independent company well into September, 1861, and it seems hard for many to separate its doings from the acts of the Seventh Kansas, later associated with Jennison's name.³ Captain Palmer has fallen into this common error. It will doubtless be a surprise to the captain and others to learn that Colonel Jennison never for a minute commanded the Seventh Kansas in person on any raid or during any field operation in Missouri during the time he was connected with the regiment.

I never knew how or where Colonel Jennison spent a large portion of his time, or by what authority, other than his own, he was absent from his command. A part of his time was spent over the border in Kansas at a town known then as Squiresville. An occasional orderly—his means of communication with the regiment—would sometimes intimate that he was so-lacing the tedium of existence by an indulgence in a game of fascinating attraction in the West, known as draw-poker. Doubtless it was more attractive than the rude exercise that was necessarily an accompaniment of operations in the field. This is all that the rank and file knew of Jennison's whereabouts, and it was about all they cared. His influence on the regiment, if anything, was negative, and there were few who were not heartily glad when his wrath carried him to the precipitate step of sending in his resignation. This resignation was not forced, as Captain Palmer intimates, but was a voluntary act, induced by the appointment of James G. Blunt to the rank of brigadier-general, a position that he personally coveted and had hoped would be his. He made an intemperate speech to the men—the regiment was at Lawrence at the time—and during its course practically advised them to desert; and before his wrath cooled his resignation was out of his hands beyond recall. A few men, principally from company H (the company recruited by Cleveland), deserted in response to Jennison's advice. The number was not great, and doubtless some of them went to join the band that Cleveland was organizing at the time, and that later preyed for a brief season on Union man and rebel with just impartiality. Before I pass on I want to say that company H was never a disorderly organization. Cleveland resigned just as the regiment was organized, and his service with the company was practically nothing. It was always a fighting organization, and many of the best men in the regiment were in its ranks. The undesirable element had voluntarily eliminated itself.

regiment until Jennison was mustered, as above. The regimental staff was organized in the middle of October, by the muster of John T. Snoddy (October 14, 1861) as adjutant, and, on the same date, Samuel Ayers as chaplain. It will be seen that the alleged ungodliness of the regiment was not due to the neglect of the governor in supplying an opportunity for religious training. Robert W. Hamer was mustered as quartermaster the following day and the regimental staff was supplied with a sequence of reports, Bibles and fodder.

NOTE 3.—Capt. W. E. Prince, Fort Leavenworth, to Gen. J. H. Lane, September 9, 1861: "I hope you will adopt early and active measures to crush out this marauding which is being enacted in Captain Jennison's name, as also yours, by a band of men representing themselves as belonging to your command."—War Records, vol. 3, series 1, p. 482.

In the sketch, "The Black-Flag Condition of the War on the Border," there seem to be many loose and inconsistent statements. Captain Palmer speaks frankly of the burning of Osceola, Mo., by his own command (Lane's brigade), and the big drunk indulged in by some of the troops that would have incapacitated them for defense had they been attacked that night. He mentions a drumhead court martial at Morristown, when seven prisoners were summarily condemned and shot to death as a retaliatory measure. Then, later, he makes this statement:

"The seventeen Kansas regiments, three batteries, and three colored regiments, with the exceptions above noted, gave the enemy no cause for guerilla warfare, but all left good records for brave and soldierly conduct, and the Seventh Kansas fully redeemed itself under Colonel Lee with Sherman's army, 1862 to 1864."⁴

The exceptions referred to were the Seventh and Fifteenth Kansas cavalry regiments.

I do not know the kind of meat that Cæsar has to feed upon to become an oracle. But the captain knew little or nothing of the redemption of the Seventh Kansas. Colonel Lee was a brigade commander, and did not personally command the regiment more than two months; and, besides, the Seventh Kansas never served in Sherman's army. Sherman was at one time a part of the army of the Tennessee, but the Seventh Kansas was never under him. I do not personally know anything relating to the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry, for I was serving far away, and the enemy confronting us was giving us sufficient to occupy our minds without worrying over other troubles. The men of the Fifteenth Kansas can make their own defense. However, I do protest against the name of Jennison being used to connect the Seventh Kansas with any event that occurred in Missouri.⁵ Through two of its officers, Jennison and Cleveland, the regiment gained the name "Jayhawkers"—a heritage that brought trouble, but gave us the inspiration to make the name good.

Other statements of Captain Palmer, for the purpose of historical accuracy, call for correction. After giving a list of guerrilla chieftains who operated in western Missouri in the early part of 1861 and whose blood-curdling war-cry was, "No surrender except in death!" he continues:

"The Kansans under Lane,⁶ Montgomery, Blunt, Jennison, Anthony, Hoyt and others accepted the challenge, and until General Fremont, in October, 1861, issued his order against this retaliatory work and forced a reorganization of Lane's brigade, which forced Lane out of the army and back to the senate, there was no pretension to the common amenities of civilized war," etc.

NOTE 4.—Maj. Charles G. Halpine, assistant adjutant-general to Secretary of War, March 14, 1862: "Nothing could exceed the demoralized condition in which General Hunter found the Third and Fourth Kansas infantry and Fifth and Sixth Kansas cavalry, formerly known as 'Lane's brigade,' on his arrival in this department. The regimental and company commanders knew nothing of their duties, and apparently had never made returns or reports of any kind."—War Records, vol. 8, series 1, p. 615.

NOTE 5.—There is an error in Coffin's "Settlement of the Friends in Kansas" (vol. 7, Kansas Hist. Col., p. 360). He says: The Seventh Kansas cavalry, Colonel Jennison's regiment, was made up about this time [1863] 1200 men. They obtained orders and crossed into Platte county, and, with a besom of destruction, swept the border river counties, freeing all the slaves, of whom long cavalcades, with wagons, carriages, mules and stock, were crossing into Kansas continually."

The date of this makes it clear that it was the Fifteenth Kansas, and not the Seventh. The Seventh was in Mississippi during the year 1863.

NOTE 6.—Senator P. B. Plumb once remarked to the secretary that Senator James H. Lane was the only man who commanded an army without a commission.

It will be remembered, in an extract previously herein quoted, Captain Palmer states that, with the exception of the Seventh and Fifteenth Kansas cavalry regiments, none of the Kansas organizations "gave the enemy cause for guerrilla warfare." The captain's statements do not seem to track. But, as to historical accuracy, note that he rings in Anthony and Hoyt in active connection with Lane, Montgomery, etc., before the issuance of Fremont's order in October, 1861, when the fact is that Anthony was not actively engaged in the field until November 11, and Hoyt was not yet in the service. While Hoyt was in service in Missouri with the Seventh Kansas he was an inconsequential second lieutenant; he became captain just as the regiment started for Mississippi, but until he resigned, not long after, he was for most part of the time in the sick squad, and cut no figure in the regiment worthy of mention.

In a list of lurid incidents, which the captain says "come before my mind as a panorama, vivid as life, a story that can never be told," etc., the following is mentioned as traveling by, among the other glaring scenes:

"Captain Charles Cleveland's desertion with several of company H, Seventh Kansas black-horse cavalry," etc.

History demands certain corrections: Cleveland's first name was Marshall, not Charles; the Seventh Kansas was never known as the "black-horse cavalry," but company H was for a brief time called the "black-horse company;" and, finally, Cleveland did not desert, but left the regiment regularly, by accepted resignation; also, the desertion of eight or ten men from company H was five months after Cleveland resigned. Otherwise the lurid vision is correct as relates to Cleveland.

I have been compelled to make the foregoing references to Captain Palmer's article to show that he was not sufficiently careful in verifying many of his statements, and that there is much chronological confusion, as frequently the act antedates its suggested cause. The story of the motley parade of the Seventh Kansas, led through Kansas City by Colonel Jennison, is pure fiction as far as the Seventh Kansas is concerned. Captain Palmer did not admire Colonel Jennison; nothing of good could therefore result from any connection with him, and, under the mistaken idea that Jennison was in active command of the regiment during its brief service in Missouri, it could be but a disorganized rabble, and it was safe to call it so. He has failed utterly to discriminate between the lawless acts of Jennison, butting in with his independent company⁷ along the border during the early months of the war, and the regiment which later was associated with his name.

As to the Seventh Kansas cavalry, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony superintended the organization of the regiment and was the god of the machine. He was in active command of the regiment during the brief time it served

NOTE 7.—Jennison was twice commissioned by Governor Robinson in the Kansas Militia in 1861, first on February 23, captain of Mound City Sharps Rifles Guards, and May 28, lieutenant-colonel Third regiment, southern division, Kansas Militia.

A correspondent in the *Leavenworth Conservative*, writing from Fort Scott, July 10, 1861, and signing himself "Jayhawker," tells of the operations of Captain Jennison in Missouri. Starting from Mound City, July 4, with thirteen men, he entered Vernon county, Missouri, July 5, and organized a company of forty-five men, with Isaac Morris, of Vernon county, Missouri, captain. Recruits from both states came in rapidly. Another company, under Ben Rice, soon joined the first, when separately they raided several secession camps, capturing army supplies, horses, etc., among them an ox-train with military supplies for Fort Arbuckle. Although Captain Jennison was not known as an officer, all recognized him as commander-in-chief of the expedition, which reached Fort Scott with 800 recruits. His purpose, it is stated, was to pass down through southwest Missouri and cooperate with United States troops in protecting Union men. —Colonel Jennison's Scrap-book, vol. 1, p. 11.

in Missouri, and to him should be given all credit or blame that justly belongs to this organization growing out of its service along the border. This service began about November 10, 1861, and ended January 31, 1862. Two weeks of this time was spent in camp up in Kansas, south of Leavenworth, and therefore its service in Missouri was of little more than two months' duration. Regiments had been marched to and fro. Lane's brigade of four regiments had been in the field for several months, moving up and down the border. Internecine strife was continuous with the people themselves, and when the Seventh Kansas first came into Missouri the desolate monuments that marked the destruction of barns and dwellings were to be seen with pitiful frequency; and yet it is fashionable to charge this desolation to the regiment that became heir to the name of "Jayhawkers." What this regiment actually did is sin enough, but it was a very small part when compared with the whole.

The statement that "With the exception of the Seventh and Fifteenth Kansas cavalry, there were no better disciplined or better behaved troops in the Union army than the Kansas men," is a very extravagant phrase. The Kansas regiments were rushed into service before they were half organized. None of them were well disciplined at the beginning, and many incompetent officers were at first selected. It took time to get rid of incompetency, and the governor did much harm in commissioning inexperienced men from civil life and sending them out to take places that men who had made good by efficient service were justly entitled to. The two first regiments were magnificent organizations, but they received their discipline on the bloody field of Wilson Creek.⁸ The sobering influence of a desperate battle will accomplish more in a day towards discipline than the martinet can bring about in a year of strenuous effort. None of the regiments at the first held the edge over the others, as far as discipline went. No state certainly had the variety of adventurous material that made up the Kansas organization. There were Puritans and "hellions," and the intermediate grades of men; some praised God, and others cursed in His name; but they all were from a race militant, and, whether disciplined or not, fought when the chance offered.

When the Seventh Kansas was paraded for muster at Fort Leavenworth on the date of the organization, October 28, 1861, but nine companies were in line. Company K, which Capt. John Brown, jr., was recruiting in Ohio, had not reached the state. Jennison appeared in person for the first time, and, after getting himself "balled up" while trying to put the regiment through the manual of arms, rode away and left the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony. I do not recall having seen Colonel Jennison again with the regiment until at Humboldt in February, 1862, where he was stationed in command of a brigade. If he visited the regiment at any time while in Missouri, it was a transient call. Colonel Anthony was permitted to exercise his own will without check or hindrance, so far as any apparent interference by Jennison was concerned. What that will was, Colonel Anthony has been too recently with us and is too well known to make a statement nec-

NOTE 8.—In the battle of Wilson Creek the First Kansas lost fifty-one per cent. of those engaged in killed and wounded. At the time of this battle the First and Second Kansas had been in the service but two months. During the battle Major Sturgis remarked to General Lyon, "These Kansas boys are doing the best fighting that I ever witnessed." The First regiment afterwards traveled 6000 miles, through eight rebel states. The Second regiment was the last one to leave the field (Wilson Creek), and the only regiment which kept its line and organization unbroken from the first to the last of the fight, which lasted about six hours.

essary. The reader's judgment would doubtless be nearer the mark than Colonel Anthony's own, for he stated at a state editorial meeting a few years ago, while in a reminiscent mood, that he felt the greatest mistake he had made in life was, he had been too conservative.

When about the middle of October, 1861, the three companies returned from Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth, as is stated earlier in this paper, clothing and equipment began to be issued. An unmustered company came from Illinois on escort duty, and they were persuaded to remain and cast their fortune with Kansas; they became company D. Finally, on October 28, nine companies being organized, and company K just ready to start from Ohio under young John Brown, the complete organization was accomplished.

Jennison, as I have said, appeared for a brief moment; and it was just about this time that the thrilling scene that preceded Cleveland's resignation was enacted. A dismounted parade had been formed on the "blue-grass," Colonel Anthony receiving the salute. Cleveland had made his first appearance. He was dressed in a somewhat motley garb—a soft hat, a regulation coat, drab trousers thrust into low-topped riding-boots, a belt carrying a surplus of revolvers and a saber that seemed a hindrance. Colonel Anthony did not approve of the drab trousers, and forthwith proceeded to deliver a public censure; whereupon the restive Jayhawker proceeded to advance to the "front and center" without waiting for orders. There was language, profane and incisive, while each man looked the other directly in the eye. The amenities being passed, they glared at each other a moment, then Cleveland, with a parting compliment which has passed down into history, strode away to his horse, hitched near by, and a moment later was galloping toward Leavenworth city. His resignation quickly followed, and was as promptly accepted.

Men of the class of Jennison and Cleveland were nothing if not spectacular. Jennison while colonel of the Seventh Kansas never wore the regulation head-gear; he always affected a tall, brimless fur cap. I recall my first vision of Cleveland. I was an eastern tenderfoot, and was being inducted into a knowledge of the new western world by a much-experienced brother recruit. We were sauntering down Shawnee street in Leavenworth, and had just stopped to read a newly posted bill. It was headed "Reward," and beneath it was set forth that a tempting number of dollars would be handed over to the individual who would bring in the body of one Marshall Cleveland, "dead or alive." We had both concluded that we were not hard up, and had started down the street, when we saw a gentleman with a neatly trimmed black beard riding towards us up the street. He was neatly dressed in a drab suit, low riding boots and a soft hat gracefully slouched. He wore the universal belt, and a bulge on either side in the tails of his frock coat made it plain to see that he was not defenseless. His horse looked like a thoroughbred, and he seemed wonderfully at home in the saddle. I remarked: "That's a mighty fine horse." My friend answered: "It ought to be; he has the pick of Missouri. That's Cleveland." Nobody offered to arrest him, and he rode on up the street. He went south on Fifth, and turned east on Delaware street. He was offering his person to the reward-seekers with a reckless nonchalance that thrilled my unsophisticated nature to the core. I, however, did not hover in his vicinity.

The same evening while I—still inducted by my guide—was listening with curiosity rather than delight to the much-bedazzled prima donna of the slums, at the "Moral Show" that stood by the old market-house at the corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets, a little flurry brought attention to the fact that Cleveland was leaning against a post in the back part of the hall. He nodded to a few acquaintances, refused the request of a cross-eyed Hebe to invest in her liquid wares, and presently sauntered out. My next information was that the offer of reward had been withdrawn, and that Cleveland had been authorized to recruit a company for Jennison's regiment.

The organization of the Seventh Kansas being effected, the regiment, well uniformed, well mounted, but indifferently armed, moved down through Kansas to Kansas City and went into camp. Anthony, in person, with companies A, B and H, went into bivouac on the Major's farm, about four miles southeast of Westport. The remainder of the regiment, except company K, camped in nearer to Kansas City, on O. K. creek.

It will be remembered that all of the city practically lay north of the junction [Main and Delaware] in those days, and did not reach out very far to the east or west. The McGee division, to the south, contained a brick block of three or four stores and a few scattering houses and was connected with the city by an unpaved road, unless six inches of Missouri clay mud can be called a pavement.

It is not necessary to keep harping about the conditions that prevailed along the Kansas border at this time, yet possibly a little retrospection may make matters plainer to those who were not participants in these affairs. The border-ruffian element in Missouri had held the ascendancy during 1855 and 1856, and rode over Kansas roughshod. They had burned Lawrence and Osawatomie, and plundered other hamlets; had committed murders and outrages through the settlements, and had shown no mercy. Montgomery and John Brown, who were essentially men of action, began to lead their followers to resistance, and others followed their lead. There were others who rode up and down and raged, but made little show of accomplishment. The steady northern persistence finally made itself felt, and the border-ruffian element was gradually thrown on the defensive. They had sown the wind and the whirlwind had to be reaped.

When the war became a fact, the conditions along the Kansas border were unlike anything elsewhere. There were bitter wrongs to be righted, and no one can stay the power of revenge. The creed of self-repression, where the reversed cheek is to be submitted to the smiter, finds but few who will accept it in times of stress. They rather turn to the Old Testament, where a contrary doctrine can find support. John Brown had become a martyr, and his soul militant had commenced its march of freedom; and inspired feet were swinging into step to follow. Loyal Missourians, driven from their homes, had joined the Union army, with the bitter purpose to accomplish reprisal and revenge. No one can make a comparison with conditions existing anywhere else in the land. The situation must be judged by itself; it can admit of no comparison; it stands unique and alone.

Imagination doubtless depicts the "Jayhawkers," represented in the individuals who made up the Seventh Kansas cavalry, as bearded desperadoes with mustaches painted and drooping and a bellicose swagger that suggested trouble to the timorous wayfarer. The truth is that a majority

of this regiment were beardless youths. Some of them had roughed it through life and were coarse of fiber, but many others had come from cultured homes in New England and Eastern states. Not half of the regiment was recruited in Kansas, but there was leaven enough to permeate the lump. One company was recruited in Ashtabula county, Ohio, organized by a son of John Brown, and did not need any leavening influence. Three whole companies and the halves of two others came from Illinois. The John Brown company came the long journey that the name of "Kansas" might be associated with their efforts toward the overthrow of slavery. They were saturated with the spirit of the martyrs. As to education, the men ranked high above the average. The regiment furnished more clerks at the various headquarters than any other similar organization in the Sixteenth army corps. The men were not ruffians or desperadoes, but averaged fairly with other regiments of the civil war. They were probably no better or no worse.⁹

The name of "Jayhawker" was not an asset at first to be highly valued. The men laughed at it and accepted it. They did not realize what might happen to them in future ages when the ambitious historian turned his imagination loose on the iniquities that attended the name. When, in the spring of 1862, the regiment was ordered down to the Army of the Tennessee, where real war was on tap, the name suggested a scapegoat, and every regiment in the army corps began systematically to lay their depredations on the shoulders of the Seventh Kansas. We had our pay held up for over eight months because we refused to make good the depredations committed almost entirely by an Illinois regiment. It was for this injustice that the First Kansas, out of sympathy (God bless them!), refused to cheer General Grant when so ordered, as they marched by his headquarters at Oxford, Miss., in the fall of 1862. And this grand old regiment was mighty well disciplined, too. I love this old regiment. We served together for almost a year. I never shall forget the scene at the Tallahatchie when the rebels began their advance toward our little regiment from their forts along the bottom. Forty siege-guns were filling the atmosphere with bursting shells, and things looked dubious. But just then the infantry column came up at double time, the First Kansas in the advance—"Jayhawkers, ye'll have help now!" All hell couldn't have taken that hill.

During the summer of 1862 the Seventh Kansas served under the great cavalry leader, General Sheridan, then a colonel, at Rienzi, the extreme southern outpost of the army. The service was hazardous and exacting, but this efficient soldier often spoke in generous praise of the service rendered. During the advance of General Grant's army down the Mississippi Central Railway toward Vicksburg in the fall of 1862, day after day the Seventh Kansas held the post of honor as the advance-guard of the main infantry column, and it skirmished and fought over every foot of the way between the Cold Water and Coffeyville. It cleared and carried the crossing of every intermediate stream; charged through and captured Holly Springs in the early morning, with military stores and many prisoners; charged the rebel battery at Waterford and captured one of its guns; and finally drove

NOTE 9.—The American Bible Society had a depository at Harrisonville, Mo. When a detachment of the Seventh Kansas entered the town the store had been already looted by some previous organization, but the Bibles were left intact. The Seventh Kansas took the Bibles. It might be pleasant at this late date for the Bible Society to learn that their involuntary charity had been so appropriately applied.

the enemy behind their breastworks at the Tallahatchie, and held them there for eight hours until the infantry advance came up, led by the grand old First Kansas infantry. These eight hours were passed under the steady fire of forty siege-guns that made up the Confederate batteries. Men of the Seventh Kansas crawled that night through the rebel pickets and into their fortifications, and brought the news that the enemy were evacuating. In the early morning this regiment forced a crossing and followed, harassing their rear-guard from Abbeyville to Oxford, and, driving back their artillery, carried the town by a charge, fighting every inch of the way through the streets. Between the Tallahatchie and Water Valley this one regiment captured over 2000 prisoners. At Coffeyville, where the entire cavalry division was led into a trap by an inefficient leader, the Seventh Kansas was in the brunt of the battle, and fell back in order, and it was the Seventh Kansas that formed at the Tillaboba bridge against the rebel infantry and stopped their pursuit. General Grant never criticised the fighting qualities of the regiment.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, when in command of the Sixteenth army corps, always gave the Seventh Kansas cavalry the preference, and plainly told us so. While under his command the Seventh Kansas and Tenth Missouri cavalry (Cornyn's brigade), numbering less than 1000 men, whipped to a finish 3500 men under Roddy at Leighton, Ala., and a week later the augmented brigade whipped General Gholson's army at Tupello, Miss., capturing an entire regiment of Confederate cavalry.

During the campaigns of Gen. A. J. Smith against Forrest, in northern Mississippi, in 1864, that splendid fighter detached the Seventh Kansas from the cavalry corps, and the Jayhawkers were again given the honored position of advance-guard of the main infantry column. It cleared the way from the north line of Mississippi to Pontotoc; and when Smith made a feint retreat to maneuver Forrest outside of his fortifications, the Seventh Kansas fought for sixteen hours, covering the rear against Forrest's entire cavalry division. Only those who have been up against Forrest know what this means. Forrest himself says, referring to this rear defense: "He took advantage of every favorable position, and my artillery was kept almost constantly busy." The whole wagon-train for the most of the day had but the Seventh Kansas between it and the enemy's cavalry. General Smith's confidence in the regiment must have been great; and it was not mistaken—not a wagon was lost.

The above incidents are cited to show that under great war leaders the Jayhawkers were trusted and honored, and that as a fighting regiment it always made good. It fought an offensive warfare, not waiting to be attacked, but dashed in and got in that effective first blow that wins the fight. Even during its two months in Missouri in the winter of 1861-'62, its killed and wounded was almost fifty per cent. more than the similar loss in Lane's brigade during the whole time it was under Lane's command.

The first movement made into Missouri, as has been said, was by companies A, B and H, led by Colonel Anthony. On the evening of November 10, 1861, a loyal Missourian came in with the information that the rebel Up. Hayes had assembled his band of guerrillas for mischief, and was in camp on the Little Blue about thirteen miles out. Anthony immediately moved, with 110 men, and after an all-night march attacked the rebel camp at early

morning of the 11th. A desperate fight followed. The rebel force greatly outnumbered Anthony's command, but, taken by surprise, they were driven from their camp with heavy loss, and their horses, wagons and entire camp equipment were captured. The guerrillas retreated to the bluffs and rallied behind the rocks in a strong defensive position, from which they could not be driven. Our loss was nine men killed and about thirty wounded, many of the latter, however, but slightly. The rebel dead left in camp was a much larger number. Anthony retired, bringing away all his killed and wounded and all the captured property. The writer was, with the reinforcements, hurried out to Anthony's support. He was met some eight miles out, on his return march. There were farm-wagons and bed-quilts, a part of the primitive rebel equipment. In some of the wagons were the severely wounded, stolidly bearing their pain; in others the bed-quilts covered motionless shapes, and told the pitiful story of death and sacrifice. There were no "women's dresses," nor "spinning-wheels" nor "gravestones strapped¹⁰ to the horses"—the gravestones were a matter for after-consideration. This was the first raid of the Seventh Kansas into Missouri.

Soon after the regiment went into camp together on the Westport road, near the old McGee tavern. From this camp the regiment made a march out to Independence, returning the same day. This movement is called "a raid" by Britton in his "Civil War on the Border, 1861-'62," (page 176). He erroneously fixes the date in September (more than a month before the Seventh Kansas was organized), and credits the speech in the court-house square to Jennison. Jennison was not present; Colonel Anthony was in command and made the speech.

When Price retreated south from Lexington he promised to soon return with reinforcements and occupy the country permanently. The rebel sympathizers around Independence were aggressively elated, and the spirit of secession blatantly rampant. Threats were being made against loyal citizens, and many were being driven from their homes and compelled to come over into Kansas for safety.

Both the march out and return were orderly. It was not the first time Union troops had passed over this road. Some destroying hand had sometime preceded us; along the road were several lonely chimneys and blackened remains of houses. As we entered Independence, riding down the long, sloping street to the business part of the town, we saw two ladies waving their handkerchiefs from the upper floor of a double porch, at the rear of a house about a block to the left. When we returned in the afternoon they were again at their post. Three years later, when the veteran Seventh Kansas had been rushed by forced marches from Mississippi to help defend Kansas against Price, and as the extreme advance of Pleasanton's relieving army charged up that same street against a battery in action on the crest, two ladies were waving their handkerchiefs from that same porch.

NOTE 10.—The writer of this article has had some experience with pack-trains, but is at a loss just how to proceed to strap a spinning-wheel to a saddle, especially as the saddle is to be occupied by a rider. The statement seems a little extravagant. Also, the setting of the scene seems to be a little contradictory. That the route should be "lighted by burning homes" requires a background of darkness, and that the particulars of the fantastic garb and impedimenta alleged to have been borne by the recreant Jayhawkers be made evident, the light of day would seem to have been most necessary. Also, referring to the "gravestones" that were strapped to the saddles, might they not have been finger-boards taken from the crossroads? Or perhaps the word "gravestones" is a misprint for grindstones; for it was the universal custom of the Seventh Kansas to take possession of all grindstones found along the line of march. These were worn on the watch-chain as an ornament or fob.

Shells were bursting and bullets were flying thick, but they maintained their post to the end. They did not seem to have any grudge against the Seventh Kansas.

While at Independence the regiment was not permitted to break ranks. The male citizens were rounded up and corraled in the court-house square, and Colonel Anthony, from the court-house steps, impressed upon their minds some wise and salutary truths. I do not know that much good was accomplished, but I am sure Colonel Anthony himself must have been greatly relieved when he got that red-hot stuff out of his system. No houses were burned at any time. The regiment made an orderly march back to their camp and did not parade through Kansas City, and the lurid story of the route being "lighted by burning homes" lacked the necessary background of darkness to have made it effective.

Colonel Anthony was a rigid disciplinarian and exacted obedience on every occasion. He was at times tyrannical, and on several occasions he stood perilously near death when he threatened men with the flat of his saber. He never stood for foolishness, and while on the march was constantly up and down the column watching the conditions, and if the fool of the regiment had deemed it funny to array himself in any grotesque manner he would have been ordered to dismount and continue the rest of the march on foot, and when in camp the most unpleasant part of fatigue duty would have been assigned to him. No culprit could ever hope to escape through forgetfulness; his case was always attended to. The army was too new for this excess of discipline, and often he would have accomplished more by less exacting methods. He was himself restive under authority, and did not hesitate to express his opinion of the incompetency of certain officers over him, and this was not a good pattern of discipline to set for his men. The first year of the war was a great strain on the army. A lot of incompetent book soldiers had to be tried out, and the great leaders were yet subordinates, who had still to make themselves evident by their works. In the regiment, the first selection of company officers was not always a success. They were elected by the men. But I will say this method produced better results than would have obtained from a direct independent appointment by the governor; and this opinion is abundantly sustained by the character of the appointments he later imposed upon us from civil life. Two of his appointments did make good. Capt. Jacob M. Anthony illustrated the Kansas motto, but he was helped by peculiar conditions; and Fred Emery, the other, very soon was transferred to the regimental staff as adjutant, and did not have a disgruntled company of men behind him to make life a tantalizing and troublous journey. All the rest went down to oblivion through forced resignation or the sentence of a court martial.

A few days after this "raid" out to Independence, the Seventh Kansas moved out by a roundabout way to Pleasant Hill. On this march guerrilla pickets were in evidence on distant elevations, disappearing over the crest whenever a near approach was made. Late in the morning a heavy fog came down, and the advance was necessarily very cautious. When the fog suddenly lifted, the point, consisting of six men under the command of First Sergt. Johnny Gilbert of company C, saw a squad of men grouped up the road near a house on a hill. He immediately charged, and the guerrillas, evidently thinking the whole regiment was behind the yells that the six

throats were emitting, broke and wildly stampeded down the road, and, to the surprise of the charging squad, about eighty mounted men, who had been invisible behind an echelon of barns and stacks, dashed out and, terror-stricken, followed them. One dead mule and one wounded prisoner were the material fruits of this unexpected victory. I cannot refrain from injecting here an item of personal achievement. I charged with this squad, but I could not help it—my horse ran away. As to Johnny Gilbert, he later deserted, leaving all government property carefully scheduled behind him in his tent. He had been outraged by the appointment by the governor of an incompetent, cowardly civilian to a commissioned vacancy that in all justice belonged to him. I saw him later in the service as a sergeant of artillery in a famous battery attached to the Sixteenth army corps.

A few days later the regiment came back and went into camp in the old fair-ground at Independence. While at this camp fifteen picked men were sent out, under command of Lieut. Frank Ray, to the north as far as the river. A written list of about a dozen houses, scatteringly located, was given him, with verbal instructions to burn them. This was systematically done. Ray had been a sergeant in the regular army. His force was small and the neighborhood was full of danger, and he kept his men compactly together. No looting was permitted, not even from houses burned. One old Roman matron helped the destruction by throwing a pillow-case a quarter full of powder in her fireplace, and walked from the ruins apparently unscathed. Whether the orders for this burning came from higher than regimental authority I never knew. There was no row made at Fort Leavenworth over it, as was the case in subsequent events.

The regiment went north into Kansas for about two weeks, being during the time in camp about eight miles south of Leavenworth. On December 10 the Seventh Kansas was ordered to West Point, in the northern part of Bates county, Missouri. There was no town there at the time, it having been burned by other vandals than the Jayhawker regiment. On December 24, the regiment marched north in the face of a blinding blizzard, to Morristown, or where Morristown¹¹ had once stood. This town was also little more than a name; the anticipatory torch had some time before blotted it out. It was here that Col. Hampton Johnson of the Fifth Kansas cavalry had been ambushed and slain at the crossing of the stream, in September; and it was here, I believe, at that time, that seven Confederate prisoners were subjected to the action of a drumhead court martial and shot at the edge of their graves. The justice of this act does not concern the history of the Seventh Kansas. It occurred before the service of that regiment began. This was the permanent camp of the regiment during the remainder of its stay in Missouri.

On the last day of 1861 a raid was made out to Dayton and Rose Hill. The latter town was in the southeast corner of Johnson county. Fulkerson, Scott and Britty, rebel officers, were recruiting through this neighborhood. Many Union families were being driven out and over into Kansas, and brought stories of burning and outrage to our camp. There was much skir-

NOTE 11.—A correspondent signing himself "A. B. M.," writing from near Morristown, July 23, 1861, speaks of the capture of Morristown, Mo., July 22, by Captain Jennison with twenty-five of his own men and twenty volunteers. Two wagon-loads of "contraband" goods were taken and distributed through the camp. To the writer's share fell two hats, a necktie, drawers, bridle-bit, soap, pencils, blank books, writing-paper, and, as company steward, a supply of drugs and medicines.—Jennison Scrap-books, vol. 1, p. 13.

mishing during this trip, and Colonel Anthony was in personal command.¹² The town of Dayton was burned by his order, and he never shrunk from the responsibility. Scattering farmhouses were also burned, and doubtless horses were taken and some looting done. Anthony made a report of this expedition. His action was disapproved by General Hunter, and he was censured, but never punished.

I cannot speak personally of the occurrences during the month of January, 1862, for I passed that month in an old remnant of a house at Morris-town set apart for a hospital. The delirium of typhoid fever blotted out my memory during that time. I can say, however, that there was much fighting during that month, and the regiment lost seven or eight men killed in action, and a number of men were wounded. On January 9 an expedition was made, under Major Herrick, to Holden and Columbus. Company D was ambushed at the latter place and driven back. Captain Utt, with company A, captured the town, buried our dead and burned the village. There was much scouting during the remaining time in Missouri. Horses were brought in, and doubtless many found their way to private homes in Kansas, and not many to the government corrals. It has been said that Jennison profited by the sale of some of them; but it is better understood that his active coöperator, when he resigned and sold this stock, told Jennison to whistle for his share.

Jennison evidently directed operations from a distance, in a limited sense, and a very limited portion of the command was involved. It is to be remembered that the desertions from company H were a matter of subsequent history. The regiment, as a body, was under a reasonable state of discipline. On January 31, 1862, the Seventh Kansas started on its march to Humboldt, Kan., which town had been burned during the previous October by rebel raiders led by Col. Talbott. Missouri knew the Seventh Kansas no more until the Price raid of the fall of 1864 brought back that regiment by forced marches from Mississippi. The hurried rush up the river to St. Louis from Memphis, the day-and-night march across Missouri, and the charge at Independence were subsequent history. The firing in the rear of Price's army, that told the almost exhausted Union soldiers at Kansas City that relief had come, was directed at the charging Kansas regiment, that had outlived obloquy and come into its heritage.

There is a good deal of rot connected with the theory that any especial man or deed was responsible for the raid on Lawrence. The original burning of Lawrence, Osawatomie, etc., was responsible for Montgomery, Jennison, etc., and the campaigns along the border in 1861 held the Missouri

NOTE 12.—The rebels in Jackson county never fought unless they had the advantage; they laid in ambush and bushwhacked. They did not wear uniforms, but wore citizens' clothing, and when cornered hid their guns and came out whining that they were Union men. Whenever a house was burned they always sent up a howl about being "Union," when no house was burned unless it was well-known that the owner was a guerrilla and out in the "bresh." The only howl made was by "Grandmother" Halleck, and General Hunter, who learned better later. In Alabama we went out and burned and destroyed barns, corn and fodder, and brought away all horses and mules; also cattle, as a rebel brigade made this their home and came out to raid upon our outlying camps. Whenever a train was fired upon by guerrillas we immediately destroyed all buildings and property within a radius of several miles. We burned Oxford, Miss., in retaliation for the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., by Early. (We got the news from a rebel newspaper which was exulting over it.)

Order of General Grant to General Sheridan, August 16, 1864: "If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry, send them through Loudon county to destroy and carry off the crops, animals, negroes, and all men under fifty years of age capable of carrying arms," etc.

This destruction was common throughout the army. It was a necessity. When Grant fell back from Oxford, Miss., in the winter of 1861 and 1862, we covered the rear. Fences, barns and houses were burning, destroyed by the infantry column in advance of us.

guerrillas in check for the time. Quantrill was a moral degenerate, and when one follows the subsequent career of train-robbing and murder of Jesse James, Cole Younger and others of Quantrill's old gang, the question of inducement to slaughter seems to be a superfluity. Quantrill doubtless had his eyes on Lawrence from the beginning, and was only watching for a propitious season to carry out a long-matured plan.

As to the conditions in Missouri after the Seventh Kansas left, the following extract from a letter of O. G. Cates, of Jackson county, Missouri, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, bearing date of February 26, 1862, (War Records, vol. 17, part 2, p. 93) will illustrate:

"It now appears that, although the Kansas volunteer troops in obedience to orders did leave the state of Missouri, the substituted United States troops in that county (Jackson) have made no change in their mode of warfare for the better; the same wanton and lawless violation on the rights of private property have continued without check or hindrance. Bands of negroes, slave and free, and clans of white men, thief and Jayhawker, from the state of Kansas, with the knowledge of the United States forces thus substituted, are permitted in open day to enter our county and freely gratify their savage lust of plunder and private revenge on defenseless and terror-stricken people."

It would appear from the above that the Seventh Kansas was not responsible for all the wrongs on the border.¹³ The Seventh Kansas had become heir to the name "Jayhawkers," and they bore it to the end. The regiment was neither an aggregation of devils nor saints. The regiment did always fight well, and gained some honor. Propitious fate transferred them to the Army of the Tennessee, and their initial service there was directly under Col. Philip Sheridan. Without orders, the regiment charged General Price's camp at Marietta, Miss., and rode through it and brought away his headquarters flag, and would have burned the camp had not Sheridan in person ordered us to withdraw. The Seventh Kansas rode down through Funderberger's Lane in the night against an unknown foe, and routed a superior force. The Seventh Kansas, unaided and far from support, charged Jackson's veteran cavalry division of over 4000 men, and the lane at Lamar was strewn with rebel dead. Thirty-six killed, 500 prisoners, hundreds of horses and over 2000 stands of arms were the fruits of this victory. The infantry regiments came out and cheered us as we passed their camps on our return, and it became a custom that obtained for months

NOTE 13.—A careful reading of the war records of operations in Jackson and surrounding counties during 1862, between the time that the Seventh Kansas was withdrawn and the "Red Leg" service began—that houses of rebels continued to be burned by Union troops, as is noted in the reports of Col. John T. Burris and others (War Records, vol. 8), and the "capture" of horses by the hundreds that were seized and brought out of Missouri, which are mentioned in these reports—indicate that the warfare of 1861 continued, and it does not appear that any specific censure emanated from headquarters. Also Gen. Ben. Loan, on November 17, 1862, assessed \$15,000 against the disloyal citizens of Jackson county, \$7500 to be applied to subsist enrolled militia, and \$7500 for destitute families of soldiers engaged in active service. General Curtis alone seemed to comprehend the situation, as his communication to General Loan (War Records, vol. 13, p. 688), dated September 29, 1862, indicates:

"... You think Lane and Jennison should be sent to a 'safe place.' I think it would be safe to send them against the rebels and Indians that are now collected and invading McDonald, Barry and Stone counties. But let terror reign among the rebels. It will be better to have them under such power than loose to carry on guerrilla warfare which drives good people out of Jackson and Lafayette. ... What rights have the rascals that go skulking about in the garb of citizens, not soldiers? Even our enrolled militia go with a badge on their hats; but these bands of so-called 'Partisan Rangers' sneak through the brush with no emblems of war, but with the stealthy, concealed garb of a private citizen, seek to continue the business of stealing, robbing and murdering. They deserve no quarter; no terms of civilized warfare. Pursue, strike and destroy these reptiles, and report to these headquarters as often as possible."

On the date that General Curtis wrote this characteristic letter the Seventh Kansas was hanging on the flank of Van Dorn's army, advancing on Corinth, and attacked their train at Bone Yard.

after. We began to feel that we could eventually trot in the same class with the old First Kansas infantry, which was among the cheerers. It is an old story and has been briefly told elsewhere. As time went on the name "Jayhawkers" lost its opprobrium, and the Seventh Kansas began to make it an honorable appellation. Yet it was the same regiment, little changed from the band which had served about two months in Missouri, and, if we believe vague tradition, laid the country desolate.

Cleveland met his fate as a discredited outlaw at the ford of the Marais des Cygnes. Jennison has cashed in his checks, withdrawn from the turbulent game of life, and judgment has been passed upon him. With all his sins, he had a gambler's generosity, and he often made life endurable to some poor struggling soul. May his deeds of kindness be remembered and all that was evil in his nature be forgotten.

Let us see. Kansas aspires to be called the "Jayhawker State." Our most illustrious citizens hail the name as a badge of honor. Our great University perpetuates the name in its war-cry that celebrates victory or shouts defiance after stubborn defeat. How came dishonor to be purified? Did not that one cavalry regiment that inherited the name and bore it through four years of strenuous war do much to make it what it is? How else was the miracle accomplished?

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Columbus (Ohio) Horticultural Society.....	1
Coney, Capt. P. H., Topeka.....	74
Congregational Home Missionary Society, Oak Park, Ill.....	1
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Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.....	1	3
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Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.....	32	62
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Iowa Railroad Commission, Des Moines.....	1
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Iowa State Board of Control, Des Moines.....	4	34
Iowa State Board of Railroad Commissioners, Des Moines.....	1
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Jenness, R. H., Okmulgee, I. T.	1
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John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.....	4
Johnson, W. L. A., Topeka.....	11	78
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Junction City High School.....	1
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Kansas Bank Commissioner, Topeka.....	60	56
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Kansas Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	21
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Kansas State Board of Charities	2	1
Kansas State Board of Control, Topeka	21	105
Kansas State Board of Education, Topeka	60
Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka	659	3
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Kansas State School for Deaf and Dumb, Olathe	21
Kansas State School for Feeble-minded Youth, Winfield	31
Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka	61	3
Kansas State Hospital, Osawatomie	1
Kansas State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons	1
Kansas State Library, Topeka	255	24
Kansas State Manual Training Normal, Pittsburg	87
Kansas State Mine Inspector, Pittsburg	3
Kansas State Normal School, Emporia	145
Kansas State Normal, Western Branch, Hays	112
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Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing	31
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Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge	20
Kansas State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	21
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Kansas State Tax Commission, Topeka	55
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Kansas Supreme Court, Topeka, by D. A. Valentine, clerk	475
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Kansas Western State Normal, Hays	1
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Maryland, Adjutant-general, Baltimore.....	1
Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore.....		2
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.....	1
Mason, Rev. Geo. C., Alton, Ill.....		2
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.....		2
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records, Boston.....		1
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Michigan Bureau of Labor, Lansing	2
Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing	5
Michigan Secretary of State, Lansing	1
Michigan State Agricultural College, Agricultural College	1
Michigan State Board of Health, Lansing	2
Michigan State Board of Tax Commissioners, Lansing	1
Michigan University, Ann Arbor	2	13
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Miller, Rev. John H., Missouri	1
Mills, Kate, Topeka	16
Millsbaugh, Rt. Rev. Frank R., Topeka	1
Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Museum	2
Miner, Rev. S. J., Sabetha	2
Minneapolis Public Library Commission, St. Paul	1
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Mississippi Historical Society, University, Miss	1
Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis	2
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis	4
Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia	2
Missouri University, Columbia	11
Mitchner, Miss Lillian, Baldwin	9
Mize, W. H., Osborne	1
Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka	1	1
Montana Historical Society, Helena	1
Montgomery, Leslie, Topeka	1
Moore, H. Miles, Leavenworth	138	189
Moore, Horace L., Lawrence	2
Morrill Free Library, Hiawatha	2	1
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, New Haven, Conn.	1
Mowry, Don E., Madison, Wis.	1
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Nantucket (Mass.) Historical Association	2
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.	1
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National Conference of Charities and Correction, Indianapolis,		
Ind.	1
National Educational Association, Cleveland, Ohio	1
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National League for the Protection of the Family, Boston	2
Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln	1
Nebraska Commissioner of Labor, Lincoln	7
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln	263	42
Nellis, Luther McAfee, Topeka	3	370
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secretary	5
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Nevada State University, Carson City	1
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New England Society in City of New York	2
New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord	1
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New York State Library, Albany.....	27	27
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New Zealand Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, Wel- lington.....		1
Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.....		4
Nicholson, John C., Newton.....		5
North Bennett Street Industrial School, Boston, Mass.....		2
North Carolina Historical Society, Chapel Hill.....		1
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.....	26	2
North Carolina University, Chapel Hill.....		1
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.....	2	3
Norton County High School, Norton.....		1
Oakleaf, J. B., Moline, Ill.....	1	1
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., secretary of the National Association of State Librarians, Madison, Wis.....		5
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Oberlin <i>Times</i>		1
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Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics, Columbus.....	2
Ohio Society in the City of New York..	1
Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Columbus....		10
Ohio State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, Columbus.....		2
Ohio State Fair and Industrial Exposition, Columbus.....		1
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.....		1
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Old Settlers' Association, Osage City.....		2
Ontario Bureau of Industry, Toronto.....		1
Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Canada.....		14
Ontario Department of Marine and Fisheries, Toronto.....		1
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, Canada.....		3
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Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		2
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Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, Canada....		1
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Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.....	1
Rhode Island State Auditor, Providence.....	1
Rhode Island State Record Commissioner, Providence.....	2
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Russell, W. J., Topeka.....	1	1
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St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library	1
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Southwest Conference M. E. Church.....	2
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Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.....	1
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Stearns, Frank Preston, Tufts College, Mass.....	1
Stephens, Geo. Asbury, Topeka.....	1
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Stewart, Dr. S. G., Topeka.....	1	76
Still, Dr. A. T., Kirksville, Mo.....	3	4
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Storrs (Conn.) Agricultural Experiment Station.....	1
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Sweden Royal Academy of History, Arts and Belles-lettres, Stockholm.....	2	6
Swedish-American Historical Society, Evanston, Ill.....	1
Swinton, Mrs. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1
Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.....	1
Terrill, Ira N., sr.....	1
Texas University, Austin.....	2	7
Thompson, Slason, Chicago, Ill.....	1
Tieman, B. J., New York city.....	1
Topeka Bar Association.....	1
Topeka Commercial Club.....	1
Topeka Public Library.....	1
Toronto University, Toronto, Ontario.....	3	2
Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, Muskogee, I. T.....	2
Travis, F. G. W., Topeka.....	1
Tubbs, Charles, Osceola, Pa.....	1
Tucker, Geo. E., Eureka.....	1
Tuskegee Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.....	7
Troutman, James A., Topeka.....	5
Union Theological Seminary, New York city.....	3
United Brethren Church, Neosho Conference, J. R. Chambers, Earlton.....	1
U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.....	4
U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.....	2
U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.....	8
U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.....	8	22
U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C...	1
U. S. Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.....	1
U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.....	1

DONORS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—CONTINUED.

Name of Donors.	Bk.	Pm.
U. S. Comptroller of Currency.....	1	....
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.....	7	13
U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.,	7	3
U. S. Department of Commerce and Navigation, Bureau of Statistics.....	1	....
U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.....	33	60
U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.....	1	....
U. S. Geological Survey, Interior Department.....	....	46
U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth.....	....	1
U. S. Lake Survey Office, Detroit, Mich.....	3	57
U. S. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.....	1505	899
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	....	1
U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.....	391	529
U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.....	3	2
U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.....	11	2
University Medical College, Kansas City.....	....	1
Unknown.....	5	23
Valentine, D. A., Clerk Supreme Court, Topeka.....	....	1113
Van Arsdale and Osborne, Wichita.....	....	4
Vance, Miss E. M., Erie, Pa.....	....	1
Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.....	1	....
Vermont Board of Library Commissioners, Montpelier.....	....	1
Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.....	....	1
Vineland (N. J.) Historical and Antiquarian Society.....	....	4
Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.....	....	1
Walden College, McPherson.....	....	1
Wall, J. Sutton, Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	....
Walnut Valley Baptist Association, Kansas, Arthur D. Phelps, clerk.....	....	2
Walters, Prof. J. D., Manhattan.....	1	....
Ward, Mrs. J. M., Ottawa.....	....	1
Ward, Mrs. M. L., Ottawa.....	....	1
Ware, Abby H., Topeka.....	1	....
Ware, E. F., Kansas City.....	1	1
Washburn College, Topeka.....	....	4
Watson, Mrs. Hester K., Minneapolis, Minn.....	52	2
Weatherly, Josephine, Emporia.....	....	1
Webb, Hewey Randall, Washington, D. C.....	....	1
Wedel, Rev. C. H., Emporia.....	....	1
Wells, Mrs. Mary J., Erie.....	....	1
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.....	....	2
West, J. S., Topeka.....	....	1
West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, Charleston.....	....	4
Western Call, Beloit.....	1	....
Western University, Quindaro.....	....	30
Wetzig, Hannah, Manhattan.....	....	5
Wheeler, W. C., Wellington.....	....	1
Whitaker, O. B., Lincoln.....	1	....
Whiting, A. B., Topeka.....	....	1
Whittemore, Gordon, Waterville.....	1	1
Wilbur, Charles A., Topeka.....	4	8
Wilder, Mrs. C. F., Manhattan.....	....	1
Wilder, D. W., Hiawatha.....	....	1
Williams, A. F., Topeka.....	....	1
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison.....	1	....
Wisconsin Archæological Society, Madison.....	....	1
Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison.....	....	22
Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison.....	79	87
Wisconsin University, Madison.....	4	1
Wolf, C. A., Atchison.....	....	1
Woods, Chas. Coke, Salina.....	1	1

DONORS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—CONTINUED.

Name of Donors.	Bk.	Pm.
Woodward, Alson L., Hill City.....	3
Woolard, Samuel F., Wichita.....	3	3
Woman's Kansas Day Club, Topeka.....	1
Woman's Relief Corps, Kansas, Wellington.....	1
Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.....	3
Worcester (Mass.) Society of Antiquity.....	1
Wise, Mrs. P. L., Topeka.....	12
Wise, Stephen, St. Benedict's College, Atchison.....	5
Witten, Rev. Robert R., Springfield, Mo.....	1
Wyoming Commemorative Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa..	2
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.....	1	6
Yates, Edgar, Everett, Mass.....	1
Young, H. W., Independence.....	2
Yoyko Yengei Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio, Japan.....	1
Zahn, Jacob, Topeka.....	2

DONORS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

- Adams, Miss Zu, Topeka: Address of donor before the Kansas State Library Association, Leavenworth, October, 1906, on the history and objects of the Kansas State Historical Society; "The Rev. Isaac McCoy," paper read before the Western Sorosis, Topeka, 1907.
- Ainsworth, F. C., Washington, D. C.: Memoranda relative to dates of establishment and abandonment of military posts in Kansas; Washington, June 26, 1906.
- Allen, L. A., Kansas City, Mo.: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated Kansas City, June 4, 1907; Indian depredations in western Kansas and eastern Colorado, 1863-'69; refers to several parties familiar with those occurrences; was himself in the Indian skirmishes.
- Anthony, D. R., jr., Leavenworth: Letter of John Brown, jr., dated Dorset, Ohio, July 18, 1862, inclosing letters of A. T. Reeves, dated Tennessee and Kentucky, June 26, July 19, 1862, concerning arrest of D. R. Anthony, sr., Lieutenant-colonel Seventh Kansas, for protecting fugitive slaves.
- Ballard, David E., Washington: "The First State Legislature of 1861," address before the Historical Society, December 6, 1907.
- Barnes, Wm., Nantucket Island, Mass.: Correspondence of New York State Kansas Commission, Albany, April 1, May 21, 1856, with emigrants destined for Kansas, and furnishing special rates for parties going under its auspices in first, second, and third parties, April 16, May 14, June 4, 1856; account-book giving list of names of these emigrants, receipts of moneys, etc.
- Bates, Edw., Washington D. C.: Letter J. S. McDowell, United States marshal for Kansas, July 23, 1861, relative to fugitive-slave law.
- Berryman, J. W., Ashland: Letter, October 23, 1906, relative to Rev. Jerome C. Berryman.
- Birch, James H., Plattsburg, Mo.: "Battle of Coon Creek," fought near the present site of Kinsley, Edwards county, June 18, 1848, between a body of recruits from the Santa Fe battalion, then at Chihuahua, Mexico, and a band of Comanche and Apache Indians.
- Blankenship, Mrs. W. E., Cawker City: Letter of the Prentis Reading Club to Secretary Martin regarding the club, May 29, 1907.
- Boller, Mrs. Mary P., Denver, Colo.: Letter of donor to Secretary Martin regarding Denver, March 5, 1906, inclosing a printed clipping of a letter written by her to Mrs. Coit, of Litchfield, reporting the safe arrival of barrels of relief from that locality, at Junction City, January 25, 1875; letter of donor, October 9, 1907, inclosing poem, "America Shall Be Free," written by her at the age of thirteen years.
- Bondi, August, Salina: Letter of donor, August 13, 1905, relative to organization of abolitionists in Kansas; personal reminiscences, four manuscripts, with letters dated Salina, June 21, June 27, July 27, August 10, September 20, 1906.
- Boughton, Homer, Topeka: Table of births and marriages of the family of William Markham.
- Boutwell, Daniel W., Topeka: Statement, February 21, 1906, regarding the capture of a rebel flag by an Indiana brigade commanded by Col. John Ritchie, at Shirley's Ford, August 20, 1862; statement relative to donor's military services.
- Bronson, Olcott W., Topeka: Epitaphs copied from stones in Gen. Nicholas Herkimer's lot, New York.

- Brown, Mrs. —: An item regarding funeral of William Alley, old Indian trader of Shawnee county.
- Brown, Dr. George W., Rockford, Ill.: Letter February 3, 1906, claiming he was first to use the term "border ruffian."
- Cameron, Hugh, Lawrence: "Kansas Hermit" deplores death of Mother Goose, January 27, 1908; statement, January 23, 1907, of killing of William Phillips, of Leavenworth.
- Carruth, Albert G., Overbrook: Letters to J. C. Chestnut, September 15, 1905, inquiring for information about a runaway slave; statement showing geographical distribution of board of directors of Kansas Historical Society, February 28, 1907.
- Carruth, Mrs. Mary E., Kinsley: Certificate of Jas. F. Carruth as honorary member of Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, dated February 18, 1878; drawings made by W. H. Carruth.
- Case, E. C., Milwaukee, Wis.: Letters dated Milwaukee, November 9, 13, 1906, relative to manuscripts of his grandfather, Dr. Johnston Lykins, and Daniel Boone.
- Chapman, Wm. J., Hartford, Conn.: "The Wakefield Colony."
- Chappell, Phil. E., Kansas City, Mo.: "Floods in the Missouri River."
- Chick, Jos. S., Kansas City, Mo.: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated May 16, 1907; location of the trading-post known as the "Four Houses," on the Kansas river, in Johnson county, Kansas; letters to T. S. Huffaker, April 18, 1906, relative to Indian missions; letter dated December 11, 1906, relative to date of birth of Mrs. Susanna A. Dillon, and inclosing her letter of December 11, 1906.
- Chick, Wm. H., Kansas City, Mo.: Letter, June 27, 1906, relative to location of Indian trading-posts in Kansas.
- Clark, J. T., Topeka: Poem, "The Exciting Crusade of the Hatchet Brigade."
- Coney, P. H., Topeka: Letter addressed to Mrs. Geo. Johnson in appreciation of her hospitality at the Pike Centennial, September 26-29, 1906; letter of donor to Miss Adams, Topeka, February 14, 1907, relative to memorial monument to be erected by the state of Kansas; would include Lyons effigy.
- Connelley, William E., Topeka: "Characters and Incidents of the Plains."
- Crawford, Samuel J., Baxter Springs: Letter to Secretary Martin dated February 14, 1906, relative to the old Quapaw Indian agency south of Baxter Springs, now the property of Mr. Frank Valyer, a Quapaw Indian.
- Cross, G. W., Ellis: Letter dated May 30, 1906, locating Downer station, in Trego county.
- Cruise, John D., Kansas City, Kan.: "Early Days on the Union Pacific Railroad." "The Old Kansas Pacific Railway." Paper by donor.
- Custer, Milo, Heyworth, Ill.: Letter dated Heyworth, November 26, 1906, relative to Kickapoo Indians in Brown county; letters written in 1906, concerning Kennekuk, the Kickapoo prophet.
- Davies, Gomer T., Concordia: "At the Beginning," address at the one hundredth celebration of the unfurling of the flag, at Pike's village of the Pawnee Republic, September 27, 1906; letter of I. O. Savage, dated at Belleville, January 15, 1896, to Mrs. Lida Charles, concerning the location, in his "History of Republic County," of the site of the village of the Republican Pawnees visited by Pike near Scandia; postal card and letter of E. C. Thayer, dated Pawnee, Okla., January 13 and 18, 1906, relative to location of Pawnee Republic village in Republic county; letter of Noble Prentiss to Mrs. Geo. Johnson, dated Kansas City, Mo., January 1, 1896, concerning above; statement of Geo. Johnson, January 17, 1896, relative to same.
- Dawson, John S., Hill City: Letter to Secretary Martin, December 7, 1906, relative to the negro colonists of Graham county.

- Delahay, Mary E., Leavenworth: Copy of letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mark W. Delahay, dated Springfield, Ill., May 14, 1859; regrets that he cannot attend Republican convention at Osawatomie (copy); sketch of her father, Mark W. Delahay.
- Dickson, C. H., Quenemo: "True History of the Branson Rescue"; letter dated November 29, 1906, transmitting same.
- Dillon, Mrs. Susan, Kansas City, Mo.: Letter dated March 29, 1907; notes on life of Maj. J. Campbell, Indian agent,
- Dougherty, Lewis B. and O'Fallon, Liberty, Mo.: Copy of a manuscript report of forty-two pages made by their father, Maj. John Dougherty, to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, detailing his services as Indian agent from January, 1827, to March 9, 1832, refuting charges against his official conduct made by Mr. Joshua Pilcher. Copies of the following manuscripts of Maj. John Dougherty: Letter to Col. T. L. McKinney, dated Washington, D. C., January 30, 1830, concerning Indian matters; letter dated Washington, February 1, 1830, wanting agency buildings erected at Fort Leavenworth; letter to Lewis Cass, Leavenworth, November 19, 1831, concerning trading-post of American Fur Company, etc.; letter to Col. S. Churchill, February 27, 1841, relative to agency matters; letter to J. H. Burch, March 15, 1841, concerning military posts; letter to Col. A. B. Chambers, March 17, 1841; letter to H. S. Geyer, James G. Miller and J. F. Darby, concerning Forts Laramie and Kearny; letter to his wife, St. Louis, January 18, 1851; letter to Gen. James S. Rains, January 1, 1859, concerning Col. Philip St. Geo. Cooke; promissory note for \$1000 in behalf of Westport and Kansas Insurance Company, August 30, 1855; letter of Lewis B. Dougherty to his father, dated Fort Kearny, April 4, 1852; letter of O'Fallon Dougherty, dated January 3, 1907, concerning his father's history, etc.; letter of James H. Birch to Major Dougherty, dated Washington, D. C., May 27, 18—, concerning Indian agencies; bill of Boone and Hamilton rendered to Major Dougherty, August 8, 1847, for goods; letter of H. T. Crawford to Major Dougherty, October 27, 1838, agency matters; bill of sale of Andrew S. Hughes for negro Tom to Major Dougherty, May 31, 1836; letter of Thos. S. Jesup to Gen. E. Armor, October 3, 1853, relative to application of Armor for position as forage-master to Major Ruff's command; letters of L. F. Linn to Major Dougherty, July 21, 1837, September 10, 1838, concerning Indian affairs; letters of L. F. Linn, September 8, 10, 1838, recommending Major Dougherty for superintendent of Indian affairs west of the Mississippi; letters of Capt. Charles F. Ruff to James B. Bowlin, November 1, 1848, relative to Ruff's name being stricken from the list of brevet promotions for service in Mexico, by Gen. Wm. S. Harney; notes of expedition to Santa Fe of companies B, C, F and G, First regiment of Missouri volunteers, 1846; letter of Henry Shindler, dated Leavenworth, May 12, 1902, requests photo of L. B. Dougherty; letter of Dr. James Walker to Maj. J. Dougherty, dated Platte City, Mo., November 28, 1857, regarding the Lecompton constitution.
- Dunbar, J. B., Bloomfield, N. J.: Letter dated February 20, 1906, concerning Doctor Udden's "Old Indian Villages" and "Coronado in Kansas," "The White Man's Foot in Kansas," read at the centennial celebration at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 27, 1906, being a history of the Pike expedition, and of the explorations of Coronado, Oñate and Marquette, and the martyrdom of Padilla.
- Elliott, Robert G., Lawrence: The Grasshopper Falls convention, August 16-17, 1857.
- Erhardt, Ferdinand, Lincoln: Reminiscences of early days at Fort Harker and of Lincoln county.
- Ewing, Thomas, jr., New York city: "Some Happenings Fifty Years Ago," address delivered at banquet of Kansas Society, New York, January 29, 1908.
- Francis, Clara, Colony: List of members and officers of the territorial legislature of 1858, copied from rules of legislative assembly, January 4, 1858.

- Fuller, Col. Ezra B., Fort Leavenworth: Copy of letter of W. W. Ross to his brother, dated Topeka, January 19, 1856, concerning territorial matters, etc.
- Gay, Jas. W., Winfield: Letter of October 17, 1907, presenting gun used by Sioux Indians at the battle of Little Big Horn, July 25, 1876, against Custer's command.
- Geary, Daniel, Kansas City, Mo.: Autobiographical sketch; removal of Miami Indians to Kansas; Kansas City, Mo., 1856, etc.; letter of donor, January 24, 1907, relative to the Lawrence raid and territorial matters.
- Gilbert, E. A., Fontana: Letter of donor to Secretary Martin, dated Fontana, April 8, 1907, relative to an article on the battle of the Arickaree and its survivors.
- Goodrich, H. B., Admire: Letter, January 21, 1901, reply to request for names of oldest people in Kansas.
- Green, C. R., Lyndon: Letter, June 20, 1906, relative to Indian missions and agencies in Franklin and Osage counties; notes on descendants of Maj. Wm. Whistler in Kansas; brief mention of Goodell family and Sac and Fox Indians.
- Greene, A. R., Sulphur, Okla.: Letter to Mr. Martin, dated May 2, 1906, inclosing letter of J. K. Rankin, dated Flathead Agency, Mont., May 16, 1906, relative to First and Second Kansas in battle of Wilson Creek; letter to Secretary Martin, dated May 12, 1906, relative to an article prepared by him on the Kaw Indian agency in Jefferson county, for the *Kansas City Journal*, about 1879, illustrated by H. Worrall.
- Greene, Belle L., Lexington, Mo.: Letter, November 13, 1906, relative to date of birth of children of Rev. Jesse Greene; private expense account of her father, Rev. Jesse Greene; also account with Indian Manual Training School, 1837-'39, accompanied by two letters dated Lexington, April 3, May 29, 1907.
- Guthrie, Mrs. John, Topeka: Bank checks of Judge John Guthrie, Topeka, fall of 1867, with revenue stamps attached; policy of the State Fire Insurance Company, Topeka, April 23, 1870, on stone dwelling etc., of John Guthrie, lots 272-276, Quincy street; policy of Home Insurance Company, Topeka, October 21, 1871, on frame building of John Guthrie, lot 107, East Sixth avenue, used as a dwelling and saloon; certificate of the Kansas Board of Canvassers of the election of John Guthrie to the office of representative from the forty-first representative district, Shawnee county, for the term commencing December 11, 1869, dated December 11, 1869; letter of Rev. S. P. Snyder, certifying that John Guthrie had formerly been a member in good Christian standing of the Mt. Pisgah Evangelical Lutheran church, Camden charge, Carroll county, Indiana, dated July 29, 1866; typewritten copy of article published in the *Agora*, vol. 2, page 237; order of A. C. Stull, county clerk, for the establishment of Logan voting precinct, Ottawa county, as established by the board of commissioners, October 5, 1869, certified to by the clerk June 8, 1870; letters of John Guthrie to Prof. F. W. Blackmar, dated Topeka, May 6, 12, 19, 30, 1892, criticising sentiments expressed in his lecture on "Proposed Tax Reforms," before his political economy class in Topeka, which seemed to reflect upon the government policy of pensioning the old soldier; petitions and correspondence, January to March, 1889, addressed to President Harrison, asking the appointment of John Guthrie as chief justice of the territory of Oklahoma; letter of J. W. Horner to Guthrie and Brown, giving list of Kansas attorneys suitable for Central Law and Collection Association; letters of Sidney Clarke to John Guthrie, dated Washington, D. C., January 5, February 5, and April 18, 1878, concerning Kansas politics; letter of S. C. Pomeroy, to John Guthrie, dated Washington, D. C., April 17, 1878, concerning Kansas politics; papers in the cases of Barber Asphalt Company, and of Robinson and White, etc.; notice that deposition of C. O. Knowles will be taken July 18, 1888, in case of proceedings to remove G. T. Neally, city engineer, issued by W. A. S. Bird; deposition of C. O. Knowles in the above case; manuscript book of her husband's tax receipts, etc.

- Hadley, James A.**, Indianapolis, Ind.: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated May 5, 1907, touching on his experiences as an Indian fighter in Kansas, his acquaintance with and admiration for John Speer.
- Halderman, John A.**, Washington, D. C.: Letter of donor relative to his defense of Kibbee in the Kibbee-Davis homicide.
- Hale, E. E.**, Roxbury, Mass.: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated Roxbury, May 16, 1907, relative to the final destination of the papers of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, now in his possession, and promising them to the collection of the Kansas State Historical Society, when the claims before Congress shall have been closed.
- Hamblin, Dr. H. M.**, Newkirk, Okla.: Letters to Secretary Martin, dated Washington, D. C., February 7 and 11, 1907, relative to copying of manuscripts for the Kansas Historical Society, relative to the work of early Catholic missionaries in Kansas, early military officers and Indian agents stationed in Kansas in early times; letter of D. D. Ford to donor, dated Fulton, Mo., May 22, 1907, relative to Francis, Joseph and Louise Roy, as having lived near Coté Sans Dessein, Mo., prior to 1817; letter of November 29, 1907, relative to diaries of Wm. Johnson and wife; letter of Thos. Huffaker to donor, Council Grove, November 30, 1907, relative to diaries of Mrs. Peery and of Wm. Johnson; letter of donor relative to Julia and Louise Roy, who he thinks married Clement Lessert and Carboneau or Ravelette.
- Hanna, James T.**, McPherson: First funeral in McPherson county—story which won the prize offered by the *Mail and Breeze*, of Topeka
- Hendrix, Bishop E. R.**, Kansas City, Mo.: Biographical sketch of Dr Nathan Scarritt.
- Henshaw, Nathan, Lawrence**: Letter of donor, dated Lawrence, August 21, 1905, relative to a meeting of abolitionists at the home of Richard Mendenhall, in Miami county; sketch of Richard Mendenhall and his participation in anti-slavery work in Kansas, dated Lawrence, August 21, 1905.
- Higginson, Thos. Wentworth**, Dublin, N. H.: Letter inclosing as gift his early Kansas manuscripts, letter of H. C. Abbott and S. M. Stevens to donor, defending Dr. Calvin Cutter against the untruthful reports of Perry Thayer; letters of Edward Anderson to donor, dated Amherst, Mass., November 10, 1856, relative to formation of a company of minutemen; also of October 2, 1857, South Bend, Ind., relative to his work in St. Joseph College; letter of B. Anderson to donor, Boston, October 3, 1857, regarding his son's indebtedness to donor; letter of Daniel R. Anthony to donor, Rochester, N. Y., January 23 and February 14, 1857, relative to money owed Dr. John Doy by Fogg; letter of James N. Bassett to donor, asking for address of his son, Lemuel F. Bassett, who accompanied Higginson to Kansas; letter of James G. Birney to donor, dated Perth Amboy, October 27, 1856, relative to Kansas conditions; letter of F. A. Bliss to donor, Harlem, N. Y., August 10, 1857, desiring information as to expenses and route to be taken by Mrs. Mary L. Bliss to reach her husband, John W. Bliss, now in Nebraska; letters of Alonzo J. Brown to donor, dated Byfield, May 5 and 18, asking for means to return to Kansas; letter of Alonzo J. Brown to donor, dated Lawrence, November 29, 1856, relative to Kansas affairs; letter of J. E. Brown to donor, dated Peterboro, N. H., November 24, 1856, regarding Kansas routes, etc.; note of Samuel Cabot, jr., to donor, giving directions for shipping barrel of goods to W. F. M. Army; report of Samuel Cabot, jr., for the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee, on clothing for Kansas, dated Boston, November 28, 1856; receipted bill by William Read and son for twenty rifles sold to Dr. S. Cabot and paid for by donor, Boston, August 18, 1856; letter of Wm. F. Channing to donor, Boston, October 17, 1856, concerning Kansas matters; letter of Sidney Clarke to donor, September 20, 1860, concerning Eli Thayer's chance for reelection to Congress; letters of Martin F. Conway to donor, Montpelier, Vt., November 12 and 13, and Boston, November 17, 1856, concerning the passage of the bill by the Vermont house of representatives appropriating \$20,000 for Kansas aid; letters of Dr. Calvin Cutter to donor, dated Warren, Mass., November 2, 7, 27,

1856, relative to Kansas Aid Committee, also of March 25, 30, and July 16, 1857, about same matter; letter of J. A. Davis to donor, dated Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, September 27, 1856—was driven out of Leavenworth by pro-slavery mob; letter of Dr. John Doy to donor, February 24, 1854, relative to pecuniary troubles; letter dated Oskaloosa, Iowa, October 23, 1856, from — Dunn—wants to raise a free-state company; letter of J. O. B. Dunning to donor, Nebraska City, October 30, 1856, relative to Kansas affairs; letters of Mary Dunning to donor, dated Stamford, Conn., October 21, 30, 1856, inquiring whereabouts of her brother, J. O. B. Dunning; letter of Miss Felt to donor, dated Lawrence, June 25, 1858, giving her impressions of Lawrence, etc.; letters of Rev. Daniel Foster, Boston, April 2 and 6, May 3 and August 31, 1857, concerning Kansas matters; letters of Albert Fuller to donor, dated Jewett City, Conn., January 23 and February 23, 1857, asking for help and an outfit for Kansas trip; letter of J. G. Fuller to donor, dated Charlestown, October 23, 1856, asking him to address citizens on Kansas matters; letter of S. N. Gifford to donor, Boston, October 23, 1856, disposition of funds of state and national committees; receipted bill of L. D. Goddard for spy-glass bought by donor, October 1, 1856; letters of C. J. Higginson to donor, dated Boston, December 5, 1856, and October 13, 1860, concerning the New England Emigrant Aid funds; letters of donor to Dr. Calvin Cutter, dated Worcester, November 14 and 23, 1856, concerning Kansas aid committees; account with the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee, February 11, 1857; statement of account with Kansas State Committee, January 30, 1857; letter of Richard J. Hinton to donor, dated Lawrence, November 6, 1856, concerning Governor Geary and Kansas affairs; letter of Samuel G. Howe to donor, dated Boston, December 1, 1856; letter of F. A. Hunt to donor, dated St. Louis, November 4, 1856, concerning the aid committee; letter of H. B. Hunt to donor, relative to secret arrangements for the election of delegates to convention at Topeka; letters of H. B. Hurd of the National Kansas Committee, Chicago, to donor, November 14, December 1, 1856, relative to Kansas aid matters; letter of Wm. Hutchinson, dated W. Randolph, Vt., January 12, 1857, relative to Kansas affairs; telegrams of Thaddeus Hyatt, dated N. Y., October 18, 1856, October 20, and Boston, October 20, 1856, inviting donor to speak in behalf of Kansas at New Bedford; letters of A. A. Jameson to donor, dated Nebraska City, October 8, 24, 1856, relative to transactions with Platte Valley bank, etc., and of October 7, 1856, and January 14, 1857, concerning Kansas matters; letters of Emily P. Kimball to donor, inclosing three dollars for freight on box from the ladies of Oakham to Kansas, December 18, 1856; letter of James Kimball to donor, dated Oakham, November 25, 1856, relative to box of things from the ladies of Oakham; letter of J. W. LeBarnes to donor, dated Boston, June 21, 1860, relative to money matters; receipted bill for goods sold to donor by John P. Lovell, Boston, August 20, 1856; letter of C. McFarland to J. Wells, dated Chicago, October 22, 1856; letter of J. W. Montague to donor, dated Springfield, October 26, 1856, relative to his boy, who is a prisoner at Leecompton; information to emigrants to Kansas, by Ed Daniels for the National Kansas Committee, February 16, 1857; letter of B. B. Newton to donor, dated Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, August 26, 1856, concerning the Vermont party, which has reached that point safe and sound; receipt given donor by B. B. Newton, August 26, 1856, for rifles to be used by the Vermont colony in Kansas; letter of Geo. Parnell to Thos. W. Higginson, dated Boston, January 23, 1857; letter of Wm. Phillips to donor, June, 1860, concerning money matters; letters of Mrs. Elvira G. Platt to donor, dated Gaston, Iowa, April 3, August 27, 1857, July 2, 1859, regarding a wagon stolen from her husband; letter of Lester W. Platt to donor, dated Gaston, Iowa, January 2, 1857, concerning Kansas funds; letter of Samuel C. Pomeroy to donor, Boston, September 1, 1856, relative to Kansas matters, and Phillips's book which donor is to edit; letter of Caleb S. Pratt to donor, Lawrence, December 1, 1856, concerning revolvers for his company; letter of Caleb Pratt, dated K. T., April

7, 1857, relative to Delaware City; letter of James Redpath to donor, Worcester, November, 1856, relative to Republican banquet; circular letter soliciting funds for building public hall in Manhattan, February, 1857; letter of Reuben Randall to donor, dated Boston, March 7, 1857; letter of James Redpath to donor, dated Boston, February 5, 1857, criticising Doctor Cutter's conduct in Kansas; letters of James Redpath, April 3, 6, 16, 20, June 26, 1860, concerning threatened arrest of Redpath by United States authorities; letter of Chas. Robinson, dated Lawrence, August 27, 1855, relative to affairs in Kansas; plan of action submitted to meeting at Boston, November 5, 1856, on Kansas affairs; letters of F. B. Sanborn to donor, February 2, 19, August 28, September 11, 19, October 16, November 6, 16, 22, 28, December 9, 27, 1856, relative to Kansas affairs; telegrams of donor to Mrs. Higginson, dated Concord, Mass., April 4, 1860—"Trouble all over"; letters of F. B. Sanborn to donor, April 23, May 23, September 7, October 18, 1860, concerning various Kansas matters; "The *Atlantic Monthly* and Mr. Redpath," criticism of the timidity of the magazine on the John Brown invasion and trial, written by the donor; letter of John T. Sargent to donor, dated Boston, November 8, 1856, inviting him to speak on Kansas; letter of Simmons and Leadbeater to donor, dated St. Louis, Mo., October 31, 1856, acknowledging receipt of money; letters of Gerritt Smith, November 26, 27, 1856, relative to Kansas affairs; letters of Samuel S. Smith to donor, Lawrence, November 26, 1856, concerning Kansas affairs; letter of Benjamin G. Smithers to donor, dated Boston, November 10, 1856—wants to return to Kansas; letters of Geo. L. Stearns to donor, dated Boston, February 28, April 7, September 14, 1857, relative to Kansas affairs and election of October, 1857; same, dated November 8, 1856, relative to Kansas appropriation by the Vermont legislature; same, dated September 12, 1860, concerning Thayer's purchase of rifles in 1855; letter of Ira D. Steward to donor, October 30, 1856, relative to emigration through Iowa and Nebraska to Kansas; letters of Anson J. Stone to donor, November 19, December 26, 1856, March 12, 1857, regarding tickets to Kansas; Kansas accounts of Martin Stowell, June to November 18, 1856, receipts, expenditures, etc.; letters of Martin Stowell to donor, August 15, October 27, November 12, 17, 19, 1856, April 15, 1860, concerning John Brown and other Kansas matters; letter of Samuel F. Tappan to donor, dated Lawrence, October 16, 1856, concerning arrival of Colonel Eldridge's party; same, dated November 6, December 9, 1856, state of affairs in Kansas territory; same, dated July 6, December 14, 1857, January 24, March 15, April 7, 1858, April 18, 1859, Kansas politics, woman's rights, etc.; letters dated Lawrence, January 27, April 17, 1859, June 24, 1860, relative to underground railroad and other Kansas matters; letter of Thayer and Eldridge to donor, dated Boston, April 6, 1860, regarding Redpath's John Brown book; letter of C. Plummer to donor, April 17, 1860; letter of Geo. Walker to donor, dated Springfield, November 19, 1856, relative to sabers for Lawrence artillery company; receipt given donor by Thos. H. Webb for twenty dollars for ticket furnished Mrs. John Bowers; letter of John Wells to donor, dated Chicopee, October 22, 1856, regarding sabers for Lawrence artillery company; letter of F. C. Wheeler to donor, Marlboro, January 10, 1856, regarding accounts; Telegram of F. C. Wheeler to donor, dated Chicago, October 23, 1856, concerning loan of thirty dollars; letter of D. W. Wilder to donor, dated St. Joe, Mo., October 9, 1860, concerning money contributed for the rescue of one of the John Brown party; letter of Albert Witham to donor, dated Boston, September 3, 1856, relative to the location of Rufus Keith; letter of Eugene Wood to donor, Lynn, Mass., January 14, 1856, relative to Parson's company being in want.

Hoch, Gov. E. W., Topeka: Address accepting on the part of the state, bronze tablet in memory of Edward Grafstrom, June 2, 1906; letter of Mrs. Sophia Lange to donor, dated Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1906, relating to the pardoning of Willie Sell.

- Hoch, Mrs. Sarah Louise, Topeka: "State of Kansas," address on woman's day at the centennial celebration, at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 26, 1906.
- Horton, James C., Kansas City, Mo.; Life of Peter D. Ridenour and of Harlow Baker.
- Horton, Mrs. Mary A., Topeka: "Daughters of the American Revolution," address at the centennial celebration at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 26, 1906.
- Houghton, Mrs. R. C., Fort Scott: Proceedings of Fort Scott and Bourbon County Historical Society, September, 1906.
- Hudson, Mrs. J. K., Topeka: "The John Brown League," an unwritten chapter of history by Maj. J. K. Hudson.
- Huffaker, Thos. S., Council Grove: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated Council Grove, April 12, 1906; believes that the diaries of Rev. Wm. Johnson are still in existence, that he remembers to have seen Mrs. John T. Perry (formerly Mrs. Johnson) examining them.
- Hughes, J. W. F., Topeka: Special Order 255, War Department, annulling commission of James H. Lane as recruiting commissioner, Department of Kansas, June 8, 1863.
- Hughes, Mrs. J. W. F., Topeka: "Mary Tenny Gray," paper read before Vignette Club, Topeka, October 9, 1906.
- Huling, Alden S., Topeka: "Last Blazes on the Oregon Trail," from the *New York Post*, May 22, 1907.
- Hunt, Geo. W., Marshall county: Genealogical tree.
- Hunt, Dr. J. E., Kansas City, Mo.: Copy of original telegram sent by J. J. Ingalls to his wife on his first nomination to United States senate, January 28, 1873.
- Irwin, Samuel Dale, Tionesta, Pa.: Letters of donor, October 25, and November 4, 1907, concerning settlement at Paola, Indian reminiscences, etc.
- Jackson, M. V., Eureka: Letter dated Eureka, October 16, 1907, relative to outrages upon the free-state men and their families which led to the Pottawatomie massacre.
- Johnson, Wm. M., Rosedale: Letters dated September 18, 1906, relative to Capt. Joseph Parks, and list of children of his father, Rev. Thos. Johnson.
- Johnston, J. A., Kansas City, Mo.: Letter to Secretary Martin relative to clock which was stopped by the flood of 1903.
- Johnston, John C., Newton: Draft of bill presented to the legislature of 1905 which resulted in the erection of the present court-house of Harvey county; draft of bill presented to legislature of 1907 for the erection of county jail of Harvey county.
- Kansas Secretary of State: Memoranda relative to the public affairs in Kansas territory about the beginning of Governor Geary's term; memorandum showing the distribution of the Kansas Statutes of 1855, from June 26 to August 11, 1856.
- Keith, Mrs. Eliza Meeker, Byars, I. T.: Copies of letters of Mrs. Jotham Meeker (Eleanor D.), written by her to her family and friends, and dated Thomas Mission, Mich., Cincinnati, Ohio, Sault Ste. Marie, and Shawnee Mission and Ottawa Mission, Kan., between the dates 1828 and 1855. Originals, in handwriting of donors, are: act of guardian of minor child of Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, 1824; genealogical data; letter to her daughter Eleanor, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1828. Letter of Mrs. Bradstreet to her son, Rev. Jotham Meeker, October 18, 1834; letter of Mrs. Emoline Clough to her sister, Mrs. E. D. Meeker, Madison, Ind., May 5, 1850; letter of Elizabeth Gavin to her mother, Mrs. E. Richardson, no date; letters of Eliza Meeker to her aunt, dated Nebraska City, Neb., April 13, 1863. July 12, 1864; letters of Emma E. Meeker, dated Columbia, Mo., March 24, 1855, and Westport Mo., December 21, 1856; articles of agreement, Miliken vs. Meeker, 1846. in the matter of claims against the estate of Malachia Meeker, to property in Philadelphia; letter of David

- Richardson to Mrs. Emoline R. Clough, Philadelphia, July 15, 1857, relative to claims of the Richardson family to land in Philadelphia, through Malachia Meeker, deceased; letter of Maria R. Richardson to her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, dated July 11, 1825, at Brookville, Ind., where she was seeking employment as teacher; general outline of families of Jotham Meeker and wife.
- Kilian, Edward A. K., Manhattan: Relation of four savages of the Mississippi valley in Paris in 1725, copied from the *Mercure de France*; translations from Margry of the French establishment in the Panimahas; the Mallet brothers' discovery of the Platte and journey to Santa Fe; the discovery of the sources of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.
- Kingman, Miss Lucy D., Topeka: Remarks on the presentation of portrait of Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson to the Society, through the Woman's Kansas Day Club, January 29, 1906.
- Knapp, Geo. W., Kansas City: Letter dated October 3, 1906, giving description of the capitol at Pawnee as used by territorial legislature of 1855.
- La Frombois, Abram, Silverlake: Statement relative to his parentage, made in September, 1906.
- Lane, E. S., Chetopa: Account of killing of Thos. W. Parks by Indians near Wa Keeney, September 19, 1867.
- Lea, Mrs. Emma K., Blue Rapids: "Blue Rapids Before and After the Dam was Built," read before Old Settlers' meeting, September, 1899.
- Leigh, Mrs. Mary Irwin, Hiawatha: Children of Samuel M. and Eliza Irwin, of Iowa Mission, Doniphan county.
- Lewis, Mrs. Cora G., Kinsley: Resolution in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson at Pike's Centennial, September, 1906; "A Romance Century," address in behalf of the Woman's Kansas Day Club, at centennial celebration, Pike's Pawnee Village, September 26, 1906.
- Locknane, Charles E., Topeka: Patent granted to Granada Town Company, of Nemaha county, March 26, 1862.
- Lowe, P. G., Leavenworth: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated September 25, 1906, regarding his inability to be present at the centennial celebration at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 29, 1906.
- Lutz, Rev. J. J.: Eagle Lake, Minn.: Biographical sketch of Rev. L. B. Stateler.
- McClure, Ernest, Mound City: Letter concerning names of old citizens of Kansas.
- McCoy, Miss Mattie, Kansas City, Mo.: Capture of Mrs. Delilah Polk and children, wife of Charles Polk, of Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1782.
- Madaris, W. A., Hobart, Okla.: Letter to Miss Adams, March 28, 1906, relative to his paper on locations on the Santa Fe trail.
- Madden, John, Emporia: Paper, "Cheyenne Raid—a Kansas Event of 1868."
- Marsh, Wm. E., Lincoln: Letter dated November 18, 1906, relative to fight between Pottawatomies and Pawnees in 1863.
- Martin, D. M., Osawatomie: Account of assistance given by himself and Eli Snyder to runaway slaves.
- Martin, Geo. W., Topeka: Address prefacing resolutions by Mrs. J. M. Lewis in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, at Pike's centennial, September 29, 1906; evidence that the "Bogus Laws" of 1855 were copied in greater part from the Missouri Statutes; letter of J. T. Keagy to Secretary Martin, dated Alma, July 21, 1902, inviting him to be present at unveiling of Coronado obelisk, in Henderson's grove, August 12, 1902, with Mr. Martin's reply, July 22, 1902; letter to Secretary of War inquiring for military record of Felix J. Ritter, March 16, 1906, with reply to same; memorandum relating to an article by W. J. Beggs, "A Voyage Down the Colorado River in April, 1867."

- Martin, Mrs. John A., Ottawa: Letter dated Washington, December 30, 1881; a diagram of the court-house at Washington, D. C., during the trial of Chas. J. Guiteau, with autograph of Guiteau; letter to John A. Martin from O. E. Short, dated Kansas City, February 11, 1858, "conveying to him entire printing establishment at the said town of Atchison known as the 'Squatter Sovereign office.'"
- Mead, J. R., Wichita: Letter dated July 2, 1906, relative to Edwin James, who first ascended Pike's Peak; J. B. Pond's inscription in R. J. Hinton's "John Brown and His Men"; "The Little Arkansas," paper read before the Historical Society, annual meeting December 6, 1907; "The Pawnees as I Knew Them," paper read at unfurling of the flag, Pike's Pawnee Village, September 27, 1906.
- Meeker, Grace, Ottawa: Letters to Miss Adams relative to the burial of James H. Holmes, and his manuscripts, December 23, 1907, January 4, 1908.
- Mitchell, Mrs. Jennie St. John: Digest of the work of the women of Kansas for the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; farm dairy report of Mary H. McDuff, showing number of pounds of butter produced per month, 1881-1892, on the farm of P. McDuff, Atchison county.
- Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka: "Some Woman Suffrage History," response for the Kansas Suffrage Association at the centennial celebration at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 26, 1906.
- Montague, Geo. W., Arlington, Ore.: Biographical sketch, "Early Settlement of Geary County."
- Moore, Ely, Lawrence: Account of trip from New York city to Miami Mission, Kan., summer of 1854.
- Moore, H. Miles, Leavenworth: Letters dated January 24, February 15, 1907, relative to killing of Wm. Phillips, June 10, 1854; proceedings of third and fourth annual meetings of Cane Growers' Association, with constitution and by-laws, 1884, 1885; letter dated December 15, 1907, relative to organization of militia, free-state and territorial.
- Moore, H. L., Lawrence: Paper on records of births, marriages and deaths in Kansas.
- Moore, Col. Milton, Kansas City: An incident on the Upper Arkansas in 1864.
- Morehouse, Geo. P., Council Grove: Location of old Santa Fe trail in Morris county—text, with map.
- Morphy, J. W., Russell: Copy of subpoena served on Ben C. Rich, February 21, 1893, during the Populist war.
- Morse, Mrs. Emma W., Mound City: Mrs. Colpetzer's story of the killing of her husband in the Marais des Cygnes massacre; letter accompanying the same, from donor, dated June 18, 1907.
- Morse, O. E., Mound City: Letter of donor, dated August 14, 1905, thinks there was no formal organization of abolitionists in Kansas.
- Mulvane, John R., Topeka: Certificates issued by banks of Topeka (\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10), pay through clearing-house, fall of 1907.
- Munson, Mrs. M. S., El Dorado: Letter of donor, dated August 1, 1907; biographical notes regarding her father, J. P. Mather, of Council Grove.
- Murphy, Mrs. Eva M., Goodland: Address in behalf of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the centennial celebration at Pike's Pawnee Village, September 26, 1906.
- Newby, Joseph H., Osage City: Letter dated March 14, 1906, inclosing letter of Samuel J. Spray, teacher at Kaw Mission school, Council Grove, dated June 15, 1865; also letter of Samuel A. Stonebreaker, February 28, 1892, owner of Black Jack battle-ground.
- Olmsted, Mrs. Willis P., Lawrence: Letter of A. A. Lawrence to C. W. Smith, dated Boston, Mass., August 16, 1877, declining invitation to be present at the yearly meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, and giving large credit to Eli Thayer and Charles Robinson for the settlement of

- Kansas by free-state people; biographical sketch of Chas. W. Smith, of Lawrence, director of Historical Society for many years; also parentage of Mr. Smith, in a letter to Secretary Martin, January 30, 1908.
- Owen, Thos. M., Montgomery, Ala.: Sketch of Thomas Jefferson, Kentucky member of the Lecompton constitutional convention—from *Southern Agriculturist and Home*, Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1896.
- Ozias, J. W., Lawrence: "The American Flag," poem; roster of G. A. R. reunion held in Kansas, manuscripts and books, no date.
- Peck, Robert Morris, Whittier, Cal.: Letter of donor, dated December 5, 1907, relative to the Cimarron route of the Santa Fe trail, Bent's Fort, Fort Wise, Fort Lyon, etc.; papers, "Harper County Bond Fraud," "When Baxter Springs Was a Wide-open Town."
- Pierce, F. L., Lakin: Letter to Secretary Martin, dated Lakin, May 27, 1907, asking information relative to treasure buried by a Spanish trader some five miles west of Lakin when attacked by Indians; in 1879 a certain Fugate was searching for the deposit.
- Plank, Pryor, Sparks: Letters, February 8, 12, 1907, concerning families of Rev. S. M. Irwin, etc.
- Plumb, A. H., Emporia: Letter dated January 8, 1908, inclosing letter from Thos. M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala., October 22, 1907, with historical sketch of old Shelby (Ala.) iron-works and the Brierfield rolling-mill, in which was cast the cylinder-head given to the Society.
- Priest, Alice, Shenandoah, Iowa: Letter of donor, December 2, 1907, inclosing letter of her aunt, Mrs. Hannah C. Parker, dated Lawrence, K. T., July 31, 1857, concerning family and territorial affairs.
- Purinton, A. W., Banner: Letter, dated June 7, 1906, relative to Downer Station, etc.
- Rastall, John E., Washington, D. C.: Letter, dated July 23, 1906, reminiscences of Kansas experiences with Lane and the boys; letter dated November 20, 1907, giving list of donor's children, their education, offices filled by them, etc.; letter of December 9, 1907; photo copy of discharge of E. G. Ross from company H, Second regiment, Kansas volunteers, October 1, 1856; letter, dated December 31, 1907, regretting that he cannot assist in preparing history of territorial militia.
- Reader, Samuel J., Topeka: "Battle of Indianola," August 30, 1856, copied from diary of 1856; letter of donor, June 13, 1907, giving war record of Wm. E. Bowker, corporal company A, Second regiment, Kansas state militia.
- Remiatte, Louis, Woodward, Okla.: Account of trip of detachment of Second Kansas cavalry from Fort Riley to Fort Union, N. M., and return, 1862; "Battle of Hickory Point," letter to Kansas City *Journal* criticising article reprinted from the *Potter Kansan*, dated June 2, 1907.
- Reese, Louis A., Providence, R. I.: Letter to Mr. Martin, dated Providence, R. I., February 26, 1906, accompanying copy of letter to Isaac B. Barker, dated Shawnee Baptist Mission, I. T., July 23, 1844, concerning flood of that year.
- Rice, Mrs. Roxana E., Lawrence: "Relation of the Republican party to Woman Suffrage," paper read before Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, November 14, 1906; report of the president to the annual meeting of the association, November 14, 1906.
- Ridenour, P. D., Kansas City, Mo.: Autobiography, 1907.
- Ritchie, Mrs. Andrew J., Topeka: "Reminiscences," read before the Topeka Federation of Woman's Clubs, May 13, 1907.
- Rockwell, B., Kansas City, Mo.: Circular letters, January 4, 1907, urging passage of bill to increase pay of United States army.
- Rockwell, Geo., Junction City: Extracts from letters to his father, Thos. H. Rockwell, of Ridgefield, Conn., giving causes which led to the expulsion of the Mormons from Hancock county, Illinois, 1843-'46.

- Roenigk, Adolph, Lincoln: Letter dated June, 1906, locating Monument station; letter of October 24, 1906, containing reminiscences; letters of donor, April 6, 8, 1907, relative to the family of Ferdinand Ehrhart, Lincoln, Kansas.
- Romig, Joseph, Independence: Letter of May 13, 1907, relative to old Indian books printed in Kansas in the Chippewa and Munsee languages; letter dated October 1, 1907, transmitting account of Chippewa and Munsee (or Christian) Indians of Franklin county.
- Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell: Letters addressed to donor between 1898 and 1906, relative to People's Party campaign matters, etc.
- Sanborn, Frank B., Concord, Mass.: Letters to Miss Adams relative to the burial of Capt. J. H. Holmes, December 20, 1907, and January 5, 1908.
- Saulsbury, Eliz., Baxter Springs: Letter, January, 1901, reply to request for names of oldest citizens of Kansas.
- Scott, Chas. S., Pittsburg: Brief sketch of Dr. J. Z. Scott and wife, pioneers of Pittsburg.
- Seaton, Samuel T., Olathe: Recording steward's book for Shawnee Mission district, M. E. church, July, 1838, to November 17, 1860, containing marriages 1842-'57, baptisms 1840-'56; general class-book and register for Shawnee Mission, K. T., 1858-'62, containing list of baptisms 1859, marriages 1858-'62.
- Sheldon, Mrs. Matilda S. and Mrs. Sarah S., Lawrence, Topeka: Sketch of Philip Church Schuyler, founder of Burlingame, Kan.
- Shores, Stephen, North Topeka: "Old Fluke"; an epic founded on facts in the early history of Kansas, relates to horse of Webb McNall.
- Simpson, Samuel N., Kansas City: "The Great Victory"; formation of a free-state secret society, 1856; capture of Franklin, Washington creek, Titus' Fort; services of Cabbott Guards at Lawrence, September 11, 1856.
- Slosson, W. B., New York city: Letter of donor, July 31, 1907—autobiography; letter dated New York city, August 30, 1907—personal reminiscences of himself and wife, Achsah L. Lilly.
- Smith, Mrs. C. W., Stockton: Biographical sketch of Dr. R. L. Williams, of Lawrence.
- Smith, Chas., Taloga, Kan.: Cash reports, statements, etc., of Charles Smith, agent of the Taloga Town Company, accompanied by bills from various parties, 1887-'88.
- Smith, Chas. W., Lawrence: Names of survivors Quantrill's raid, August 21, 1891, twenty-eighth anniversary; letter of Ridenour & Baker, August 21, 1891, to the meeting, pasted in the book.
- Smith, E. D., Meade: Letter, October 17, 1907, concerning the Santa Fe trail north of the Arkansas river to Bent's Fort; letter dated Meade, June 9, 1906, concerning Coronado map and relics of Wm. E. Richey; letter dated February 4, 1907, relating to Uncle Jedediah Smith.
- Smith, Ed. R., Mound City: Letters of donor dated September 23 and 25, 1905, relative to ownership by Capt. John Brown of spring from which water was used by Miss Anna Hoch for christening the battleship Kansas.
- Snow, Dr. F. H., Lawrence: "Change in the Climate of Kansas," criticism of statement of Dr. Willis L. Moore.
- Spencer, Mrs. Chas. F., Topeka: "Mary Tenny Gray," paper read before Topeka City Federation of Clubs, December, 1906.
- Spencer, Rev. Joab, Slater, Mo.: "The Shawnee Indians, Their Origin," by donor; paper on the Kaw or Kansas Indians, their customs and manners.
- Sterne, Beecher (through Charles S. Gleed): Roll of Quantrill's gang of outlaws, headquarters central division of Missouri, Jefferson City, July 16, 1862.

- Stewart, Joseph, Washington, D. C.: "Song of Kansas," verses inspired by the 100th anniversary of the unfurling of the flag on Kansas soil.
- Stewart, Samuel J., Humboldt: Reminiscences of his settlement in Kansas, read at the annual meeting of the Historical Society, December 6, 1907.
- Still, Dr. G. E., Kirksville, Mo.: Letter of donor to Dr. G. S. Hoisington, December 11, 1907, inquiring the name of a lady who assisted in making and presenting to Abraham Lincoln the banner at Galesburg, Ill., while a pupil at Lombard College, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates; reply of Dr. G. S. Hoisington to Dr. G. E. Still.
- Stillwell, L., Erie: Address at inauguration exercises of new Neosho county court-house, November 24, 1904; affidavit of Father Paul Ponziglione, certifying to the accuracy of certain copies from the baptismal records of the Roman Catholic congregation of Osage Mission, dated April 15, 1878; order on Stillwell and Bayless for clothing, "coming from Michael Cormack, deceased," dated Osage Mission, Neosho county, January 15, 1874; letter of donor, Erie, May 27, 1907, inclosing autographs of Rev. John Schoenmakers and Rev. Paul M. Ponziglione of the Osage Mission.
- Stinson, Mrs. Julia Ann, Tecumseh: Interview, April 21, 1906, concerning the family of Mackinaw Beauchmie.
- Sutton, Mike W., Dodge City: Memoranda accompanying gift of gun carried by donor at engagement of Bloody Angle, Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Tappan, Samuel F., Washington, D. C.: Statement dated Washington, D. C., 1904, concerning the Sand Creek massacre.
- Titterington, Mrs. E. S., Lawrence: Brief historical sketch of Rev. Francis Barker, missionary at Shawnee Baptist Mission, Johnson county; notes relative to the family and missionary work of the Rev. Francis Barker, her father, including ground plan of the Shawnee Baptist Mission, Johnson county, Kansas; copies of manuscripts of her parents; letter of April 11, 1908, relative to the above.
- Topping, Mary A., Lawrence: Letter of donor dated November 30, 1907, inclosing "A Soliloquy on My Mother's Birthday," by her son Alanson.
- Troutman, James A., Topeka: Remarks upon presentation of tablet in memory of Edward Grafstrom, June 2, 1906.
- Tyler, Mrs. C. P., Topeka: Letter inclosing genealogical line of John Cranston, governor of Rhode Island, 1678-1907.
- Van De Mark, John V., Topeka: Thesis, "James Montgomery," submitted to Washburn department of history for degree of bachelor of arts, June, 1906.
- Walker, Wm., Upper Sandusky, Ohio: Letter of donor to G. P. Disosway, dated Upper Sandusky, January 19, 1833, descriptive of the country lying between the western boundary of Missouri and Arkansas and the base of the Rocky Mountains on the west.
- Wall, J. Sutton, Harrisburg, Pa.: Letter of donor December 16, 1907, relative to Kansas matters, 1856, etc.
- Ware, Abby Huntington, Topeka: Paper on dispersion of free-state legislature of 1856, read before Woman's Club, Topeka, May, 1905.
- Warner, A. B., Republic City: "The Pawnee Republic."
- Wedel, Rev. C. H., Newton: Letter to Secretary Martin relative to educational institutions founded by the Mennonites in Kansas, dated Newton, July 18, 1906.
- Wild, Mrs. Pauline Bryan, Butte, Mont.: Biographical sketch of her father, Milton E. Bryan, December 20, 1907.
- Wilder, D. W., Hiawatha: Letter of May 9, 1905, to Secretary Martin, regarding his article on origin of population of Kansas, for the ninth volume; letter to Miss Adams relative to the burial of Capt. Jas. H. Holmes at North Elba, N. Y.

- Williams, J. S., Manhattan: Constitution and by-laws, list of members and minutes of the Kentucky-Kansas Association, February 14, 1855, to November, 1857; commission appointing H. N. Williams sheriff of Davis county, having been elected by the territorial legislature, February 23, 1857, issued by Gov. John W. Geary; order on the secretary of the Ashland Town Company, directing him to give D. E. Adams fourteen shares in the company, drawn in favor of E. M. Thurston, May 31, 1859, and issued by N. O. Preston; blank share of the Ashland Town Company; accounts of M. B. White, locating commissioner, of C. L. Sanford, J. S. Williams, Henry J. Adams, Franklin G. Adams and M. Weightman, pioneer committee of the association, Ashland, Kan., July 16, 1855.
- Wilson, Miss Jennie K., Valencia: Letter dated July 12, 1906, designating site of Hard Chief's village as on the northwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 28, township 11, range 14.
- Woman's Kansas Day Club: Resolution offered by Mrs. Cora G. Lewis during the centennial celebration, September 29, 1906, acknowledging the gift by Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson to the state of the site of the village of the Pawnee Republic, where Pike raised the American flag 100 years before, and expressing the appreciation and love of members of the club.
- Wright, Robt. M., Dodge City: Letter dated May 6, 1906, locating Fort Aubrey, Big Timber, etc.; letter of donor dated October 16, 1907, relative to travel over the Santa Fe road north of the Arkansas river by way of Bent's Fort during his time, from 1859 up; reminiscences of his Indian associations, etc., February 20, 1907; overland stage road between Fort Larned and Santa Fe.

DONORS OF PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.

- Allen, Mrs. P. W., Jefferson county: Oil portrait of Judge John T. Morton, painted by Mrs. Walter N. Allen.
- Anderson, W. J., Kansas City, Mo.: Photo of north building of Shawnee Mission, Johnson county.
- Aplington, Mrs. Kate A., Council Grove: Photo of donor, organizer of State Traveling Art Gallery, 1908.
- Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Employees' Association (through Charles S. Glead): Bronze tablet in memory of Edward Grafstrom, who lost his life during the flood of 1903.
- Bayless, A. H., San Francisco, Cal.: Copy of photo of Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, of Highland.
- Bondi, August, Salina: Large photo of donor.
- Boston (Mass.) Free Public Library Commission: Pen-and-ink drawing of the Free Public Library.
- Bronson, Olcott W., Topeka: View of Helen Hunt Jackson's grave, Cheyenne Mountain, Colo.; photos of Medicine Bluff, near Fort Sill, Okla.; of the horse "Comanche," survivor of the Custer massacre; two of Rain-in-the-Face, slayer of Custer; three of Geronimo, Apache medicine-man; of a Sioux Indian home; of Crazy Horse and son; of a young Sioux warrior; of Sitting Bull; photo of a large tree purchased by the Topeka Barrel and Box Factory; photo of group, among them Geronimo skinning an animal; pictures of Quana Parker, chief of Comanche Indians; home of same in Wichita mountains; group of Indians at slaughter-house; first signal-station built by government on Summit mountain, six miles west of Fort Sill, Okla.
- Brown, Salmon, Portland, Ore.: Photo of donor.
- Burt, Mrs. Rosamond O., Leavenworth, and Mrs. Martha E. Pratt, Piper: Cabinet photo of Rev. John G. Pratt, taken shortly before his death, and card pictures of Rev. and Mrs. John G. Pratt, printed from half-tone engravings.
- Caldwell, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.: Design for pin for Mrs. Geo. Johnson.
- Chapman, William J., Hartford, Conn.: Post-card with picture of statue of Col. Thomas Knowlton, Hartford.
- Chouteau, Fred. W., Kansas City, Mo.: Cabinet photo of Frederick Chouteau, father of donor, trader to Kansas Indians, 1827 to 1847.
- Cole, Mrs. Geo. Reynolds, Topeka: Oil-paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Frye W. Giles, pioneers of Topeka, painted by Wellman Morrison, of Boston, in 1844; two photos of oil-painting of first house in Topeka.
- Colville, J. P., Topeka: Cabinet photos of some of the members of the Kansas house and senate of 1905 and 1907; large and small monographs of the Kansas legislature of 1907.
- Columbia, J. C., Newkirk, Okla.: Large framed portrait of Chas. Columbia, member of the Kansas legislature of 1857.
- Coney, P. H., Topeka: Badge bearing picture of donor used at national encampment, Minneapolis, 1906; view of donor and his Laps at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1903.
- Cundiff, Geo. H., Republic: View of mound near Pike's monument.
- Custer, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bronxville, N. Y.: Photo of Gen. Geo. A. Custer.
- Dougherty, O'Fallon, Liberty, Mo.: Photos of Maj. John and Mary Dougherty, his parents.

- Emery, Mrs. J. S., Lawrence: Framed picture of Judge James S. Emery, of Lawrence.
- Fairfield, W. H., Alma: Picture souvenir of the First Church of Christ, Wabauunsee, 1861.
- Felt, Mrs. G. W., Superior, Neb.: Photo of Pike's grave in the government cemetery, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.
- Finley, Jas. W., Chanute: Photo of donor, 1908.
- Fisher, J. W., Baldwin: Portraits of fourteen Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians.
- Forter, Mrs. Samuel, Marysville: Photo of Mrs. Emma E. Calderhead Foster.
- Francis, Miss Clara V., Topeka: Postal-card views of Harper's Ferry.
- Frank C. Armstrong Camp of United Spanish War Veterans (by A. M. Harvey, Topeka): Colored crayon portrait of Frank C. Armstrong, of El Dorado, late surgeon-major of the Twenty-first Kansas volunteer infantry, and late of the Thirty-second U. S. volunteers.
- Gardner, Theodore, Lawrence: Doy rescue party, large framed photo.
- Gates, Mrs. Chas. F., Topeka: Photo of Adna S. Owen (Yank Owen).
- Gibbons, James N., Highland: Engraving of donor, a Doniphan county pioneer.
- Glover, C. M., Newton: Postal-card views of Newton.
- Going, J. W., Topeka: Picture of the battleship Kansas.
- Gordon, W. W., Kansas City: Photo group of W. W. Gordon, of Wyandotte county; D. C. Fraser, of Clay county; J. A. Sherer, of Kiowa county; Sheffield Ingalls, of Atchison county; J. M. Davis, of Bourbon county; members of the house of 1907, appointed to attend the funeral of G. H. McKinnie.
- Gould, M. P., New York city: Large framed group pictures of Kansas Society in the city of New York, annual banquets, January 29, 1906, and January 29, 1907.
- G. A. R., Department of Kansas, Topeka: Revolving cabinet of life-sized portraits of United States military officers; also a collection of confederate money.
- Graves, W. W., St. Paul, Kan.: Four post-card views of St. Paul, Kan.; large oil-painting of Father Paul M. Ponziglione.
- Greene, Clara Lincoln: Photo views of Indian mounds in Lincoln county, taken in October, 1907.
- Griffing, Mrs. Eva, Topeka: Large framed photo of Joel Huntoon.
- Griggs, A. D., Topeka: View of Constitution hall, Lecompton, in which the Lecompton constitutional convention of September 7, 1857, and the territorial legislature of December, 1857, met, as it appeared in May, 1908.
- Hadley, James A., Indianapolis, Ind.: Photo of donor; photo of Allison J. Pliley, captain of troop A, Nineteenth Kansas, taken at Fort Sill, Okla., February, 1869; of donor, taken at Lawrence when eighteen years of age; of donor, taken when forty years of age. Mr. Hadley was a member of the Nineteenth Kansas regiment.
- Hannon, John, Leavenworth: Large elegantly framed picture of Bishop John B. Miege, first Catholic Bishop of Kansas.
- Harris, E. P., Topeka: Large framed picture of A. B. Wade, member of Kansas Territorial legislature of 1855.
- Harrison, Mrs. Emily H., Ellsworth: Picture of Mushroom Rock, near Carneiro, Kan.
- Heisler, E. F., Kansas City: Group of Kansas legislature, 1907.
- Henderson, Robert D., Junction City: Photo of donor's float at corn carnival, Junction City, October 19, 1907.
- Hinton, Mrs. Richard J., Chicago, Ill.: Bust of Richard Hinton.

- Hobson, J. B., Paola: Card photo A. J. Shannon, member of legislature of 1857.
- Hoch, Gov. Edward W., Topeka: Large framed oil or crayon portraits of Governors Andrew H. Reeder, Wilson Shannon, John W. Geary, Fred. P. Stanton, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver, Hugh S. Walsh, Samuel Medary, Charles Robinson, Thomas Carney, Samuel J. Crawford, Nehemiah Green, James M. Harvey, Thomas A. Osborn, George T. Anthony, John A. Martin, Lyman U. Humphrey, Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Edmund N. Morrill, John W. Leedy and William E. Stanley.
- Holden, J. H., Fort Gibson, Okla.: View of log cabin of Sequoyah, inventor of Cherokee alphabet; view of Muskogee Country Club.
- Horton, J. C., Kansas City, Mo.: Photos of Peter D. Ridenour, Mrs. Sarah L. Ridenour, and of Harlow W. Baker and wife, Mrs. Caroline C. Baker.
- Howe, C. C., Topeka: Photos of D. O. McCray.
- Hubbard, A. S., San Francisco, Cal.: Card photo of Charles Chadwick, major and paymaster-general Kansas State Militia, 1864.
- Hughes, Col. J. W. F., Topeka: Photos of officers of the Kansas National Guard, Fort Leavenworth, 1894.
- Hume, D., county clerk, Jetmore: Picture of Jetmore court-house, Hodgeman county.
- Inman, Mrs. Henry, Ellsworth: Framed picture of Kit Carson, given by donor and solicited by Woman's Kansas Day Club; photo of Maj. Joel H. Elliott.
- Iseley, Mrs. W. H.: Photo of Prof. W. H. Iseley, her husband.
- Jackson, Fred. S., Topeka: Framed portraits of Attorneys-General Charles Chadwick, Warren W. Guthrie, Jerome D. Brumbaugh, George H. Hoyt, Archibald L. Williams, Asa M. F. Randolph, Willard Davis, William A. Johnston, John N. Ives, John T. Little.
- Johnson, Mrs. Geo., Courtland: Photo group of Mrs. Johnson's house party at Pike centennial, Sept. 26-29, 1906.
- Kansas superintendent of public instruction, Topeka: Photos of Delphi wagon-works, Delphi, Ind.; Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf; Milton school building, Sumner county; Manual Training School, Topeka.
- Kelly, T. T., Paola: *Facsimile* order for \$2.10 issued in payment of amount proven to be due donor in suit brought by the state as the result of the findings of the Rowett-Moxey Auditing Company and Haskins-Sells' reports.
- Kline, Isaac, Chicago: Photos of relics in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society.
- Lomax, E. L., Union Pacific Railway Company, Omaha, Neb.: Framed picture of the oldest inhabitant on the line of the Union Pacific—a buffalo.
- Lykins, Mrs. C. V., Kansas City, Mo.: Card photo of Dr. Johnston Lykins.
- McCarter, Mrs. Margaret Hill, Topeka: Photos of the following Kansas women: Frances Elizabeth Hiatt, Mrs. Hiatt Brown, Mrs. C. O. Knowles and grandchildren, and Florence Marley Brown; photos of Mrs. Samuel A. Kingman, Lucy Brown Johnston, and group including Mrs. Johnston.
- McFadden, S. S., Topeka: Card photo of Vincent P. Osborne.
- McKnight, Mrs. Mary J., Junction City: Framed portrait of Geo. W. McKnight.
- McLoughlin, Louis A., Fontana: Photo of stone furnished by Miami county to mark the burial places of her old soldiers; photo group of Forsythe scouts of 1868, taken in 1907, John G. Axtel, J. J. Peate, Howard Morton, Louis A. McLoughlin, and Chalmer Smith.
- Martin, Geo. W., Topeka: Copy of daguerreotype of donor, 1857; picture of the old city jail at Junction City where donor began work on the *Union*, in August, 1861; view of new market-house, Kansas City, Kan.; photo of Bellevue, Neb.; discharge of Sidney Clarke from Frontier Guards; broadside, "The Day of Our Enslavement."

- Martin, Mrs. Geo. W., Topeka: Cabinet photo of George Smith, founder of the George Smith Library in Junction City in 1906; postal-card views of Pawnee Village, Pike monument, etc.
- Mead, James L., Chicago, Ill.: Large framed photo of James R. Mead, of Wichita.
- Meeker, Ezra, Seattle, Wash.: Post cards and miscellaneous cards and circulars relative to donor and the marking of the Oregon trail.
- Mitchell, Mrs. Jennie St. John, Los Angeles, Cal.: Memorial (framed) of donor as member of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; photo of donor, widow of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.
- Morgan, W. Y., Cottonwood Falls: View of Cottonwood Falls, 1875.
- Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka: Photos of Mrs. Bettie Martin Cunningham, Mrs. Emily Haines Harrison, Chief Keokuk.
- Nellis, Luther McAfee, Topeka: Badge worn at the semicentennial of the battle of Osawatomie, 1856-1906; framed photo of Senator Wm. A. Pepper and his five sons.
- Newlon, W. S., Oswego: Picture of an Indian pipe and sandstone sharpener found near Oswego.
- Norton, Mrs. Cora F., Aurora, Ill.: Crayon portrait of Samuel Orr, pioneer of Geary county, Kansas, 1856.
- Reader, S. J., Topeka: Copies of paintings, civil war scenes, battle of the Blue, Price's raid, etc.; group of earliest settlers at Old Settlers' meeting, Topeka, in 1897; photo from page of donor's journal of 1855—log cabin; pictures of donor at the age of eighteen years, fifty years, and seventy-one years; photo of Big Blue battle, 1864; of donor directing John Brown to free-state camp on Pony creek, August 3, 1857; battle of Hickory Point, September 13, 1856; of donor, 1854, 1907; view of John Brown at Pony creek, Kansas territory, August 3, 1856, with ox team.
- Remiatte, Louis, Woodward, Okla.: Photo of donor, with biographical notes on back.
- Rice, Charles F., Topeka: Oil portrait of Harvey D. Rice, painted by Geo. M. Stone, of Topeka.
- Riggs, Henry E., Toledo, Ohio: Framed pictures of Samuel A. Riggs and his wife, Kate Earl Riggs, enlarged from daguerreotype taken in 1860.
- Robinson, H. E., Maryville, Mo.: Engravings of Hannah Read Cheney, Nath Cheney and H. E. Robinson.
- Rodebaugh, J. J., Oronoque: Photo of unusually large cabbage grown near Logan, Kan.
- Roenigk, A., Lincoln: Pictures of saddles made by donor.
- Rundle, Mrs. Sarah M., Wakefield: Pictures from Plymouth, England: Portrait of Sir Francis Drake, which hangs in the council chamber; photo of window in Plymouth guild hall; "Drake Bringing in the Water"; the old Hoe gate, demolished about 1863, used by Pilgrim Fathers to gain access to the Hoe; Mayflower stone on the Barbican, placed in position a few years since to mark the spot from which the Pilgrim Fathers started on their journey to the new world.
- Sears, Mrs. W. H., Lawrence: Large framed crayon portrait of Judge Lawrence Dudley Bailey.
- Scott, Chas. S., Pittsburg: Photo of Dr. J. Z. Scott and wife, pioneers of Pittsburg, Kan.
- Sheldon, Mrs. Matilda S. and Mrs. Sarah S., Lawrence, Los Angeles, Cal.: Framed photo of Philip Church Schuyler, founder of Burlingame, Kan.
- Shimmons, J. H., Lawrence: Card photo of James H. Lane.
- Slosson, W. B., New York city: Cabinet photos of W. B. Slosson and wife, of New York city, pioneers of Kansas.

- Smith, Chas. W., Lawrence: View of group of survivors of the border-ruffian attack on Lawrence, May 21, 1856, at fiftieth anniversary at home of Paul R. Brooks.
- Smith, Dr. H. H. Highland: Photograph of the first Masonic lodge in Kansas, in Doniphan county.
- Storrs, Mrs. Eliza, Emporia: Daguerreotype of Samuel J. Jones, the noted pro-slavery sheriff of Douglas county in 1855-'56.
- Titterington, Mrs. Milton, Lawrence: Photo of Mrs. Frances Barker, of the Shawnee Baptist Mission.
- Travis, Frank L., Iola: View of the Kansas Portland cement works, Iola.
- Updegraff, Kate B., Kalamazoo, Mich.: Photo of W. W. Updegraff, president of the last territorial council.
- Vandegrift, Fred L., Kansas City: Photo of donor, January, 1908.
- Waggener, Bailie P., Atchison: Framed portrait of donor.
- Ward, Mrs. M. L., Ottawa: Souvenir postal cards of Ezra Meeker.
- Webb, Linus S., Parsons: Cabinet photo of donor, son of Wm. C. Webb.
- Wilber, Mrs. Joshua, Lockport, N. Y.: Early views of Topeka, Lawrence, Lecompton and Leavenworth, as published in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*.
- Wilkinson, West E., Seneca: Photo of donor.
- Wilson, Judge Thomas C., Wichita: Photo of donor.
- Wood, L. M., Topeka: Post-card views of court-house where John Brown was tried; jail where he was confined; view of march to scaffold, in Charlestown, W. Va., and site of scaffold.
- Wood, W. J., Hays: Photos of dead bank-robber, shot by Mr. Schermerhorn at Sylvan Grove in 1899; dead soldiers from Fort Hays killed in drunken brawl; crew of workmen removing the remains of deceased soldiers from old Fort Hays to the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth; John Horrigan, "Praying John," resident of Ellis county over thirty years, died in 1905, aged 80 years.
- Wright, Mrs. John K., Junction City: Framed portrait of John K. Wright.
- Zimmerman, S. G., Topeka: Framed picture of the imperial hunting party—Imperial Highness Duke Alexis of Russia and suite, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan of the United States army, and staff.

DONORS OF COINS, SCRIP AND CURRENCY.

Cowans, Callie D., Topeka: United States bronze one-cent piece, issued in 1806.

Handy, Mrs. N. F., Topeka: Seventeen Korean and two Mexican coins.

Hunt, Dr. J. E., Kansas City, Mo.: Piece of Continental scrip.

Neal, F. P., Kansas City, Mo.: Canceled scrip of denominations of \$2, \$5, and \$10, issued by Kansas City Clearing-house Association, and used during the financial panic of 1907-'08.

Postlethwaite, J. C., Jewell City: Bank-note of \$2 on Venango bank, Pa.

Robinson, H. E., Maryville, Mo.: Five-dollar note, Democratic "wild-cat" money.

Robison, J. W., Topeka: North Carolina currency, fifty-cent issue, April 2, 1776, at Halifax, N. C., given to donor, during a trip to Cuba, by a descendant of Alex. Hamilton.

DONORS OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

- Adams, Zu, Topeka: *Outdoor Life*, November, 1906, March and April, 1907; *Government*, Boston, May, 1907.
- American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.: *The Missionary Herald*, Boston, 1885-1905.
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company: *The Earth*, Chicago, 1904, 1905, 1906.
- Ault, Mrs. P. J., Topeka: *Christian Evangelist*, 1906-'07; *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, 1904-'05; miscellaneous magazines.
- Bergen, Mrs. A., Topeka: *The Interior*, Chicago, 1903-'04; *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, 1897-1903; *Scribner's Magazine*, New York, 1897-1906; *Review of Reviews*, New York, 1893-1905; *Harper's Magazine*, New York, 1891-'98; *McClure's Magazine*, New York, 1896-1906; *Munsey's Magazine*, New York, 1897-1906; *Cosmopolitan*, New York, 1893-1906; *Century Magazine*, New York, 1898-1903.
- Bowen, Mrs. H. G., Topeka: *Literary Digest*, New York, 1906-'07; Twenty-five numbers of miscellaneous magazines.
- Bristow, J. W., Salina: *Salina Republican*, March 12, 19, April 16, 1887; *Herald*, March 29, 1887.
- Bronson, Olcott W., Topeka: *Outdoor Life*, Denver and Seattle, 1907-'08; *Success Magazine*, New York, 1908; *Collier's Weekly*, New York, 1908.
- Brown, Edward, Topeka: *Washburn Review*, vol. 19, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 24, 26, 31.
- Campbell, Mrs. Albert, Fort Scott: *Mound City Reporter*, November 16, 1860; *Fort Scott Democrat*, January 12, 26, September 21, 1861; *Fort Scott Bulletin*, September 6, October 4, 11, 1862; *Fort Scott Monitor*, September 24, 1872.
- Chanute Public Library: Scattering numbers of *Pearson's Magazine*, New York; *McClure's Magazine*, New York; *Cosmopolitan*, New York; *Smith's Magazine*, New York; *Popular Magazine*, New York; *Argosy*, New York; *Leslie Monthly*, New York; *American Magazine*, New York; *All-Story Magazine*, New York; *Harper's Magazine*, New York; *Smart Set*, New York; *Review of Reviews*, New York; *Munsey's Magazine*, New York; *Metropolitan Magazine*, New York; *Literary Digest*, New York; *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia; *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia; *Success Magazine*, New York; *Red Book*, Chicago.
- Clark, Mrs. Frances E., Topeka: *The Kansas Knocker*, vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3.
- Clevenger, C. C., Osawatimie: Copies of *Leavenworth Conservative*, August 7, 14, June 19, 1862, January 8, 22, March 26, October 24, 1863; *Miami County Republican*, Paola, April 18, 1868; *Kansas City Journal*, September 16, 1879; *The Principia*, New York city, December 24, 1863; *Herald of Freedom*, July 7, 1855.
- Collins, W. E., Omaha, Neb.: Copy of *Larned Press*, June 10, 1873, vol. 1, No. 1.
- Cone, R. W.: *Republican Daily Journal*, Lawrence, December 5, 1869.
- Connelley, Wm. E., Topeka: Scattering issues of *Sunset Magazine*, San Francisco, 1905-'07; *Everybody's Magazine*, New York, 1904-'06; *McClure's Magazine*, New York, 1904-'07; *Cosmopolitan*, New York, 1904-'06; *The World Today*, Chicago, Ill., 1906-'07; *World's Work*, New York, 1904-'07; *American Historical Review*, Lancaster, Pa., 1905-'07; *The Reader Magazine*, Indianapolis, Ind., 1905; *Correct English, How to Write It*, Evanston, Ill., 1906-'07; *Munsey's Magazine*, New York,

- 1904-'05; Pacific Monthly, San Francisco, 1906; Metropolitan Magazine, New York, 1904-'07; Delineator, New York, 1903-'06; Agora, Salina and Topeka, 1889-'94; Banner of the Cross, Philadelphia, 1844; Smith's Weekly Volunteer, Philadelphia, 1845; The Gentleman's and London Magazine, 1779; American Magazine, New York, 1906-'07; The Churchman, Baltimore (daily edition), 1871; Bankrupt Register, 1867-'70; forty-four numbers of miscellaneous magazines.
- Crane, Mrs. Geo. W., Topeka: Current Literature, New York, 1903-'04; Cosmopolitan, New York, 1901-'03; Outing, New York, 1903; Popular Mechanics, Chicago, 1904-'06; Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1903, 1904, 1906; Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, 1901-'06; Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio, 1903; World's Fair Bulletin, St. Louis, Mo., 1903-'04; Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., 1904-'05; Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis, Mo., 1903-'05; Harper's Magazine, New York, 1900-'06; Literary Digest, New York, 1906-'07; Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass., 1906; Motor Age, New York, 1907; Everybody's Magazine, New York, 1906.
- Curry, Mrs. M. A., Topeka: Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, 1904-'07; Harper's Weekly, New York, 1898-'99; Collier's Weekly, New York, 1903-'07.
- Davis, Mrs., Topeka: Technical World, Chicago, 1905; Scribner's Magazine, New York, 1904; The Garden Magazine, New York, 1905; The Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., 1904-'05; Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, 1905-'06; The American Boy, Detroit, Mich., 1905-'06.
- Eldridge, C. E., Topeka: Pearson's Magazine, New York, 1901-'06; The Baptist Missionary, Boston, 1905-'06; Review of Reviews, New York, 1900-'06; Everybody's Magazine, New York, 1902-'03; Cosmopolitan, New York, 1898-1901; Christian Herald, New York, 1906-'07.
- Fisher, J. W., East Radford, Va.: Two copies of the Havana Post, containing accounts of the revolution in Cuba; wrapper bearing sixty-three cents in postage around the above, showing the effect of mail service; copies of the Havana Post, October 3, 4, 6, 10, 11; Roanoke (Va.) Times, September 16, 1906, containing matters relative to Cuban troubles.
- Funchess, Mrs. R. F., Topeka: Scribner's Magazine, New York, 1900-'03; Argosy, New York, 1900-'05; The Forum, New York, 1894-'96; Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1901-'04; Pearson's Magazine, New York, 1901-'04; Junior Munsey, New York, 1900-'01; Century Magazine, New York, 1900-'01; Ainslee's Magazine, New York, 1900-'01; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York, 1901-'03; twenty-six miscellaneous magazines.
- Garretson, Mrs. N. P., Topeka: The Philistine, East Aurora, N. Y., 1901-'02; The Chautauquan, Chautauqua, N. Y., 1887-'90; Choice Literature, New York, 1884; Review of Reviews, New York, 1892-1906; The Outlook, New York, 1893-'96; Cosmopolitan, New York, 1894-1906; Princeton Review, Princeton, N. J., 1880-1884; Michigan Alumnus, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1897-'98; North American Review, New York, 1880-'82, 1889; Harper's Weekly, New York, 1893.
- George, Mrs. Edwin D., Topeka: Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, 1905-'06; The Argosy, New York, 1906; All-Story Magazine, New York, 1907; Delineator, New York, 1906-'07; Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio, 1905-'06; Modern Priscilla, Lynn, Mass., 1906.
- Glick, Geo. W., Atchison: Copies of Fremont (Ohio) Daily Messenger, August 2, 1906, and the weekly, September 7, 1906.
- Greenman, Donald C., Kansas City: Copy of Kansas City Pilgrim, February 1907, containing article by Dr. J. G. Dougherty on the Congregational Church of Wyandotte county, and a picture of donor's grandmother, Mrs. Mary L. Judd.
- Guthrie, Mrs. John, Topeka: The Agora, Topeka, October 1893, January, April, 1894; Kansas Magazine, June, July, December, 1872; Chicago Legal News, vols. 8, 9, 10, 11; Voice of Masonry, Chicago, 1875 to 1883.
- Harris, Ransom L. Audubon, Iowa, Midland Monthly, containing article by J. J. Lutz, on Quantrill, June, 1897.

- Hayes, A. L., Olathe: Kansas Central, Olathe, April 15, 22, 29, May 6, June 17, 1868.
- Histed, Thad. C., Salina: The Axe, Cleveland, Ohio, June 11, 1840.
- Holden, J. H., Fort Gibson, Okla.: Fort Gibson Post February 14, August 15, October 15, 31, 1907.
- Howard, Martin J., Republic, Mo.: Republic Monitor, August 30, 1906, containing matter on Battle of Wilson's Creek.
- Hubbell, F. G., Topeka: Jeffersonian Gazette, Lawrence, August 16, 30, 1900, containing Douglas county history.
- Hughes, J. W. F., Topeka: Army and Navy Journal, 1898-1906.
- Kansas State Library, Topeka: Literary Digest, New York, scattering numbers, June, 1905, to August, 1906; The Automobile, New York, 1905-'06.
- Kline, Isaac, Chicago: Copy of The Western Trail, Chicago, November, 1907.
- Lowe, Mrs. Laura L., Mound City: Littell's Living Age, Boston, January 2, February 27, March 13, 20, 1875.
- MacLennan, Mrs. Frank P., Topeka: Single numbers of Fourth Estate, New York, 1898-1905; Newspaperdom, New York, 1894-1905; Popular Science Monthly, New York, 1884, 1885, 1894-'95; Atlantic Monthly, Boston, 1889-1900; McClure's Magazine, New York, 1894-1905; The Cosmopolitan, New York, 1892-1904; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York, 1895-1905; Everybody's Magazine, New York, 1904-'05; Scribner's Magazine, New York, 1895-1905; New England Magazine, Boston, 1890-'92; Cassell's Family Magazine, New York, 1892-'93; Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, 1892-'97; Century Magazine, New York, 1888-1903; Harper's Magazine, New York, 1887-1904; Arena, Boston, 1898-'99; Forum, New York, 1899-1901; Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1895-'99; Book Reviews, New York, 1898-1900; Little Folks, 1900-'01; North American Review, New York, 1899-1900; Romance, New York, 1892-'93; Self Culture, Akron, Ohio, 1898-'99; Magazine of American History, New York, 1892; Etude, New York, 1894-1901; National Printer-Journalist, Chicago, 1898-1900; Collier's Weekly, New York, 1902; Newspaper Maker, 1900; The Journalist, New York, 1898-1900; Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, 1902, and a number of miscellaneous magazines.
- McNeal, T. A., Topeka: File of Kansas Breeze, 1895.
- Maloy, John, Council Grove: Five bound files of Council Grove Democrat, 1871-'75.
- Martin, John, Topeka: Copies of New York Tribune, June 2, 1854, Kansas National Democrat, Lecompton, September 10, 1857, October 7, November 11, 1858; Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, January 9, 16, 30, February 6, 20, October 16, 1858, September 5, October 24, November 14, 28, and December 26, 1857.
- Mills, W. W., Topeka: Atlantic Monthly, Boston, 1906-'07; Century Magazine, New York, 1905-'07; McClure's Magazine, New York, 1905-'07; Outlook, New York, 1905-'07; Literary Digest, New York, 1906-'07.
- Moore, H. Miles, Leavenworth: Bulletin of the American Republics, Washington, 1898-'99; fifteen copies of miscellaneous magazines.
- Nellis, Luther McAfee, Topeka: Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1886 to 1904; Interstate Medical Journal, St. Louis, 1900-'02; Medical Herald, St. Joseph, 1890-1904; Journal of Experimental Medicine, New York, 1896-'07; Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, Philadelphia, 1899-1901; Medical Brief, St. Louis, 1890-'04; Universal Medical Journal, Philadelphia, 1894-'06; Annals of Surgery, Philadelphia, 1894-1902; American Medicine, Philadelphia, 1901-'05; American Journal of Surgery, St. Louis, 1905; The Alkaloid and Alkaloidal Clinic, Chicago, 1892-1904; Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1898-1903; Medical Record, New York, 1878-1905; Kansas City Medical Record, 1878-'90; Medical World, Philadelphia, 1886-1906; Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York, 1889-

- 1903; Medical Review of Reviews, New York, 1901, 1904; Peoria (Ill.) Medical Journal, 1881-'87; American Journal of Medical Sciences, New York, 1890-1900; Journal of Materia Medica, Terra Haute (Ind.), 1881-'96; American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology, Kansas City and St. Louis, 1891-1905; Medical and Surgical Reporter, Philadelphia, 1884-'88; Medical Bulletin, Philadelphia, 1889-1904; New York Medical Journal, 1877-1905; Medical Times, New York, 1902-'04; Monthly Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, Philadelphia, 1899-1900; New York State Journal of Medicine, 1901-'03; Kansas Medical Journal and its successors, scattering numbers, 1889-'99.
- Ottawa Public Library: Ottawa Campus, vol. 18, February-June, 1902; vol. 20, September, 1903; March and June, 1904; vol. 21, September-June, 1904-'05; vol. 22, September-June, 1905-'06; vol. 23, September to May, 1906-'07.
- Pratt, Mrs. Martha E., Piper, and Mrs. Rosamond O. Burt, Leavenworth: Baptist Missionary Magazine, Boston, scattering numbers from 1841 to 1886; Leavenworth Medical Herald, 1868-'72; Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, scattering numbers from 1868 to 1886; Continental Monthly, Boston, 1862-'64; Beadle's Monthly Magazine, New York, 1866, 1867.
- Randolph, L. F., Sheridan Lake, Col.: The Kansas Jeffersonian, Grasshopper Falls, November, 2, 1863.
- Redden, Mrs. A. L., Topeka: Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, 1893-'94, 1895-'96; Century Magazine, New York, 1889 to 1896; Brown Book, Boston, 1902-'03; Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1899-1907; Book Lover's Magazine, New York, 1903-'07; Smart Set, New York, 1906; Ledger Monthly, New York, 1899-1903; Young Ladies' Journal, Philadelphia, 1889-1895.
- Savage, I. O., Belleville: Belleville Telescope, November 10, 17, 24, December 8, 29, 1871; January 19, 1872; Settlers' Advisor, Concordia, No. 1, February, 1872; Jewell City Weekly Clarion, August 30, 1872; Talmo Enterprise, October 6, 1887; Belleville Republic, February 7, 28, July 10, 1872; February 26, April 16, June 4, December 10, 1873; January 28, 1874; Scandia Republic, March 14, 1877; Waterville Telegraph, May 24, August 2, 1872.
- Skinner, C. D., Topeka: Copy of State Record, Topeka, September 5, 1866; Atchison Free Press, June 23, 1866; Daily Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, September 15, 1866.
- State Library, Topeka: Monthly Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, Philadelphia, 1902; Revue Politique Parlementaire, 1904; Salvation, New York, 1903; Book Notes, Providence, R. I., 1905-'06; The Craftsman, Eastwood, N. Y., 1902-'03; The Reader Magazine, Indianapolis, Ind., 1904-'05; The Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio, 1904.
- Stebbins, Mrs. H. P., Atchison: File of the Union-Sentinel, Hiawatha, August 20, 1864, to August 10, 1866.
- Stewart, J. H., Goodland: Sherman Dark Horse, Eustis, May 10, October 11, 1888; Sherman County Democrat, Goodland, September 20, 1888.
- Stewart, Dr. S. G., Topeka: Medical Record, New York, 1905-'06; Journal of the Kansas Medical Society, 1906-'07; American Journal of Medical Science, Philadelphia, 1904-'06; American Journal of Obstetrics, New York, 1904-'06; Post Graduate, New York, 1904-'07; American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery, Philadelphia, 1906; Medical Brief, St. Louis, 1906; American Medical Association Journal, Chicago, 1905.
- Stewart, Mrs. S. G., Topeka: Scribner's Magazine, New York, 1902-'07; Pearson's Magazine, New York, 1903-'06; Everybody's Magazine, New York, 1902-'07; Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1902-'06; McClure's Magazine, New York, 1902-'06; World's Work, New York, 1902; Harper's Magazine, New York, 1902-'03; Metropolitan Magazine, New York, 1904-'07; Book Lover's Magazine, New York, 1903-'05; Review of Reviews, New York, 1903; Outing, New York, 1900-'05; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York, 1903-'05; Ainslee Magazine, New York,

- 1902-'04; Strand Magazine, New York, 1902-'04; Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, 1902-'06; Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio, 1905-'07; Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, 1903-'06; Success Magazine, New York, 1903; Harper's Weekly, New York, 1903-'05; Century Magazine, New York, 1901-'04; eight volumes of miscellaneous magazines.
- Stillwell, Judge L., Erie: Files of Thayer Headlight, from July, 1871, to 1876; New Chicago Transcript, September 23, 1870, to September 16, 1871, vol. 1; vol. 2, September 23, 1871, to April 6, 1872; Thayer Criterion, March 6, April 7, 17, 21, 28, May 5, 12, 1871; Tioga Herald, May 13, 1871, to September 21, 1872, vols. 1 and 2.
- Street, William D., Oberlin: Decatur County Socialist, Oberlin, October 19, 26, November 2, 1906.
- Sturm Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Magazine, February, 1908.
- United States Librarian of Congress: Engineering and Building Record, New York, 1887-'89, 1892-'95; Harper's Bazaar, New York, 1883, 1884; American Monthly Magazine, 1824; Geographical Journal, London, 1894-'98, 1901, 1903-'04; Gentleman's Magazine, London, 1868-'70; Harper's Magazine, New York, 1852-'53, 1868; Frisco System Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., 1893-'94; American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, Proceedings, 1888, 1890; Graham's Magazine, Philadelphia, 1843-'44; Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, 1865, 1867; Harvard Graduate Magazine, Boston, 1892-'96; English Mechanic, London, vols. 17-28; Engineering Mechanic, New York, 1895-'96; Engineering News, New York, 1904-'06; The Nation, New York, 1894, 1896-'99; New York Tribune, 1871, 1878-'79; Missionary Magazine, Boston, 1850-'53, 1855-'59; New Englander, New Haven, Conn., 1844-'45; Missionary Review, New York, 1890-'91, 1899; Manual Training Magazine, Chicago, 1903-'04; The Camera, Philadelphia, 1903-'04; American Wine Press, New York, 1903-'05; Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, 1839, 1841-'42, 1844-'47, 1851-'60; Baptist Missionary Magazine, Boston, 1840-'49; Boy's Friend, Cincinnati, 1898-'99; American Architect, Boston, 1889-'93, 1897, 1900; American Artisan, New York, 1869, 1873, 1875; American Homes, Knoxville, Tenn., 1895-'97; Engineering Magazine, New York, four numbers, 1903-'05; American Monthly Review of Reviews, New York, 1905; The Colonizer, London, 1906; The Chap-Book, Chicago, 1895, 1897; Club Woman, Boston, 1902-'03; Boys and Girls, Philadelphia, 1900-'03; Collier's Weekly, New York, five numbers of 1906; Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, 1839, 1844, 1849-'56, 1858, 1859, 1861-'64, 1868-'76, 1878, 1882-'86; Continental Monthly, New York, 1862-'64; The Church, Philadelphia, 1891; Columbian Magazine, 1786; Campbell's Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia, 1842-'43; Baily's Magazine, London, 1861; Builder and Wood Worker, New York, 1880-'82; Cornhill Magazine, London, 1866, 1867, 1882-'84; Arminian Magazine, London, 1778-'91, 1797; American Magazine, New York, 1906, 1907; Ballou's Monthly Magazine, New York, 1869; Brown Alumni Monthly, Providence, R. I., 1903-'05; Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, 1838-'41; The Athenæum, London, 1850-'63, 1867, 1875; Journal of the American Society, London, 1901-'04; American Journal of Archæology, Norwood, Mass., 1902; Analectic Magazine, Philadelphia, 1813-'19; American Political Register, 1816; The Daguerreotype, Boston, 1847, 1848; The Architect, London, 1875-'77, 1883-'86; Architecture and Building, New York, 1893, 1896; The Builder, London, 1872; Building News and Engineering Journal, London, 1873-'81; Building, New York, 1886-'89; The Engineer, London, 1881-'83, 1889-'92; British Architect, London, 1884-'85; Decorator and Furnisher, New York, 1882-'87; American Architect, Boston, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1900; New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, Conn., 1844, 1875, 1878, 1883, 1886-'91; Monthly Magazine, London, 1797, 1799-1803; Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, 1905; American Anthropologist, Washington, D. C., and New York, 1889, 1899-1900; Field and Forest, Washington, D. C., 1875, 1876; Journal Populaire des Sciences Geographiques,

Brussels, Belgium, 1889-'90; *Observaciones Magneticas y Meteorologicas*, 1876-1904; *German-American Annals*, Philadelphia, 1905-'07; *The Connecticut Magazine*, 1903-'04, vol. 8; *Journal*, Department of Agriculture, 1900-'03; *Journal*, Bureau of Agriculture, Perth, Western Australia, 1895 and 1897; *Ontario Gazette*, 1903; *The Continent*, Philadelphia, 1882-'83, vols. 2, 3; *Anglo-American Magazine*, vol. 2, 1853; *Journal of Brotherhood of Boiler-makers*, Kansas City, Kan., January, February and March, 1904.

Wierenga, Charles, Topeka: *The Electrical Age*, New York, September and October, 1907; *American Machinist*, New York, February-September, 1907, and several numbers of miscellaneous magazines.

Wilbur, Charles A., Topeka: *Scattering numbers of Harper's Monthly*, New York; *Lippincott's Magazine*, Philadelphia; *Review of Reviews*, New York; *Scribner's Magazine*, New York.

Wilder, D. W., Hiawatha: *Harvard Graduates Magazine*, March, June and September, 1906.

Wise, Mrs. P. L., Topeka: *Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago, 1902-'07; *Chicago Herald*, 1902-'03; *American Boy*, Detroit, Mich., 1902-'05; *Ladies' World*, New York, 1902-'05.

DONORS OF MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS
AND RELICS.

- Bond, Wm. J. and Mary C., Topeka: Tower rifle, property of Solomon W. Wilder, Co. H, Sixth Vermont.
- Bronson, Olcott W., Topeka: Knife found by workmen while tearing down the old Wayne house at 819 Kansas avenue, Topeka, in 1904; cane made of cardboard and paper, with leather handle, by a Sing Sing, N. Y., prisoner, and purchased by donor near entrance; iron door-lock and two turned railings from a bed in old abandoned church in Tecumseh, obtained fall of 1906; pair of tailor's scissors used by Mrs. Harter, of Louisiana, at the time of the War of 1812, and who made uniforms for soldiers; horn, from cow buffalo picked up on the plains near Dodge City by Jesse Elliott of Topeka, and given by him to donor; Stone picked up from Helen Hunt Jackson's grave, Cheyenne Mountain, Colo.
- Cederberg, Ida, Mankato: An Indian ax, found in Jewell county.
- Chamberlain, Howard B., Oakland, Cal.; Wooden loom, flax-wheel, spinning-wheel, spool-rack, temples, reel, cloth- and carpet-shuttles, winding-blade and warping-bars which belonged to Mrs. Maria Larsh Kelly, of Pottawatomie county, Kansas.
- Clark, Mrs. Frances E., Topeka: Collection of Kansas badges arranged by donor on black satin, and framed.
- Clark, H. H., Wallace: Bunch of keys to officers' quarters, barracks, chapel, store-house, guard-room, prison and magazines of Fort Wallace, established in 1867 on the frontier for the protection of the pioneer and freighter. It was the rendezvous of all arms and branches of the service, and many of our great generals have been the recipients of its hospitality.
- Cohn, Harry, Topeka: "Zorita," Spanish Intermezzo, for piano, sheet music.
- Cole, Mrs. Geo. R., Topeka: One piece of sea fern.
- Council Grove, citizens of: Key to tin box in foundation of Santa Fe trail marker at Council Grove, placed August 10, 1907.
- Crane, B. E., Topeka: Stonewall Jackson's soup tureen (punch bowl) came into donor's possession indirectly from Mrs. P. J. Henderson, a Southern woman, who claimed to be first cousin to Jackson.
- Finlaw, Mrs. Wm., Santa Rosa, Cal.: Invitation to "grasshopper hop," February 26, 1875, Manhattan, Kan.
- Fisher, John W., Baldwin: Candle-mold used by Rev. H. D. Fisher sixty years ago, also candle-stick used by his family.
- Frizzel, Mrs. M. M., Wabaunsee: Samples of carpet-weaving; flax thread, made by Mrs. Maria Kelly; piece of home-made linen made in Ohio about 1800, by Marcy Minor Larsh; linen woven from flax by Malinda Conwell and Maria Kelly, at Richmond, Ind.; flax, raised, pulled and hackled by Maria Larsh Kelly, in Preble county, Ohio, about 1835; twill blanket, carded, spun and woven at home, probably done by Mrs. J. Kelly, in Ohio, in 1830; piece of old home-made coverlet, woven on old-time loom about 1830 or earlier; old English vest, given to Mrs. M. Kelly by a friend in 1870, whose grandfather had worn it—very old style.
- Gage, Mrs. G. G., Topeka: Gold-headed cane presented to G. G. Gage by the survivors of the Battle of the Blue.
- Gay, James W., Winfield: Gun used by Sioux sub-chief during Gen. Geo. A. Custer's last fight on the Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876.

- Handy, Mrs. N. F., Topeka: Gum from Zanzibar, coast of Africa, from which varnish is made; specimen of coral; two pieces of Mexican pottery; seven fragments of Indian pottery; sea-shells; piece of whalebone; lance used in bull-fights; china gravy-ladle from burned farmhouse; three pieces smelted copper from Michigan; old-time home-made nail; three pebbles, one agate; Corean comb made of wood; one cotton ball; two cartridges; sweet-grass from Michigan; pack Mexican cards; *facsimile* of geological specimen from Commercial mine of New Mexico, shows a landscape; sword (curio) made of Chinese coins.
- Harris, Mrs. L. W., Miltonvale: Mayflower chair.
- Heatley, Thos. W., Cleveland, Ohio: "The Wondrous, Wondrous Story," sheet music.
- Histed, Thad C., Salina: Confederate belt-buckle, only a few made after this pattern.
- Holden, J. H., Fort Gibson, Okla.: Piece of wood from log cabin of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.
- Houghton, Mrs. R. C., Fort Scott: Cloth used for clothing, made from bark in Sandwich islands, in 1820; hair ball from the stomach of a cow.
- Hubbell, F. G., Topeka: Powder bought in St. Louis by Salem Gleason on his way to Kansas, about May, 1855. A part of the same keg of powder was used in the defense of Lawrence, December, 1856.
- Jennison, Mrs. C. R., Leavenworth: Scrap-books made by donor's husband, Col. C. R. Jennison.
- Johnson, Mrs. Geo., Courtland: Flag from Pawnee village.
- Johnson, Wm., Kansas City: Walnut gavel made by donor from wood taken from the school building at Shawnee Mission; the lumber being sawed in the mission mill.
- Johnston, J. A., Kansas City, Mo.: Clock which was stopped by the high water in the flood of 1903, in donor's café on Union avenue. The water was seven feet and two inches deep, and it required six feet and ten inches to stop the clock.
- Johnston, William A., chief justice supreme court, Topeka: Walnut desk or bar, made by Charles M. Ekstrom, of Topeka, and used in the first supreme court room in the state capitol, situated in the southeast corner of the basement, east wing, and discarded upon the removal of the court to the second floor of the south wing, in 189-.
- Jones, Humphrey W., Topeka: "Kansas," song, sheet music.
- Lowell, Jas. H., Holton: Monument studded with bullets, uniform buttons, grape shot, cartridges, cap-boxes, etc., left upon the battle-field of Antietam, procured by donor in 1902; Enfield rifle found in the yard of Solomon Renner after General Lee's retreat, burst at end of barrel, and ragged end cut off; canteen, with bullet-hole through it, found near burned houses of Mr. Mumma, east of the Hagerstown Pike, near Bloody Lane.
- Lugton, Geo. R., Topeka: Buttons bearing pictures of President Roosevelt and Charles Curtis, which passed through the flood of 1903.
- McGee, G. N., Valentia: Badge worn by donor while doing guard-duty at the tomb of James A. Garfield, as member of the Fourteenth regiment Ohio National Guard, September, 1881.
- Mackey, Wm. H., Junction City: Piece of Henry Clay's coffin.
- McLoughlin, Louis A., Fontana: Gun carried by donor in the battle of Arickaree, September 17, 1868.
- Martin, Geo. W., Topeka: Passes given donor by the Kansas Pacific railroad in 1870, 1871; Union Pacific, South Branch, 1870; Central Branch of Union Pacific, 1870, 1871; Pacific Railroad of Missouri, 1870; Complimentary pass of legislative excursion to Burlington on the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to that point, February 22, 1870; complimentary ticket, celebration of arrival of cars of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf railroad at Garnett, March 3, 1870.

- Martin, Steve B., Colby: Song-book of John Howell, who was father of Mrs. Mary Howell Martin, of Lecompton, and grandfather of Geo. W. Martin and donor. John Howell landed in New York June 20, 1819.
- Moore, H. Miles, Leavenworth: Gavel used by the presiding officer of the Board of Trade at all meetings from organization of the body, in 1882, till its close; spur used by donor while colonel and brigadier-general in the territorial militia, 1858-'61; sand-box, old-fashioned flat ink-well and penholder used by donor.
- Murphy, Mrs. Arthur, Kansas City: Archæological collection of the late Dr. L. G. Murphy, of Topeka, gathered in Indiana or Ohio, consisting of two pestles about fourteen inches in length; one copper hammer, with eye; one huge stone hammer, grooved; eight grooved stone axes and hammers of various sizes; thirteen wedge-shaped stone axes; one slender stone wedge; one stone tablet having two perforations; one stone tablet, one perforation; one pointed stone tablet; one stone three and one-half inches long, pointed at each end; one stone sinker, perforated lengthwise; one fragment of perforated sinker; one small stone sphere, worn flat on side; one loaf-shaped rubbing-stone; one circular stone, with deep depressions on either side; one spherical stone, worn flat on two surfaces; three round pebbles; one white quartz pebble; two arrow-heads; two large globular concretions; seventy-four horns of Texas cattle; eight buffalo horns; one cannon-ball; nine pieces of manzanita wood; one fungus growth; forty-one geological specimens; one piece of redwood.
- Nellis, Mrs. DeWitt C., Topeka: Cotton sack which contained beans sent to Kansas in the relief stores of 1860-'61, delivered by Rev. J. B. McAfee, who retained the sack. Inscription, "S. C. Pomeroy, At. for Lykins co. K. T. Aid"; walnut book-case (two glass doors, two drawers), given the Society by Judge DeWitt C. Nellis, for use of Topeka Federation of Clubs.
- Nellis, Luther M., Topeka: Fragments of pottery and mortar found by donor in Scott county in 1906, on site of Pueblo ruins of Cuartelejo; knife and cross made from wood taken from a cabin on the Hanway farm, at Lane, occupied by John Brown.
- Ozias, J. W., Lawrence: Type case used by donor as a boy about 1871; specimens of native Philippine woods used in manufacture of all wooden articles; sample of old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun, twenty years old; shoe-blackening brush sold in Manila to Twentieth Kansas boys; belt worn by member of Twentieth Kansas in the Philippines; wood cut from the mast of Admiral Montejos flagship, the Reina Christina, sunk by Dewey, May, 1, 1898; Filipino infant's shoe, found in deserted hut near Malolos; two hammers found in the ruins of burned factories at Apalet; portion of a Filipino gentleman's cane of native wood; cigar-shaped fan from Manila; button worn by donor during service in Company H, Twentieth Kansas; samples of Philippine cloth; haversack used in Manila; basin used by donor at San Francisco, crossing the Pacific twice, and in Manila while a member of company H, Twentieth Kansas.
- Paramour, Mrs. Ed., Chicago, Ill.: Invitation to Washington's birthday ball, Free-state Hotel, Lawrence, 1856.
- Plank, Pryor, Sparks: Four old ballots, Doniphan county.
- Plumb, Mrs. P. B., Emporia: Cylinder-head made in the old Shelby, Ala., iron-works and Brierfield mill, by the Confederate states government.
- Pratt, Mrs. Martha E., Piper, and Mrs. Rosamond O. Burt, Leavenworth: Bookcase made at the old Delaware Mission, Wyandotte county, from native wood, by Indian pupils; three globes used in schoolroom at Delaware Mission; ruler used by Rev. John G. Pratt, while superintendent of the Delaware Mission; Ironstone china cuspidor, used at old Delaware Mission for convenience of the Indians; old-style ruler used by Rev. John G. Pratt at the mission.
- Reed, Gabriel: Unexploded shell found at Santiago, Cuba, during Spanish American war, June-July, 1898. Donor obtained the shell at Spokane Falls, Wash., 1905.

Richey, William E., Harveyville: Archæological relics, consisting of seven scrapers, two rough axes, one sledge, one unfinished hammer, one hoe, two knife-ends, all from Diamond Springs; one knife-end from Stockdale; one rubber from Alex Smith, Lyons creek; one axe from Lyons creek; one flint knife from J. Miller's farm, Reckon Springs; one scraper from Mace farm, Humboldt creek; one flint knife from Cottonwood river; one flint knife from Mrs. C. Smith's farm, Maplehill; one red flint knife from Holland creek; one beveled arrow from Soldier creek; one pebble used in games, Hodgson farm, Soldier creek; three scrapers, Pracht farm, Middle creek, Chase county; one knife and one knife-end, from Pracht farm, Middle creek, Chase county; two knives from Gypsum creek, McPherson county; two scrapers; one dirk from Tarnstrom farm; one hoe from McDowell's creek, Bellenger farm, Geary county; one fragment of knife from Briggs farm, Geary county; one knife from Zumbrun farm, McDowell creek, Geary county. (Conditional deposit.)

Sheaffer, Sam. G., Ness City: Flint implements found in Ness county, as follows: Six spear-heads; twenty spear-head fragments; thirty-six arrow-heads and thirteen fragments; sixteen celts; two knives; one fragment of knife; two large quartzite pebbles; twenty-two chips; one fragment of quartz knife; three fragments of greenstone hatchet; two iron arrow-heads; one copper bail; one large greenstone rubbing-stone; one quartzite rubbing-stone; one sandstone file; one piece deer-horn; one piece of greenstone, 12 x 4½ inches, worn as though used in a threshold.

Sheehan, W. H., Lima, Mont.: Shoe-blackening box used by donor in Topeka and in all the principal cities from New York to San Francisco, from 1886 to 1889, covered with old coins.

Sheldon, Mrs. S. E., Topeka: Arm-chair used by Dr. S. E. Sheldon, state senator from Shawnee county.

Storrs, Mrs. Eliza, Emporia: Spy-glass used by Jas. H. Lane and other free-state leaders of Lawrence in watching for the approach of Missourians. W. W. Storrs came to Kansas in 1855.

Stover, Lute P., Iola: Shell of cartridge used by Apache Chief Geronimo, prisoner of war, Fort Sill, Okla., in killing buffalo served at editorial banquet at 101 ranch, Bliss, Okla., 1905.

Taylor, Burton G., Junction City: Lock picked up by donor on Lane street, San Francisco, August 20, 1906, relic of the earthquake of April, 1906.

Trial, Grace, Muscotah: Freak-of-nature corn-stalk found on Pack's farm, near Muscotah.

Trickett, C. W., Kansas City: Two padlock, "Kaw-King," souvenirs of law-enforcement contest in 1906, in Wyandotte county, Kansas, these being the first two removed upon the property-owners giving bonds that liquor would not be sold again on the premises, and that the jointists would not again engage in liquor-selling in said county, taken from the hotel at 1015 Fifth street, owned by Mary Grubel and operated by the Grubel brothers, her sons; bonds aggregating \$7,500.

Watson, Mrs. E. W., Wamego: Soldier blanket used during the Rebellion by Bluejacket Larsh, a boy from Eaton, Ohio, at Libby prison, where he nearly died of starvation.

Watson, Mrs. Hester Kelly, Belvue: Sample of hand-loom blankets; two samples of red and blue checked flannel, made by Mrs. Maria S. Kelly; linen and cotton napkin woven in New York, about 1797; sample of towel made by Mercy Minor Larsh from flax in Pennsylvania or Eaton, Ohio; plaid linen woven by Melinda Larsh Conwell, of Richmond, Ind.; three samples of home-made flannel, made about 1800, in the family of Mercy Minor Larsh; two samples of linsey-woolsey (cotton warp and wool filling), made by the Minor family of Pennsylvania; waist of child; blue jacket of linsey-woolsey, made prior to 1800, in the Minor family, of Maryland, later of Pennsylvania, the material similar to that

of the jacket worn by the boy, Marmaduke Van Swerangen, stolen by Shawnees, and afterwards known by the surname of Bluejacket, a relative of the Larsh family; sample of single cotton coverlet woven of wool and cotton on hand-loom in Indiana about 1818; blanket used by Bluejacket Larsh in Libby prison during the rebellion; shuttle used in making fish-net, about 1830, in Ohio, property of Mrs. Maria Minor Kelly; slipper made of prairie-hay for the cold of Dakota, made in 1890.

DONORS OF MAPS, ATLASES AND CHARTS.

- Burt, Mrs. Rosamond O., Leavenworth, and Mrs. Martha E. Pratt, Piper: Map of the Delaware lands belonging to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, with plat showing the route of the road and its connections; small manuscript map of the lands of the Delaware Indians belonging to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company; plat of Lawrence, Kansas territory, surveyed October, 1854, by A. D. Searl.
- Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa: Maps issued by the department—London, Hamilton, mounted police station, and polar expedition.
- Canada Geological Survey, Ottawa: Twelve atlas sheets of the province of Nova Scotia; map accompanying annual report, vol. 15, 1902-'03; map to accompany the annual report, 1904; special map of Rossland, 1908; map of Yukon territory, 1906.
- Cook, G. C., Newton: Map of Newton, 1887.
- Deering Real Estate Company, Chickaskia, Okla.: Small pocket map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.
- Glover, C. M., Newton: Map of Newton.
- Johnston, J. C., Newton: Map of Newton, 1882.
- McCarter, Margaret Hill, Topeka: Map of the city of Topeka, 1887.
- Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.: Rainfall chart of the United States, 1880.
- Spencer, Rev. Joab, Slater, Mo.: Plats of grounds and buildings of Shawnee Manual Labor School, Johnson county, as they appeared about 1855.
- United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.: St. Marys atlas; Snogualmie folio; Redding folio, California; Beaver folio, Pennsylvania; fifty-six topographic sheets issued by the department, October, 1906, to March, 1907; topographic maps of various parts of the United States, sixty-five sheets, issued April, December, 1907. Geological atlases: Maryland, District of Columbia, 152; Colorado, 153; North Carolina, South Carolina, 147; Wyoming, 150; Tennessee, North Carolina, 151.
- United States Interior Department, Washington, D. C.: Map of Arizona, 1896; Milwaukee special folio; Nantucket folio; eighty-six topographic atlas sheets of United States, issued from April to June, 1906; eighty-six topographic sheets of Kansas.
- United States Land Office, Washington, D. C.: Maps issued by the United States General Land Office: Territory of Arizona, 1903; Indiana, 1886; Kansas, 1898; Washington, 1905; Nebraska, 1890; North Dakota, 1903; Louisiana, 1896; Indian Territory, 1899; Oklahoma state, 1906; Utah, 1902; Michigan, 1904; Wisconsin, 1896; Hawaii Territory, 1901; Oregon, 1906; Nevada, 1903; Florida, 1893; Alaska, 1906; Wyoming, 1905; Minnesota, 1905; New Mexico, 1903; Alabama, 1895; Illinois, 1885; Colorado, 1905; Missouri, 1891; Arkansas, 1901; Iowa, 1885; Ohio, 1895; South Dakota, 1901.
- United States Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.: United States weather bureau maps for January, 1908.
- United States Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.: Geological atlases: Pennsylvania folio, 144; Lancaster folio, 145; Rogersville folio, 146; Joplin district folio, Missouri-Kansas, 148; Penobscot Bay folio,

Maine, 189; Geological Survey of the United States, Winslow folio, Arkansas and Indian Territory; same, Ann Arbor folio, Michigan; Dover folio, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, 137; Bald Mountain-Dayton folio, Wyoming, 141; Cloud Peak-Fort McKinney folio, Wyoming, 142.

Williams, J. S., Manhattan: Map of Ashland town site, Davis county, August 22, 1857.

Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison: Map showing location of creameries and cheese factories in Wisconsin, 1906.

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the newspapers and periodicals published in Kansas, corrected to April 1, 1909.

The regular issues of these, with very few exceptions, are now being received by the Kansas State Historical Society. They are the free gift of the publishers of the state. They are bound in annual or semiannual volumes, and are preserved in the library of the Society in the state capitol for the free use of the people. They number 841 in all. Of these, 75 are dailies, 635 weeklies, 2 triweeklies, 12 semiweeklies, 85 monthlies, 1 biweekly, 6 semimonthlies, 1 bimonthly, 12 quarterlies, 1 every three weeks, 9 occasionals, making in all 24,153 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers and magazines. They come from all of the 105 counties of Kansas, and record the history of the people of all the communities and neighborhoods.

The figures following the name of each county indicate the number of bound newspaper files for that county.

ALLEN COUNTY—243 bound volumes.

The Humboldt Union, republican; W. T. McElroy, editor and publisher, Humboldt.

Allen County Herald (semiweekly), republican; Arthur W. Cunningham, editor and publisher, Humboldt.

The Iola Register (daily), republican; Chas. F. Scott, editor and publisher, Iola.

The Iola Record (daily), republican; Harris, Teats & Anderson, editors and publishers, Iola.

The Moran Herald, republican; C. C. Thomas, editor and publisher, Moran.

The Elsmore Leader, republican; Roy W. Cox, editor and publisher, Elsmore.

The Savonburg Record, republican; C. A. Reynolds, editor and publisher, Savonburg.

Gas City Herald (semiweekly), republican; A. C. Shaffer, editor and proprietor, Gas City.

The La Harpe Journal, republican; C. Borin, publisher, La Harpe.

The Iola Index (daily and weekly); T. F. Zeigler, editor, Index Publishing Company, publishers, Iola.

The Humboldt Daily News; S. A. D. Cox, editor and publisher, Humboldt.

ANDERSON COUNTY—229 bound volumes.

- Garnett Eagle-Plaindealer, republican; Clark T. Richardson, editor, C. T. Richardson and W. O. Champe, publishers, Garnett.
- The Garnett Journal, democratic; Paul H. Kirk, editor and publisher, Garnett.
- The Evening Review; W. O. Champe, editor, Richardson and Champe, publishers, Garnett.
- Garnett Evening News, republican; Paul H. Kirk, editor and publisher, Garnett.
- The Westphalia Times, democratic; Ancil F. Hatten, editor and publisher, Westphalia.
- The Kincaid Dispatch, republican; J. E. Scruggs, jr., editor and publisher, Kincaid.
- The Free Press, independent; C. H. Johnson, editor and publisher, Colony.
- The Greeley Graphic, independent; O. L. Cullison, editor and publisher, Greeley.

ATCHISON COUNTY—382 bound volumes.

- The Atchison Globe (daily and weekly), independent; Edgar W. Howe, editor and publisher, Atchison.
- The Atchison Champion (daily and weekly), republican; C. H. Young & Co., editors and publishers, Atchison.
- The Midland (monthly), college; Grace M. Brown, editor in chief, literary societies of Midland College, publishers, Atchison.
- The Abbey Student (bimonthly), college; G. J. Skluzacek, editor in chief, students of St. Benedict's College, publishers, Atchison.
- Midland College Bulletin (quarterly), college; published by Midland College, Atchison.
- Muscotah Record, independent; Guy L. Stoddard, editor and publisher, Muscotah.
- The Effingham New Leaf, republican; C. E. and A. J. Sells, editors and publishers, Effingham.
- Atchison County High School News (monthly); published by the students of Atchison County high school, Effingham.
- The Potter Kansan and Leaf, independent; W. A. Remsburg, editor and publisher, Potter.
- Kansas Staats-Anzeiger, German; John Hoenscheidt, editor and publisher, Atchison.
- The Huron Herald, independent; J. E. Smith, editor and publisher, Huron.
- The Western Chief (monthly), official magazine of the I. O. R. M.; C. A. Wolf, editor and publisher, Atchison.
- Church Visitor (weekly); A. E. Renn, editor, published by Ministerial Union, Atchison.

BARBER COUNTY—132 bound volumes.

- Medicine Lodge Cresset, republican; L. M. Axline, editor and publisher, Medicine Lodge.
- The Barber County Index, democratic; C. C. Painter and Clayton Herr, editors and publishers, Medicine Lodge.

The Kiowa Journal, republican; H. E. Glenn, editor and publisher, Kiowa.
The Kiowa News-Review, republican; Oscar Haberlein, editor and publisher, Kiowa.

The Isabel Herald, independent; W. H. Holmes, editor and publisher, Isabel.

Hazleton Herald, independent; C. A. Hyatt, editor and publisher, Hazleton.

BARTON COUNTY—235 bound volumes.

The Great Bend Tribune (daily and weekly), republican; Will Townsley, Warren Baker, Ed. C. Vollmar, editors, Tribune Publishing Company, publishers, Great Bend.

Barton County Democrat, democratic; W. P. Feder, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.

Barton County Press, German; John Hoenscheidt, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.

The Truth about God, religious (monthly); W. H. Kerr, editor, Great Bend.

The Hoisington Dispatch, independent; W. A. Cornelius, editor, Cornelius Bros., proprietors, Hoisington.

Ellinwood Leader, neutral; John Meyers, editor, Leader Publishing Company, publishers, Ellinwood.

Claflin Clarion, republican; Bert Fancher, editor and publisher, Claflin.

Pawnee Rock Herald, independent; Grant Lippincott, editor and publisher, Pawnee Rock.

BOURBON COUNTY—310 bound volumes.

The Fort Scott Tribune, and The Fort Scott Monitor (daily and semi-weekly), independent democratic; Geo. W. Marble, editor, Tribune-Monitor Company, publishers, Fort Scott.

The Republican (daily and weekly), republican; W. R. Smith, editor and publisher, Fort Scott.

The Trackman, official organ of the National Union of Railway Trackmen, J. I. Sheppard, publisher, Fort Scott.

The Bronson Pilot (semiweekly), republican; Laurence Moore, editor and publisher, Bronson.

Mapleton Press, neutral; C. W. Hessong, editor and publisher, Mapleton.

The Hiattville News; Hiattville Publishing Company, publishers, Hiattville.

The Fulton Independent; F. H. Niles, editor and publisher, Fulton.

The Cicerone; H. M. Brainard, editor and publisher, Uniontown.

BROWN COUNTY—244 bound volumes.

The Brown County World (daily and weekly), republican; Ewing Herbert, editor and publisher, Hiawatha.

The Kansas Democrat, democratic; E. Harrington, proprietor, C. A. Calnan, managing editor, Hiawatha.

The Key, official organ of Life and Annuity Association (monthly); Grant W. Harrington, editor and publisher, Hiawatha.

The School News (monthly); C. W. Good, editor and publisher, Hiawatha.

Herbert's Magazine (literary); Ewing Herbert, editor and publisher, Hiawatha.
The Hiawatha News, independent; Wallace F. Hovey, editor and proprietor, Hiawatha.
The Horton Commercial, democratic; Clyde McManigal, editor and publisher, Horton.
The Horton Headlight, republican; Charles Herbert Browne, editor and publisher, Horton.
Fairview Enterprise, republican; Chas. H. Browne, editor and publisher, Fairview.
The Everest Enterprise, neutral; Otto Wiley, editor and publisher, Everest.
The Morrill News, independent; A. N. Eickelberger, editor and publisher, Chas. E. Gettys, office editor, Morrill.
Robinson Index, republican; N. F. Leslie, editor, N. F. and H. M. Leslie, publishers, Robinson.

BUTLER COUNTY—348 bound volumes.

Walnut Valley Times (daily and weekly), republican; Alvah Sheldon, editor and publisher, El Dorado.
El Dorado Republican (daily and weekly), republican; T. B. Murdock, editor and publisher, El Dorado.
The Advocate, peoples party; Geo. F. Fullinwider, editor and publisher, El Dorado.
The Augusta Journal, republican; Will H. Cady, editor and publisher, Augusta.
The Augusta Gazette (daily), democratic; T. Sexton, editor and publisher, Augusta.
The Latham Mirror, republican; O. W. Ferguson, editor and proprietor, Latham.
The Leon Indicator, republican; J. E. Hannon, editor and publisher, Leon.
Douglass Tribune, republican; J. M. Satterthwaite, editor and publisher, Douglass.
The Independent, independent; E. Davis & Co., editors and publishers, White Water.
The Towanda News, neutral; Geo. W. Moore, editor and publisher, Towanda.
The Cassoday Times; Robinson & Sharp, editors and publishers, Cassoday.

CHASE COUNTY—112 bound volumes.

Chase County Leader (semiweekly), republican; W. C. Austin, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls.
The Courant and Reveille, democratic; E. E. Burns, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls.
Strong City News; Martin F. Blank, editor and publisher, Strong City.
Chase County High School Bulletin (monthly); published by the high school, Cottonwood Falls.
Elmdale Gas Jet, independent; Ada M. Adams, editor, Frank E. Pattee, publisher, Elmdale.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—117 bound volumes.

- The Weekly Times-Star, republican; K. W. Whitmore, editor and publisher, Sedan.
The Sedan Lance, republican; Clyde H. Knox, editor and publisher, Sedan.
Cedar Vale Commercial, republican; Della Brooks, editor and publisher, Cedar Vale.
The Peru Weekly Derrick, neutral; H. C. Chacey and I. M. Chacey, editors and publishers, Peru.
The Chautauqua Globe; T. E. Trigg, editor and publisher, Chautauqua.
The Hewins Sayings; Gaddie & Allen, editors and publishers, Hewins.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—323 bound volumes.

- The Columbus Advocate, republican; W. A. Mitchell, editor and publisher, Columbus.
The Modern Light, populist; W. B. Lowry, editor and publisher, Columbus.
The Student (monthly); published by students of the Cherokee county high school, Columbus.
Cherokee County Democrat, independent; Phil L. Keener, editor and publisher, Columbus.
The Galena Weekly Republican, republican; W. L. Burke, editor and publisher, Galena.
The Galena Evening Times (daily), democratic; Strother & Sons, editors and publishers, Galena.
Baxter Springs News, independent; Chas. L. Smith, editor and publisher, Baxter Springs.
Cherokee County Republican, republican; Geo. W. Peterson, editor and publisher, Baxter Springs.
Baxter Springs Daily Enterprise; Qualls Bros., editors and publishers, Baxter Springs.
Weir City Journal, republican; J. D. L. and L. H. Waddle, editors and publishers, Weir City.
The Scammon Miner, democratic; Phil L. Keener, editor and publisher, Scammon.
Scammon Journal, republican; E. D. Brown, editor and publisher, Scammon.

CHEYENNE COUNTY—51 bound volumes.

- The St. Francis Herald, independent; Geo. Lawless, editor, The Herald Publishing Company (incorporated), publishers, St. Francis.
The Cheyenne County Citizen; C. M. Kincaid, editor and publisher, St. Francis.

CLARK COUNTY—53 bound volumes.

- The Clark County Clipper, independent; H. C. Mayse, editor and publisher, Ashland.
Minneola Record, independent; J. E. Dancy, editor and publisher, Minneola.
The Leader-Tribune, republican. W. W. Harvey, owner, Harry Wellborn, editor and manager, Englewood.

CLAY COUNTY—177 bound volumes.

- The Clay Center Dispatch (daily and weekly), populist; Dispatch Publishing Company, publishers, Chas. A. Southwick, president and manager, B. F. Hemphill, secretary and treasurer, Clay Center.
- The Times, republican; D. A. Valentine, editor and publisher, Clay Center.
- The Daily Republican, republican; F. W. Parrott, managing editor, Republican Publishing Company, publishers, Clay Center.
- The Triple Tie Advocate (monthly), fraternal; G. M. Stratton, editor, Triple Tie Benefit Association, publishers, Clay Center.
- The Clay Center District News (quarterly), religious; M. E. Church, publisher, Rev. W. C. Hanson, editor, Clay Center.
- The Clifton News, republican; Best & Murdock, editors and publishers, Clifton.
- The Tribune, Morganville, neutral; L. D. Huff, editor and publisher, Morganville.
- Wakefield News, neutral; Isabella Fraser, editor and publisher, Wakefield.
- The Green Banner; Guy E. Harmon, editor and publisher, Green.
- The Wakefield Pointer, neutral; Newell W. Squiers, editor and publisher, Wakefield.

CLOUD COUNTY—292 bound volumes.

- The Concordia Empire, republican; George Burroughs and Lynn W. Bloom, editors and publishers, Concordia.
- The Kansan (daily and weekly), republican; Gomer T. Davies, editor and publisher, Concordia.
- The Daily Blade, republican; George Burroughs and Lynn W. Bloom, editors and publishers, Concordia.
- The Concordia Press, democratic; W. H. Dannenbarger, editor and publisher, Concordia.
- The Glasco Sun, independent; L. E. Frankforther, editor and publisher, Glasco.
- The Farmers' Voice, democratic; J. J. Henley, editor and publisher, Clyde.
- The Clyde Republican, and Clyde Herald, republican; W. A. Huff, editor and publisher, Clyde.
- The Zephyr (monthly); published by students of Clyde high school, Clyde.
- The Kansas Optimist, independent; Robert Good, editor and publisher, Jamestown.
- The Miltonvale Record, neutral; G. C. R. Piersee, editor and publisher, Miltonvale.

COFFEY COUNTY—234 bound volumes.

- The Burlington Republican (daily and semiweekly), republican; John Redmond, editor and publisher, Burlington.
- The Burlington Democrat (triweekly), democratic; Flory & Sons, editors and publishers, Burlington.
- Le Roy Reporter, democratic; Frank Fockele, editor and publisher, Le Roy.
- The Comment, independent; Harry L. Covert, editor and publisher, Le Roy.

Waverly Gazette, republican; O. J. Rose, editor and publisher, Waverly.
The Lebo Enterprise, independent; W. P. Evans, editor and publisher, Lebo.

The Gridley Light; Osborne & Dressley, editors and publishers, Gridley.
The Lebo Star; A. A. Torrence, editor and publisher, Lebo.

COMANCHE COUNTY—65 bound volumes.

The Western Star, independent; H. V. Butcher, editor and publisher, Coldwater.

The Talisman, neutral; McIntyre & Stanley, editors and publishers, Coldwater.

The Protection Post; W. Clyde Pile, editor and publisher, Protection.

COWLEY COUNTY—446 bound volumes.

The Winfield Courier (daily and weekly), republican; E. P. Greer, editor, Courier Printing Company, publishers, Winfield.

The Winfield Tribune (daily), democratic; Winfield Tribune Printing Company, publishers, Winfield.

The Industrial Free Press (daily), independent; Louis Allen, editor, Free Press Printing Company, publishers, Winfield.

Arkansas City Traveler (daily), republican; R. C. Howard, editor and publisher, Arkansas City.

Arkansas Valley Democrat, democratic; Sol. L. Long, editor, W. B. Walton, publisher, Arkansas City.

The X-Rays (daily and weekly), democratic; Henry B. Funk, editor and publisher, Arkansas City.

Dexter Dispatch, republican; W. L. Baldrige, editor and publisher, Dexter.

The Udall News, neutral; Harry Hall, editor and publisher, Udall.

The Burden Times; W. H. Hutton, editor and publisher, Burden.

The A. S. of C. C. Bulletin (quarterly); R. F. Greene, editor and publisher, Arkansas City.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—352 bound volumes.

The Girard Press, republican; E. A. Wasser and A. M. Wasser, editors and publishers, Girard.

The Independent News, independent; Ford & Beezley, editors and publishers, Girard.

Appeal to Reason, socialist; J. A. Wayland, editor and publisher, Girard.

The Pittsburg Headlight (daily and weekly), republican; Moore Bros., editors and publishers, Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Kansan, democratic; Dr. J. F. Callen, editor and publisher, Pittsburg.

Pittsburg Volksfreund (German), independent; John Hoenscheidt, editor and publisher, Pittsburg.

The Cyclone (quarterly), fraternal; R. M. Scott, editor and publisher, Pittsburg.

The Cherokee Sentinel, republican; T. J. Lisenbee, editor and publisher, Cherokee.

The McCune Herald, neutral; G. H. Dyer, editor and publisher, McCune.
The Arcadia Times, democratic; Benjamin J. Gunn, editor and publisher, Arcadia.

The Walnut Eagle, republican; Lewis Martin, editor and publisher, Walnut.

The Walnut Advance, democratic; Harry W. Tucker, editor and publisher, Walnut.

The Mulberry News, independent; Harry W. Tucker, editor and publisher, Mulberry.

The Hepler Enterprise; Mrs. Ollie L. Mason, local editor, H. W. Tucker, publisher, Hepler.

DECATUR COUNTY—130 bound volumes.

Oberlin Herald, democratic; E. M. Coldren, editor, E. W. Coldren, associate editor, Coldren & Sons, publishers, Oberlin.

The Oberlin Eye, republican; Columbus Borin, editor and publisher, Oberlin.

The Oberlin Times, republican; O. M. Towne, editor; Leslie M. Parker, business manager, Times Publishing Company, publishers, Oberlin.

The Norcatur Register, republican; L. E. Haskins, editor; Times Publishing Company, publishers, Norcatur.

Jennings Echo, republican; Geo. W. Shook & Son, editors and publishers, Jennings.

Dresden Sunflower, republican; W. C. Roughton, editor and publisher, Dresden.

DICKINSON COUNTY—396 bound volumes.

Abilene Chronicle (daily and weekly), republican; P. W. Heath, editor and manager, Heath-McCormick Publishing Company, publishers, Abilene.

Abilene Reflector (daily and weekly), republican; C. M. Harger, editor, The Reflector Company, publishers, Abilene.

The Dickinson County News, democratic; J. W. Howe, editor and publisher, Abilene.

The Abilene Democrat, democratic; Mrs. M. H. Bishop, editor and publisher, Abilene.

The Implement Dealers' Bulletin (monthly); H. J. Hodge, editor and publisher, official organ of Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, Abilene.

Kansas State Sunday School Journal (monthly), religious; J. H. Engle, editor and publisher, Abilene.

The Herington Times, republican; A. M. and B. C. Crary, editors and publishers, Herington.

The Herington Sun, republican; J. L. Frazier, editor, Sun Printing Company, publishers, Herington.

The Hope Dispatch, republican; M. C. Hemenway, editor and publisher, Hope.

Solomon Tribune, republican; W. L. Olson, editor and publisher, Solomon.

Chapman Advertiser, independent; H. A. Gallagher, editor and publisher, Chapman.

Enterprise Push and Journal, independent; Morris Patton, editor and publisher, Enterprise.

The Carlton Tribune; J. S. Goodwin, publisher, Carlton.

DONIPHAN COUNTY—174 bound volumes.

The Weekly Kansas Chief, republican; H. J. Calnan, editor and proprietor, Troy.

Wathena Times (neutral); A. C. Wiegant, editor and publisher, Wathena.

The Wathena Republican, republican; W. T. Stewart, editor and publisher, Wathena.

The Severance News, neutral; P. L. Gray, editor and publisher, Severance.

White Cloud Globe, republican; Emil L. Marker, editor and publisher, White Cloud.

The Highland Vidette, republican; Tobias Larson, editor and publisher, Highland.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—600 bound volumes.

Lawrence Journal (daily and weekly), republican; J. L. Brady, editor, The Journal Company, publishers, Lawrence.

Lawrence Gazette (daily and weekly), republican; C. S. Finch, editor, The Jeffersonian Gazette Company, publishers, Lawrence.

Lawrence World (daily and weekly); W. C. Simons, president and manager, World Publishing Company, publishers, Lawrence.

Lawrence Daily Democrat (daily), democratic; J. B. Fugate, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

Lawrence Germania (German), independent; Henry Albach, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

The Kansan (semiweekly); R. L. Douglas, editor, published by Kansas University Publishing Association, Lawrence.

The Kansas Lawyer (monthly); published by the University Law School, Lawrence.

The Fraternal Aid (monthly), fraternal; C. S. Finch, editor, published in interest of Fraternal Aid Association, Lawrence.

Lawrence High School Budget (semimonthly); Robert Fisher, editor, published by students Lawrence high school.

The Windmill (semimonthly); edited and published by pupils of Lawrence high school.

The Kansas University Science Bulletin (occasional), scientific; H. B. Newson, managing editor, published by University, Lawrence.

The Graduate Magazine of University of Kansas (monthly); published by the Alumni Association, Kansas University, Lawrence.

The University of Kansas News-Bulletin (weekly); edited and published by the State University, Lawrence.

Monthly Weather Report of Department of Meteorology of Kansas University; Lawrence.

The Indian Leader, college; Helen W. Ball, manager, Haskell Institute, publisher, Lawrence.

The Lecompton Sun; Geo. W. Connell, editor and publisher, Lecompton.

The Baldwin Ledger, republican; W. C. Markham, editor and publisher, Baldwin.

Baldwin Republican, republican; H. A. Sawin, editor and publisher, Baldwin.

Baker Orange, college; G. M. Boicourt, editor, published by Baker Orange Company, Baldwin.

The Eudora Weekly News, republican; Will Stadler, editor and publisher, Eudora.

Moffatana Bulletin (occasional); G. W. Maffett, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

Baker University News-Bulletin (monthly); edited and published by Baker University, Baldwin.

EDWARDS COUNTY—65 bound volumes.

Kinsley Graphic, democratic; J. M. Lewis, editor and publisher, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, associate editor, Kinsley.

The Kinsley Mercury, republican; C. R. Edwards, editor and publisher, Kinsley.

The Belpre Bulletin, neutral; H. C. Busenbark, editor and publisher, Belpre.

Lewis Press, neutral; A. T. Gallemore, editor and publisher, Lewis.

ELK COUNTY—167 bound volumes.

The Howard Courant, republican; Thomas E. Thompson, editor and publisher, Howard.

Elk County Citizen, populist; F. C. Flory, editor and publisher, Howard.

The Longton Gleaner, republican; Lauren Hale, editor and publisher, Longton.

The Longton News, republican; R. B. McCutchan, editor and publisher, Longton.

The Moline Review, republican; U. G. Sutton, editor and publisher, Moline.

The Elk Falls Journal, neutral; Paul McNabb, editor and publisher, Elk Falls.

The Grenola Leader; J. L. Alexander, editor, Leader Publishing Company, publishers, Grenola.

ELLIS COUNTY—114 bound volumes.

The Republican, republican; Geo. P. Griffith, editor and publisher, Hays City.

The Free Press, populist; H. C. Freese, editor and publisher, Hays City.

The News, democratic; News Publishing Company, publishers, Hays City.

The Western Normal Leader (semimonthly); Ida Solomon, editor-in-chief, Ward Sullivan, business manager, Western Normal Publishing Association, publishers, Hays City.

The Review-Headlight, republican; W. H. Snyder, editor and publisher, Ellis.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY—123 bound volumes.

Ellsworth Reporter, republican; Geo. Huycke, editor and publisher, Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Messenger, democratic; Frank S. Foster, editor and publisher, Ellsworth.

The Wilson Echo, republican; Chas. H. Seaver, editor and publisher, Wilson.

Kansaske Rozhledy (Bohemian); K. L. Jadrnicek, local editor and manager, Wilson.

The Holyrood Banner, independent; Wenslow Sipra, editor and publisher, Holyrood. •

Kanopolis Journal; K. L. Griffith, editor and publisher, Kanopolis.

FINNEY COUNTY—124 bound volumes.

Garden City Herald, republican; Norris Bros., editors and publishers, Garden City.

Garden City Imprint, republican; published by Evening Telegram Company, Garden City.

The Evening Telegram (daily), republican; Evening Telegram Company, R. H. Faxon, president and editor, Paul C. Rankin, secretary and manager, Garden City.

FORD COUNTY—139 bound volumes.

The Globe-Republican, republican; W. E. Davis, president, Globe-Republican Printing Company, publishers, Dodge City.

The Journal-Democrat, democratic; T. J. Schall, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

The College Advance (occasional), college; Rev. E. H. Vaughan, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

The Bucklin Banner, neutral; Hays & Frazier, publishers, Bucklin.

Spearville News, republican; Eugene L. Smith, editor and publisher, Spearville.

World Brotherhood, socialist; J. A. Cline, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—462 bound volumes.

Ottawa Herald (daily and weekly), republican; R. A. Harris and A. L. Miller, editors and publishers, Ottawa.

The Ottawa Daily Republic, democratic; Thos. W. Morgan, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

The Ottawa Campus (monthly), college; published by students of Ottawa University, Ottawa.

Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly Herald (monthly); published by the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly.

The Ottawa Guardian, prohibition; Vincent C. Robb, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

The Wellsville Globe, republican; Asa F. Converse, editor and publisher, Wellsville.

Williamsburg Star, neutral; W. M. Stuckey, editor and publisher, Williamsburg.

The Pomona Republican, republican; G. R. O'Brien, editor and publisher, Pomona.

GEARY COUNTY—158 bound volumes.

Junction City Union (daily and weekly), republican; John Montgomery & Son, editors and publishers, Junction City.

The Junction City Republic, republican; Chas. H. Manley, editor and publisher, Junction City.

The Junction City Sentinel (daily and weekly), democratic; A. D. Colby and Z. G. Hopkins, editors, Sentinel Publishing Company, publishers, Junction City.

The Fort Riley Guidon, post; A. D. Colby, editor and publisher, Fort Riley.

GOVE COUNTY—73 bound volumes.

Gove County Republican-Gazette, republican; A. K. Trimmer, editor and publisher, Gove City.

Gove County Advocate, republican; Wm. Field, jr., editor and publisher, Quinter.

The Gove County Record, democratic; S. C. Carroll and H. A. Spiker, editors and publishers, Grinnell.

GRAHAM COUNTY—86 bound volumes.

The People's Reveille, democratic; Reveille Publishing Company, publishers, Hill City.

Hill City Republican, republican; W. H. Hill and C. H. Emmons, editors and publishers, Hill City.

The New Era, republican; Geo. B. Munson, editor and publisher, Hill City.

GRANT COUNTY—37 bound volumes.

Grant County Republican, republican; E. M. Henthorn and ——— Williamson, editors and publishers, Ulysses.

GRAY COUNTY—53 bound volumes.

The Jacksonian, republican; Elmer T. Peterson, editor and publisher, Cimarron.

GREELEY COUNTY—42 bound volumes.

Greeley County Republican, republican; W. M. Glenn, editor and publisher, Tribune.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—132 bound volumes.

The Eureka Herald-Republican, republican; Geo. E. Tucker, editor and publisher, Eureka.

The Democratic Messenger, democratic; E. F. Hudson and Robert Focht, editors and publishers, Eureka.

The Student (monthly), college; edited and published by students of Southern Kansas Academy, Eureka.

The Severyite, republican; C. G. Pierce, editor and publisher, Severy.

The Madisonian, republican; E. O. Trask, editor and publisher, Madison.

The Fall River News, republican; J. A. Powell, editor and publisher, Fall River.

Hamilton Times, neutral; A. F. Dore, editor, Hudson & Focht, publishers, Hamilton.

The Madison Spirit; A. L. Shultz, editor and publisher, Madison.

HAMILTON COUNTY—79 bound volumes.

The Syracuse Journal, democratic; Henry Block, editor and publisher, Syracuse.

The Hamilton County Republican and Syracuse News, republican; G. R. Hickok, editor, F. B. Williams, business manager, Syracuse.

The Coolidge Leader; J. H. Conard, editor and publisher, Coolidge.

HARPER COUNTY—200 bound volumes.

The Anthony Republican, republican; W. E. Blackburn, editor and publisher, Anthony.

The Anthony Bulletin, democratic; Hutchinson & Couch, editors and publishers, Anthony.

The Chronicle (occasional), religious; E. C. Pollard, editor and publisher, Anthony.

The Harper Sentinel, republican; Harry T. Leonard, editor and publisher, Harper.

Harper Advocate, democratic; A. B. Hoffman, editor and publisher, Harper.

The Independent, independent; L. D. Harding, editor and proprietor, Attica.

The Bluff City News, independent; K. M. Glover, editor and publisher, Bluff City.

The Argus, independent; M. C. Ellinger, editor and publisher, Waldron.

HARVEY COUNTY—291 bound volumes.

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The Newton Journal, democratic; J. L. Napier, editor and publisher, Newton.

Bethel College Monthly, college; G. A. Haury, editor, published by Bethel College, Newton.

Monatsblatter aus Bethel College (German monthly), college; David Goerz, editor, Bethel College, publisher, Newton.

Post und Volksblatt (German), H. P. Krehbiel, editor, Western Book and Publishing Company, publishers, Newton.

The Halstead Independent, republican; E. J. Bookwalter, editor and publisher, Halstead.

The Burrton Graphic, independent; E. J. Bookwalter and Jacob Dick, editors and publishers, Burrton.

The Burrton Grit, neutral; Ben W. Harlow, editor and publisher, Burrton.

The Sedgwick Pantagraph, independent; Mack P. Cretcher, editor and publisher, Sedgwick.

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The Holton Signal, democratic; J. F. Jarrell, editor and publisher, Holton.

The Campbell College Charta (monthly), college; T. D. Crites, editor in chief, published by Campbell College, Holton.

Soldier Clipper, republican; Ben L. Mickle, editor and publisher, Soldier.

Whiting Journal, independent; Butters & Butters, editors and publishers, Whiting.

The Netawaka Talk; W. J. Granger, editor and publisher, Netawaka.

The Hoyt Sentinel, neutral; Moses W. Porter, editor and publisher, Hoyt.

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The Oskaloosa Times, republican; H. C. King, editor, Harman Publishing Company, publishers, Oskaloosa.

The Jefferson County Tribune, populist; H. C. King, editor, Harman Publishing Company, publishers, Oskaloosa.

Valley Falls New Era, republican; Geo. Harman, editor, Harman Publishing Company, publishers, Valley Falls.

The Farmers' Vindicator, populist; Geo. Harman, editor, Harman Publishing Company, publishers, Valley Falls.

The Winchester Star, republican; O. C. Kirkpatrick, editor and publisher, Winchester.

The Nortonville News, republican; Almond P. Burdick, editor and publisher, Nortonville.

The McLouth Times, republican; W. M. Pennington, editor and publisher, McLouth.

The Meriden Ledger, neutral; J. D. Hines, owner, Harman Publishing Company, publishers, Meriden.

The Perry Mirror, republican; J. W. Byrn, editor and publisher, Perry.

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The Western Advocate, democratic; Henry R. Honey, editor and publisher, Mankato.

High School Record (monthly); edited and published by the students of high school, Mankato.

Jewell County Republican, republican; W. C. Palmer, editor and publisher, Jewell City.

The Burr Oak Herald, republican; E. A. Ross, editor and publisher, Burr Oak.

The Esbon Times, democratic; Earl Vaughn, editor and publisher, Esbon.

The New Era, democratic; J. F. Hale, editor and publisher, Formoso.

The Randall News, neutral; J. B. Barton, editor and proprietor, Randall.

JOHNSON COUNTY—214 bound volumes.

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The Kansas Star, industrial; edited and published by the Kansas School for Deaf and Dumb, Olathe.

Olathe Register, democratic; J. M. Leonard, editor and manager, Olathe.

Spring Hill New Era, republican; Will F. Wilkerson, editor, New Era Publishing Company, publishers, Spring Hill.

De Soto Eagle Eye, neutral; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wiard, editors and publishers, De Soto.

The Gardner Gazette, independent; H. Adolph Halstrom, editor and publisher, Gardner.

The Edgerton Journal; Chas. W. Mays, editor and proprietor, Edgerton.

The Lenexa News, independent; Ed A. Legler, editor and manager, published by Lenexa Publishing Company, Lenexa.

The Lenexa Leader, local; Mrs. M. D. Capps, editor and publisher, Lenexa.

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The Kingman Journal, democratic; A. R. Hansmann, editor, C. W. McMillan, manager, Kingman.

Kingman County Telegraph (German), John Hoenscheidt, editor and publisher, Kingman.

The Norwich Herald, neutral; C. A. Newman, editor and publisher, Norwich.

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Greensburg Republican, republican; James I. Parcel, editor and publisher, Greensburg.
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High School Sentiment (monthly); Chas. Roter, editor in chief, published by students of Parsons high school, Parsons.
The Kansas Baptist (monthly), religious; J. T. Crawford, editor and publisher, Parsons.
The Chetopa Advance, republican; Paul Jones, editor and publisher, Chetopa.
Chetopa Clipper, independent; M. A. Chesley, editor and publisher, Chetopa.
The Oswego Independent, republican; M. McGill, editor and publisher, Oswego.
The Golden Rod (monthly), horticultural, reform, schools; Dr. W. S. Newlon, editor and publisher, Oswego.
The Oswego Democrat, democratic; Alf. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher, Oswego.
The Mound Valley Herald, republican; W. F. Thrall, editor and publisher, Mound Valley.
Mound Valley Journal, republican; D. H. Wallingford and R. H. Conderman, editors and proprietors, Mound Valley.
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Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association (quarterly); Capt. Herbert A. White, editor, U. S. Cavalry Association, publishers, Fort Leavenworth.

Leavenworth Tribune (German), independent; S. Kuraner, editor, Leavenworth.

The Labor Review, labor; J. F. O'Connor, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

The Labor Chronicle, labor; H. T. Madison, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

The Old Ladies' Journal (monthly), charity; Mrs. S. M. Hartough, editor, board of Wm. Small Memorial Home, publishers, Leavenworth.

The Kansas Churchman (monthly), religious; Rev. F. N. Atkin, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

The Tonganoxie Mirror, republican; Wm. Heynen, editor and publisher, Tonganoxie.

The Leavenworth County News; Wm. Higgins, editor, Lansing.

The Fort Leavenworth News, local; Sergt. C. A. Stearns and Corp. T. E. Swain, editors and publishers, Fort Leavenworth.

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The Pleasanton Enterprise; Linn County Publishing Company, publishers, Pleasanton.

Linn County Republic, republican; Geo. W. Jones, editor, Linn County Publishing Company, owners and publishers, Mound City.

Linn County Democrat, democratic; E. C. Lowe and J. A. Mantey, editors and publishers, Mound City.

The Blue Mound Sun, republican; C. W. Hamilton, editor and publisher, Blue Mound.

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The Lindsborg Record, republican; Bethany Book and Printing Company, publishers, Lindsborg.

Lindsborgs-Posten (Swede); Bethany Book and Printing Company, publishers, Lindsborg.

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The Bethany Messenger (semimonthly); edited and published by the students of Bethany College, Lindsborg.

The Kansas Young Lutheran (monthly); Rev. A. Bergin, editor, organ of the Kansas Conference Luther League, Bethany Book and Printing Company, publishers, Lindsborg.

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The Beattie Eagle, republican; L. E. Busenbark, editor and publisher, Beattie.

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The Chanute Times, republican; A. H. Turner, editor and publisher, Chanute.

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- God's Missionary Record (quarterly); Mrs. D. E. Vance and Mrs. Mary C. Mead, editors, published by the Woman's Missionary Association, Belleville.
- Scandia Journal, republican; R. S. McTaggart, editor and publisher, Scandia.
- Republic City News, republican; Grafton Nutter, editor and publisher, Republic City.
- The Cuba Daylight, republican; J. E. Novak, editor and publisher, Cuba.
- The Courtland Register, republican; R. Cameron, editor and publisher, Courtland.
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- The Narka News, republican; Will H. McCurdy, editor and publisher, Narka.

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Sterling Farm Journal, democratic; Allen & Morrison, editors and publishers, Sterling.

The Lyons Republican, republican; Clark Conkling, editor, Frank E. Hoyt, manager, Lyons.

Central Kansas News-Democrat; Ernest H. Young, editor and publisher, Lyons.

Lyons Daily News; E. H. Young, editor and publisher, Lyons.

The Little River Monitor, independent; W. G. Greenbank, editor and publisher, Little River.

The Bushton News, neutral; F. M. Bowman, editor and publisher, Bushton.

The Chase Register, independent; J. W. Mahuran, editor and publisher, Chase.

The Geneseo Journal, independent; J. M. Ross, editor and publisher, Geneseo.

The Geneseo Post, independent; Jack Gage, editor and publisher, Geneseo.

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Manhattan Mercury (daily and weekly), republican; Chas. M. Vernon, publisher, Manhattan.

The Students' Herald (semiweekly), college; A. G. Kittell, editor in chief, published by students of K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Alumnus (monthly), college; published by students of K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

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